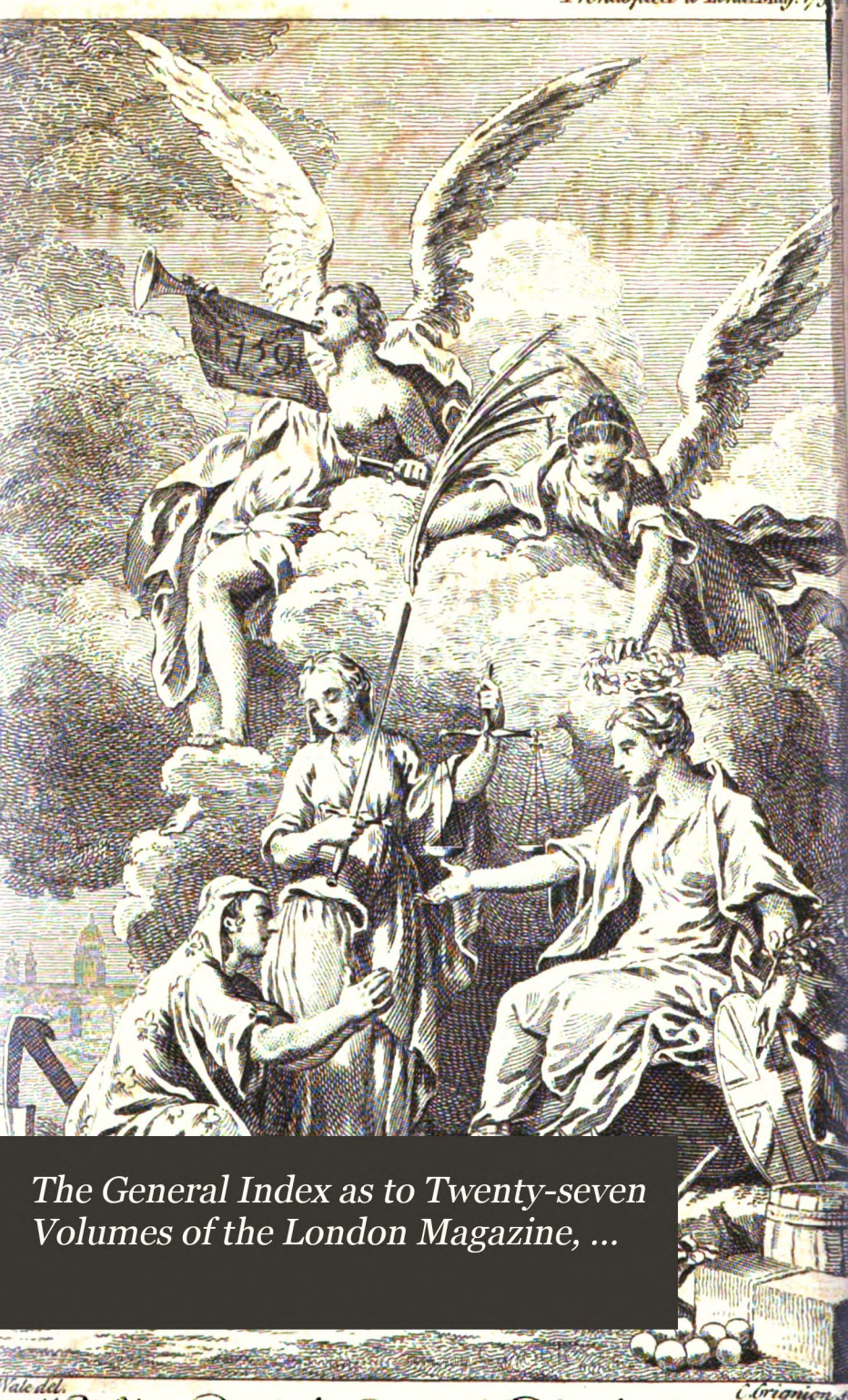

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*The General Index as to Twenty-seven
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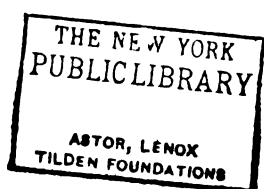
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J. Wale del.

C. Grignon sculp.

While Victory's wreaths Britannia's Temples crown,
And her high Deeds from Fame's loud Trump are blown;
Low at her Feet proud France a Suppliant see,
Asking whatever Peace her Justice shall decree.

THE

London Magazine

OR,

Gentleman's

Monthly Intelligencer

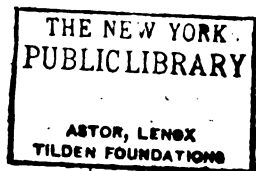
VOL: XXVIII.,

For the Year 1759.



By His MAJESTY's Authority.

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



NOV 1934
JUL 1934
MAR 1934

A series of three rows of text, each row consisting of a series of dots forming the letters. The text reads "NOV 1934", "JUL 1934", and "MAR 1934".

T H E

P R E F A C E.

WE have now finished the happy and wonderful Year 1759:—
*A Year as glorious as ever appeared, even in the glorious Annals
of this Nation.—Some Part of our Success we prophetically
foretold, in the Preface to our Magazine for last Year; but it
has far exceeded our most sanguine Hopes; for the Glory of
Great-Britain may now be justly said to extend from the Southern to the
Northern Pole,—from the rising to the setting Sun; and our Victories, at
Land especially, are the more dazzling, as they were obtained, not by the
Superiority of Numbers, or by the Stratagems of War, but meerly by the
irresistible Bravery of our Troops.—Even at Sea, though we be superior in
naval Strength to our Enemies, yet one famous Engagement * has shewn,
that our Seamen are as little capable of being daunted by a superior Number
of hostile Ships, as our Troops by a superior Number of hostile Battalions.*

*Our magnanimous Ally, the King of Prussia, has, it is true, in the course
of this Year, met with some Checks from the Fortune of War; but they
seem to have been designed by Providence only, in order, that he rises superior
to every Misfortune, and that he can, by his Prudence and Diligence,
quickly repair the Breaches that may be made in his Affairs by any adverse
Fate; for his Enemies are now again all retired or retiring from before
him, and in one bold Stroke, at the Beginning of the ensuing Year, he may
probably find a Recompence for all the Losses he met with during the course
of the former.*

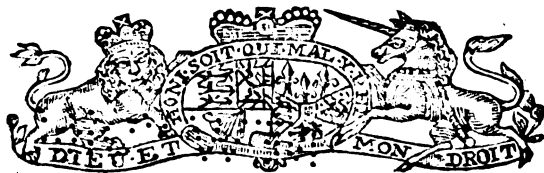
*These are the Triumphs of War, and to these our Ministers have added
a Triumph equally glorious, by shewing that they cannot be tempted by Victory
to delight in Blood, or to rejoice in oppressing!—By offering Peace upon
reasonable Terms †, they have shewn, that this Nation can even triumph
over itself, so as not to forget Moderation in the midst of Conquest, but to
prefer the Peace of Mankind to a most just Resentment, though every Year
the War continues, would, in all human Probability, put it more and more
into our Power to satisfy that Resentment, and to provide for our future
Tranquillity, by stripping our Enemies of every Possession they have yet
remaining in America.*

*If the Terms of Peace now offered by us should be rejected by the Pride
and Obstinacy of our Enemies:—If their present pacifick Pretences should
be found to be like the Tears of the Crocodile, we have Reason to hope that
the same Providence which inspired our Ministers with so much Wisdom in
directing, and our Troops, both by Sea and Land, with so much Courage
in executing, the Operations of War will be as propitious to us, in the en-*

THE PREFACE.

ving Year, as it has been in the past.—The future Sufferings of our Enemies must therefore be ascribed entirely to their own Obstinacy, and not in the least to the Cruelty or Injustice of this Nation.

Whatever the Events may be, we shall give as full and as exact an Account of them as the best Intelligence can furnish.—From the general Approbation with which the Publick has so kindly indulged us, we have Reason to conclude, that our Account of past Events has been the most compleat of any they could meet with; and the best Proof we can give of our Gratitude, is to continue our Care and Diligence, in collecting what may be most agreeable and entertaining to our Readers, with whom we most heartily join in praying, that the Triumphs of this Nation, in 1760, may at least equal, if not exceed, those of 1759.



GEORGE III.

WHEREAS Our trusty and well-beloved Richard Baldwin, of Pater-noster-Row, in Our City of London, Bookseller, hath, by his Petition, humbly represented unto Us, that he is the Proprietor of a Work that is published monthly, entitled,

The LONDON MAGAZINE,

In which is contained many original Pieces, that were never before printed; and that he is at a great Expence in paying Authors for their Labours in writing and compiling the said Work, which has been published once a Month for near Thirty Years past, and hath met with great Approbation from the Public.—That he is now publishing therein

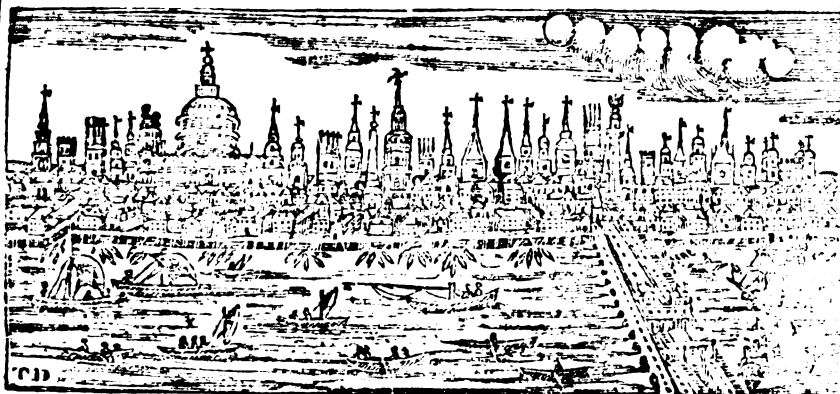
An Impartial and Succinct HISTORY of the Origin and Progress of the PRESENT WAR,

To be illustrated with many Maps and Charts, which hath already been so well received, as to induce several persons to reprint it in other periodical Publications; and being desirous of reaping the Fruits of his very great Expence and Labour, in the Prosecution of this Work, and enjoying the full Profit and Benefit that may arise from printing and vending the same, without any other Person interfering in his just Property, he most humbly prays Us, to grant him Our Royal Licence and Protection, for the sole printing, publishing, and vending the said Work. And We do therefore, by these Presents, so far as may be agreeable to the Statute in that case made and provided, grant unto him, the said Richard Baldwin, his Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, our Licence for the sole printing, publishing, and vending the said Work, for the Term of Fourteen Years, strictly forbidding all Our Subjects, within Our Kingdoms and Dominions, to reprint, abridge, or publish the same, either in the like or any other Volume or Volumes whatsoever, or to import, buy, vend, utter, or distribute, any copies thereof, reprinted beyond the Seas, during the aforesaid Term of Fourteen Years, without the Consent and Approbation of the said Richard Baldwin, his Heirs, Executors, or Assigns, under their Hands and Seals first had and obtained, as they will answer the contrary at their Perils. Wherefore, the Commissioners, and other Officers of Our Customs, the Master, Wardens, and Company of Stationers, are to take Notice, That due Obedience may be rendered to Our Will and Pleasure herein declared. Given at Our Court at Kensington, the 23d Day of October, 1759, in the Thirty-Third Year of Our Reign.

By His MAJESTY's Command,

W. PITT.

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer.*

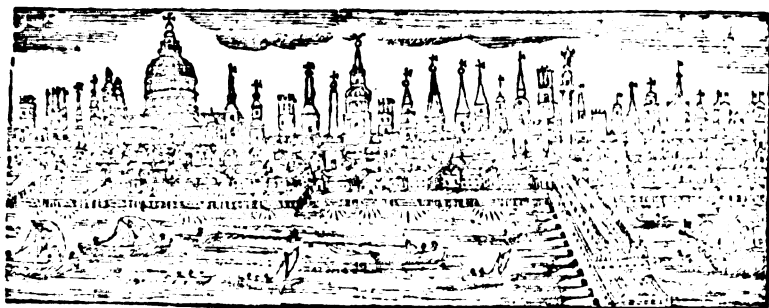
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LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, jun. at the Rose in Pater-Noster-Row; Of whom may be had, compleat Sets from the Year 1733 to this Time, neatly Bound or Stitch'd, or any single Month to compleat Sets.

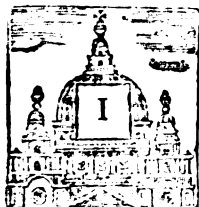
PRICES of STOCKS in JANUARY, BILL of MORTALITY, &c.

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T H E
LONDON MAGAZINE.
For JANUARY, 1759.

In the Winter Time we often meet with People in this Country, who complain heavily of the Colds and other Inconveniences which that Season exposes them to; therefore, to reconcile such People to their native Climate, we shall, from Don George Juan's Voyage to South-America, give them a Sample of the Inconveniences to which the Inhabitants are exposed in hot Climates. That Gentleman, in his Account of the temperature of the Air, and the different Seasons at Guayaquil, writes as follows:



IN Guayaquil the winter sets in, during the month of December, sometimes at the beginning, sometimes in the middle, and sometimes not till the end of the month, and lasts till April or May. During this season, the elements, the insects, and vermin, seem to have joined in a league to incommode the human species. Its extreme heat appeared from some thermometrical experiments; for, on the 3d of April, when its intensity had begun to abate, at six in the morning the liquor stood at 1022; at noon at 1025; and at three in the afternoon at 1027; which shews the heat in the middle of winter to be greater than at Carthagea. The rains also continue day and night, accompanied with frequent and dreadful tempests of thunder and lightning. So that every thing seems

January, 1759.

to conspire to distress the inhabitants. The river and all those which join it, overflow their banks, and lay under water the whole country. The long calm renders the refreshing winds very desirable, and the innumerable swarms of insects and vermin, infect both the air and ground in an intolerable manner.

The snakes, poisonous vipers, scorpions and scolopendria, in this season, find methods of getting into the houses, to the destruction of many of the inhabitants. And though they are not actually free from them all the rest of the year, yet at this time they are far more numerous, and also more active; so that it is absolutely necessary to examine carefully the beds, some of these animals having been known to find their way into them; and both as a safeguard against the danger, and to avoid the tortures of the matichitos and other insects, all persons, even the Negro slaves and Indians, have toldos or canopies over their beds. Those used by the lower class of people are made of tucuno, or cotton, wove in the mountains: Others use white linen laced, according to the temper or ability of the owner.

Though all these hot and moist countries swarm with an infinite variety of volatile insects, yet the inhabitants are so where so greatly incommoded as at Guayaquil, it being impossible to keep a candle burning, except in a lantern, above three or four minutes, numberless insects flying into its flame and extinguishing it. Any person, therefore, being obliged to be near a light, is soon driven from his post by the infinite numbers which fill his eyes, ears,

ears, and nostrils. These insects were almost insupportable to us, during the short clear intervals of some nights, which we spent in making observations on the heavenly bodies. Their stings were attended with great tortures; and more than once obliged us to abandon our observations, being unable either to see or breathe for their multitudes.

Another terrible inconvenience attending the houses here, are the numbers of pericotes, or rats, every building being so infested with them, that, when night comes on, they quit their holes, and make such a noise in running along the ceiling, and in clambering up and down the sides of the rooms and canopies of the beds, as to disturb persons not accustomed to them. They are so little afraid of the human species, that, if a candle be set down without being in a lantern, they immediately carry it off; but as this might be attended with the most melancholy consequences, care is taken that their impudence is seldom put to this trial, though they are remarkably vigilant in taking advantage of the least neglect.

All these inconveniences, which seem insupportable to strangers, and alone sufficient to render such a country uninhabited, little affect the natives, as having been used to them from their infancy; and they are more affected with cold on the mountains, which the Europeans scarce feel, or, at least, think very moderate, than with all these disagreeable particulars.

The least troublesome season here is the summer, as then both the number and activity of these vermin are diminished; it being a mistake in some authors, to say they abound most in that season. The heat is then abated, by the setting in of the S. W. and W. S. W. breezes, called here *chandui*, as coming over a mountain of that name. These begin constantly at noon, and continue to refresh the earth till five or six in the morning of the following day. The sky is always serene and bright, the gentlest showers being rarely known. Provisions are also in greater plenty, and those produced in the country of a very agreeable taste, if used while fresh. Fruits are also more common, especially melons and water-melons, which are brought in large balzas to the city. But the capital advantage is the remarkable salubrity of the air in that season.

During the winter, tertian fevers are very common, and are here particularly painful and dangerous, owing partly to

neglect, and partly to an aversion to the use of the cortex, being prepossessed with a notion, that as hot, it can have no good effect in that climate; so that blinded with this prejudice, without ever consulting physicians, who would undeceive them, they suffer the distemper to prey upon them, till they are often reduced to an irrecoverable state. The natives of the mountains, who are enured to a cold air, cannot endure that of Guayaquil, it having a natural tendency to debilitate them, and by an intemperate use of its delicious fruits, they throw themselves into those fevers, which are as common to them in one season as another.

Besides this disease, which is the most general, since the year 1740, the black vomit has also made its appearance, the galleons of the South-Sea, having, on account of the war, touched here, in order to secure the treasure, among the provinces of the Cordillera. At that time great numbers died on board the ships, together with many foreigners, but very few of the natives. In saying that the galleons brought this distemper to Guayaquil, I follow the general opinion, as it was before that *epoca* unknown there.

The natives are very subject to cataracts, and other distempers of the eye, which often cause a total blindness. Though these distempers are not general, yet they are much more common than in other parts, and I am inclined to think it proceeds from the aqueous exhalations during the winter, when the whole country is overflowed with water, and which, from the chalky texture of the soil, must be viscid in the highest degree, and penetrating the external tunick, not only foul the crystalline humour, but also cover the pupil, from whence cataracts, and other disorders of the eyes, have their origin."

And in the account of his passage from this place to the town of Caracol, he writes thus:

"On receiving advice that the mules, provided by the corregidor of Guaranda, were on the road to Caracol, we immediately embarked at Guayaquil on the 3d of May, 1736, on board a large chata: But the usual impediment of the current, and several unfortunate accidents, rendered the passage so very long, that we did not land at Caracol before the 11th. The tortures we received on the river, from the moschitos, were beyond imagination. We had provided ourselves with guetres, and moschino clothes; but to very little purpose. The whole day we were

in continual motion to keep them off; but at night our torments were excessive. Our gloves were indeed some defence to our hands, but our faces were entirely exposed, nor were our clothes a sufficient defence for the rest of our bodies; for their stings penetrating through the cloth, A caused a very painful and fiery itching. The most dismal night we spent in this passage, was when we came to an anchor near a large and handsome house, but uninhabited; for we had no sooner seated ourselves in it, than we were attacked on all sides, with innumerable swarms of B moschitos; so that we were so far from having any rest there, that it was impossible for a person susceptible of feeling to be one moment quiet. Those who had covered themselves with their moschito cloths, after taking the greatest care that none of these malignant insects were contained in them, found themselves in a moment so attacked on all sides, that they were obliged soon to return to the place they had quitted. Those who were in the house, hoping that they should find some relief in the open fields, ventured out, though in danger of suffering in a more terrible manner from the serpents; but were soon convinced of their mistake; it being impossible to determine which was the most supportable place, within the moschito cloth, without it, or in the open fields. In short no expedient was of any use against their numbers. The smoke of the trees we burnt to disperse these infernal insects, besides almost choaking us, seemed rather to augment than diminish their multitudes. At day-break we could not without concern look upon each other. Our faces were swelled, and our hands covered with painful tumours, which sufficiently indicated the condition of the other parts of our bodies, exposed to the attacks of those insects. The following night we took up our quarters in a house inhabited, but not free from moschitos; though in much less numbers than before. On informing our host of the deplorable manner in which we had spent the preceding night, he gravely told us, that the house we so greatly complained of, had been forsaken on account of its being the purgatory of a soul. To which one of our company wittily answered, that it was much more natural to think that it was forsaken on account of its being a purgatory for the body.

The mules being arrived at Caracol, we set out on the 14th of May, and after travelling four leagues, through savannahs, woods of plantane, and cacao

trees, we arrived at the river Ojibar; and continued our journey during the whole day along its banks, fording it no less than nine times, though with no small danger from its rapidity, breadth, depth, and rocky bottom; and about three or four in the afternoon, we halted at a place called Puerto de Moschitos.

All the road from Caracol to the Ojibar, is so deep and boggy, that the beasts at every step sunk almost up to their bellies; but along the banks of that river we found it much more firm and commodious. The name of the place where we were to take up our lodging that night, sufficiently indicates its nature. The house had been for some time forsaken, like that already mentioned on Guayaquil river, and become a nest of moschitos of all kinds; so that it was impossible to determine which was the worst. Some, to avoid the torture of these insects, stripped themselves, and went into the river, keeping only their heads above water; but the face, being the only part exposed, was immediately covered with them; so that those who had recourse to this expedient, were soon forced to deliver up their whole bodies to these tormenting creatures."

The Behaviour of Captain Tyrrell, his Officers and Crew, does so much Honour to their Country, that though we gave a short Account of his Engagement, with the Florissant, in our Appendix, we think it proper to insert his whole gallant Letter, in relation to that Affair.

Admiralty-Office, Jan. 23.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Tyrrell, of his Majesty's Ship Buckingham, dated in Old Road, St. Christopher's, the 9th of November, 1758, to John Moore, Esq; Commander in Chief, &c. at the Leeward Islands.

"A GREABLE to your orders, I failed on Thursday night from St. John's Road; the next morning I got between Guadalupe and Montserrat, and gave chase to a sail we espied in the N. W. which proved to be his majesty's sloop Weazle; and, upon enquiry, having found she had not met his majesty's ship Bristol, I ordered capt. Boles to come on board, for directions for his further proceedings.

Whilst his orders were writing out, we discovered a fleet of nineteen sail, bearing W. S. W. standing to the S. S. W. Upon which we immediately gave chase, with all the sail we could possibly crowd.

About

About two o'clock we discovered that they were convoyed by a French man of war of 74 guns, and two large frigates. About half an hour after two, the *Weazle* got so close, as to receive a whole broadside from the 74 gun ship, which did her little or no damage. I then made A the signal to call the *Weazle* off, and gave her lieutenant orders not to go near the 74 gun ship, or the frigates, as the least of the latter was vastly superior to him in force; by following which advice, he could not come to fire a shot during the whole action, neither indeed could it be B of any service.

Whilst I made all the sail I could, they were jogging on under their foresails and topsails; and when we came up within half gun shot, they made a running fight, in firing their stern-chace, and the frigates sometimes taking fore and aft, annoyed C me pretty much, but retarded their way so much, that I got up with my bowsprit almost over the *Florissant's* stern. Finding I could not bring him to a general action, I gave the *Buckingham* a yaw under his lee, and gave him a noble dose of great guns and small arms, at about D the distance of half musket shot, which he soon after returned, and damaged my rigging, masts, and sails, very much. The largest frigate being very troublesome, I gave him a few of my lower-deck pills, and fate him a scouting like a E lusty fellow, and he never returned to the action again. The *Florissant* likewise bore away, by which means he got under my lee, and exchanged three or four broadsides (he endeavouring to keep at a distance from me) which killed and wounded some of my men; and I presume we did them as much damage, as F our men were very cool, took good aim, were under very good discipline, and fought with a true English spirit.

An unlucky broadside from the French made some slaughter on my quarter-deck, in which I got wounded, losing three fingers of my right hand, and a small G wound over my right eye, which, by the effusion of blood, blinded me for a little while: I at the same time got several contusions over my body by splinters; but I recovered immediately, and would not go off of deck till the loss of blood began to weaken me. The master, and lieutenant of marines got dangerously wounded at the same time.

I called to my people to stand by and do their duty, which they promised to do with the utmost cheerfulness. I just ran down, and got the blood stopped, and

ran upon deck again; but finding the straining made my wounds bleed afresh, I sent for my first lieutenant, and told him to take the command of the deck for a while. He answered me that he would, and ran along side the *Florissant*, yard-arm and yard arm, and sight to the last gasp; upon which I made a speech to the men, exhorting them to do their utmost, which they cheerfully promised, and gave three cheers.

I went down a second time much more easily than before. Poor Mr. Marshall was as good as his word, he got board and board with the *Florissant*, and received a broadside from her, which killed him as he was encouraging the men; and thus he died, an honour to his country, and the service. The second lieutenant then came upon deck, and fought the ship bravely, yard-arm and yard arm. We silenced the *Florissant* for some time, upon which she hauled down her colours, and after that, fired about eleven of her lower tier, and gave us a volley of small arms, which our people returned with great fury, giving her three broadsides, she not returning even a single gun. Capt. Troy, at the same time, at the head of his marines, performed the service of a brave and gallant officer, cleared her poop and quarter-deck, and drove her men like sheep down upon their main deck. Our top men were not idle, they plying their hand-grenades and swivels to excellent purpose. It is impossible to describe the uproar and confusion the French were in.

It being now dark, and we having every bit of rigging in the ship shot away, she seeing our condition, took the opportunity, sat her fore-sail and topgallant sails, and ran away. We endeavoured to pursue her with what rags of sails we had left, but to no purpose. Thus we lost one of the finest two-deck ships my eyes ever beheld.

I cannot give you too great encomiums on the people and officers behaviour, and G I hope you will strenuously recommend my officers to the lords of the Admiralty, as they richly deserve their favour. Notwithstanding the great fatigue the ship's company had all day, they cheerfully stayed up all night, knotting and splicing the rigging, and bending the sails.

H I flatter myself, when you reflect, that one of the ships of your Squadron, with no more than 65 guns (as you know some of our guns were disabled last January, and not supplied) and but 472 well men at quarters, should beat three French men of war, one of 74 guns and 700 men,

another

another of 38 guns and 350 men, and one of 28 guns and 250 men. If we had had the good luck to join the Bristol, it would have crowned all.

Capt. Boles being on board the Buckingham, I gave him directions to go down and superintend the lower deck, A which he performed with great alacrity.

As we have been so greatly damaged in our masts, yards, sails, and rigging, particularly our masts, I thought it proper to send the carpenter of the Buckingham, as he can better give you an account by word of mouth, of what fishes we B shall want, than many words of my writing.

Before I conclude, I cannot help representing to you the inhuman, ungenerous, and barbarous behaviour of the French during the action. No rascally piccaroon, or pyrate, could have fired C worse stuff into us than they did, such as square bits of iron, old rusty nails, and, in short, every thing that could tend to the destruction of men; a specimen of which, please God, I shall produce to you upon my arrival.

I send you inclosed a list of the slain D and wounded.

Officers; one killed, three much wounded.—Midshipmen; two slightly wounded, one died of his wounds.—Seamen; five killed, nine much wounded, twenty slightly wounded, one died of his wounds.—Marines; one killed, three much E wounded, three slightly wounded.

N. B. The officer killed, was Mr. George Marshal, first lieutenant; and the officers wounded, were capt. Tyriell, Mr. Matthew Winterborne, master, and Mr. Harris, lieutenant of marines.

The Speech of the Honourable James de Lancey, Esq; his Majesty's Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Province of New York, and the Territories depending thereon in America: To the Council and General Assembly of the said Province.

Gentlemen of the Council and General Assembly,

I TAKE this first opportunity of our meeting, to congratulate you on the success of his majesty's arms in North America. The reduction of Louisbourg, and, in consequence, of the islands of Cape Breton and St. John's, is an acquisition of the utmost importance to the trade of Great-Britain, and the safety of the Northern colonies: May they always continue in the British possession.

The taking and destroying so many of the enemy's ships on this occasion, whereby the French navy is considerably weakened, is an additional heavy loss to them; and all this has been achieved with so little loss on our part, as is scarcely to be paralleled in any instance.

And though by our repulse and retreat from Ticonderoga, the sanguine hopes we had entertained of success in that quarter, have been disappointed, yet the enemy have gained no ground there; and things are as they were on Hudson's river B at the beginning of the campaign.

On the other side, major-general Abercromby sent brigadier Stanwix, with a considerable body of Provincials, up the Mohawk's river, where a fort has been built at the Oneida station; whereby an important pass is secured, through which C one of the French generals was to have made an irruption last spring, but was prevented by the diligence of our army, which advanced so fast, as to oblige the French general at Ticonderoga, to recall him, to oppose our troops.

It was from this station that lieutenant-colonel Bradstreet, in consequence of orders received from general Abercromby, proceeded to attack the French fort Frontenac, at Cadaraqui, which he accomplished, taking and destroying the fort. This event was attended with happy circumstances. At this place were taken all the vessels the French had on the lake, which have been burnt: In the fort were found a great number of arms, an immense quantity of provisions, and Indian goods of all kinds, being the magazine from whence Niagara and the other French posts westward were to be furnished. F These have all been destroyed or brought away, the effects of which will be severely felt by the enemy this winter.

I mention the events in North-America, as being near to you, and more immediately engaging your attention. I have, however, the pleasure to acquaint G you, that by the latest advices, affairs in Europe take a favourable turn for his majesty and his allies, and we may hope for a happy issue of the campaign.

Gentlemen,

I have now to recommend to you to H proceed with dispatch on the usual business of this season, and must acquaint you, that the publick service has called me to Albany once last year, and twice this, which you will take into your consideration.

On representations from the inhabitants of

of Ulster and Orange, of the incursions of the Indians into their settlements, I ordered an officer and twenty-four additional men into the blockhouses, for their protection; and colonel Hardenbergh having ordered a party of militia out, upon the Indians killing one of the inhabitants within a mile of the church at Rochester, I directed him to keep them on the scout till the danger of any farther mischief was over: When the accounts of the expence accruing from this service, are brought in, they shall be laid before you. These militia I have ordered to be dismissed, as general Abercromby has ordered the light armed infantry to be posted in those parts: He has also acquainted me that he would order the New-York regiment to be disbanded as soon as possible, and I am in daily expectation of hearing it is done.

Gentlemen,

If there be any laws to be revived or continued, or new to be made, for the benefit of his majesty's subjects within my government, you will find me ready to give my assent to them.

City of New-York, JAMES DE LANCEY.

Nov. 21, 1758.

A brief ACCOUNT of the Empire of GERMANY, with an accurate MAP of the Seat of War in that Empire, and the adjacent Countries.

THIS extensive country is situated between 5° . and 19° . of eastern longitude, and between 45° . and 55° . of north latitude. It is bounded on the north, by Denmark, the Baltick sea, and the German ocean; on the east, by Poland, Bohemia, and Hungary; on the south, by Switzerland and the Alps; and on the west, by the dominions of France, and the Netherlands. It is generally divided into 10 circles, viz. those of the Upper Saxony, Lower Saxony, and Westphalia, on the north: Those of Austria, Bavaria, and Swabia, on the south: Those of Franconia, Upper Rhine, and Lower Rhine, in the middle; and the circle of Burgundy, which last has been long torn from the empire.

The Germanick body consists of above 300 sovereign princes and states, which may be included under the following general classes. 1. The emperor. 2. The electors. 3. The ecclesiastical princes. 4. Secular princes. 5. Free cities, which are either imperial towns, as Franckfort, or hanse towns, as Hamburg and Bremen.

Germany, towards the north and east, is a level country; on the south it is mountainous; but in the middle parts

there is a variety of hills, vallies, fertile fields and meadows, along the banks of the Danube, Rhine, &c. It is adorned with abundance of fine cities, castles, and palaces, and is very populous. The three religions which are principally professed in Germany, are the Roman Catholick, the Lutheran, and the Calvinist; and the two latter (though brother Protestants, as well as Fellow-Christians) hate, and would persecute one another, as much as the Papists do both, when let loose, either through blind zeal, or the policy of their princes. The treaty of Westphalia established the Protestants in the true enjoyment of their religion; after many hundred thousand people had been massacred in the contests between the Papists and them, since the reformation.

Germany produces corn, wine, oil, sheep, black cattle, and an excellent breed of horses, fit for the coach or army, and with these the French usually remount their cavalry. The country also produces great quantities of flax and hemp, and they have abundance of good timber; nor should their bacon, beer, and mum, be forgot; they have also mines of iron, copper, and silver, lead, salt, coal, vitriol, quicksilver, nitre, ocre, and sulphur, and some of the best medicinal springs and baths in Europe; as at Pysmont, Baden, Aix-la-Chapelle, &c. They have also plenty of deer, fish, and fowl; and their orchards are full of the best fruits. The people are excellent mechanicks and chymists: The invention of printing and gun-powder, is generally ascribed to them; clocks, watches, locks, swords, and fire-arms, they have also brought to great perfection; and they have in a manner monopolized the manufacture of tin plates, or white iron. They are reckoned good artists at painting and engraving, and are excellent engineers. They carry on their foreign trade by the rivers Rhine, Elbe, Oder, Weier, and the Baltick sea; particularly from the ports of Hamburgh, Lubeck, Bremen, Stetin, &c. and by land with Italy, Switzerland, France, and Holland; they export a good deal of linen, particularly to England; and what we call Dutch toys, come from hence: Provisions, and consequently labour, is very cheap, or it could never turn to account to employ their hands in such trifles.

Of most of the countries included in this MAP, we have given particular MAPS, with descriptions annexed, in our former Volumes, where all that relates to the empire of Germany, its constitution, government, &c. may also be found; to which, therefore, we refer our readers.

The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Dec. 1, 1757, with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from our Appendix to last Year, p. 661.

THUS they had full information, as to every thing relating to the matters under consideration; yet, from the bad success of the two bills they had sent up to the other house, they found they had hitherto proceeded without any effect: However, they resolved, it seems, **A** to do something, if possible, for the benefit of trade and navigation, and for the relief of the poor. With this view it was, on the 19th of April, ordered, that there should be laid before the house, an account of the prices that had been paid for beef for victualling his majesty's **B** navy, from Christmas, 1730, to Christmas, 1757, distinguishing each year; which account was accordingly presented on the 26th, and ordered to lie on the table, to be perused by the members of the house; and on the 8th of May it was ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill for **C** the free importation of salted beef, pork, and butter, into this kingdom from Ireland, for a time to be limited; and that Mr. Thomas Coventry, Mr. Staunton, and Mr. Gymbons, should prepare and bring in the same.

As the bill had been before thought of, **D** and was very short, it was next day presented to the house by Mr. Thomas Coventry, when it was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time. On the 10th it was read a second time, and committed to a committee of the whole house; and, on the 24th, the house having **E** resolved itself into the said committee, they went through the bill with several amendments, which were next day reported and agreed to; and the house having made an amendment to the bill, ordered it, with the amendments, to be ingrossed. On the 26th it was read a third time, and **F** a motion made for its being passed, whereupon a debate arose in the house, which was adjourned till next morning, but was not resumed till the Monday following, when an ingrossed clause was added, by way of Ryder, and an amendment made, by the house, to the bill, after which it **G** was passed, and sent to the lords, by whom it was passed, and on the 13th of June their lordships, by message, acquainted the commons, that they had agreed to the bill without any amendment; and at the end of the session it received the royal January, 1759.

assent by commission, being entitled, *An Act to permit the Importation of salted Beef, Pork, and Butter, from Ireland, for a limited Time.*

The preamble of this act sets forth, That the permitting the importation of salted beef, pork, and butter, into this kingdom from Ireland, for a limited time, may, at this time, be of great advantage to both kingdoms, therefore it is enacted by

Clause 1. That from and after the 24th of June, 1758, all sorts of these provisions may be imported into this kingdom from Ireland, during six months next ensuing, free from all subsidies and penalties, other than the aftermentioned, viz.

— 2. There shall be paid to the salt duty officer, at the port of importation, and before the landing 1s. 3d. for every hundred weight of salted beef or pork; and 4d. for every hundred weight of salted butter, and so in proportion.

— 3. If landed before payment of these duties, to be forfeited; and the importer moreover to forfeit 20s. per barrel, and so in proportion.

— 4. No bounty to be allowed upon the re-exportation of such provisions.

— 5. The usual one for preventing vexatious actions or suits, for any thing done in pursuance of this act.

From this whole affair, relating to the importations from Ireland, every reader must observe, That it was a dispute between the trading interest and the present landed interest of this kingdom: I say the present landed interest, for as to that which is future, it must in every country coincide with the trading interest: What is prejudicial to the trading interest, will always, at last, be prejudicial to the landed interest; and what serves to promote and increase the trade of any country, will always, at last, be of service to the landholders of that country. But as to the present landed interest of this kingdom, it is certain, that a free importation of provisions from Ireland would at first, and perhaps for a considerable time, lower the rents of most of our farms; for a farmer who pays a rent of 20s. an acre, cannot sell the produce of his farm so cheap, as a farmer may do who pays but 10s. an acre for land of equal

equal goodness; and a farmer who, by reason of high taxes, must expend yearly 20s. an acre in the cultivation, cannot sell the produce so cheap, as a farmer may do who expends but 10s. an acre in the same sort of cultivation, supporting them, in both cases, of equal skill and industry.

If then it be true, as I believe it is, that our farmers in England generally pay higher rents, and are at a greater expence in the cultivation, than the farmers in Ireland, it is evident, that a free importation of provisions from Ireland, would ruin all our farmers, and oblige their landlords to lower their rents; and every partial free importation will have a proportionable effect. But then, if we consider the future landed interest, and the general interest of the nation, it is certain, that if the provisions necessary for the support of the poor be held at a dearer rate in any one country, than in its neighbouring countries, either by taxes, or by prohibitions, in order to raise or keep up the rents of the landholders, that country will, at last, lose both its commerce and manufactures; and then the rents of the landholders will be reduced much lower than they could ever have been, by allowing a free importation of provisions necessary for the support of the poor; for in such a country, the price of labour, that is to say, the wages of workmen, in all sorts of manufacture, will be higher than in any neighbouring country, and consequently their manufactures cannot be sold so cheap at foreign markets, as the manufactures of any neighbouring country, who can rival them in the same sort of manufacture; so that their manufactures will, at last, be confined to their own home consumption, and a great part, even of that, will, at last, be supplied by foreign manufactures, clandestinely run in upon them, which cannot be prevented by the severest laws against smuggling, especially in manufactures wherein it is impossible to distinguish between what is foreign and what is home made.

This I take to be an infallible maxim, with regard to trade and commerce, and as it is of great importance to this nation to have it well understood, and consequently assented to, by the high as well as the low, I shall endeavour to illustrate and confirm what I have said. For this purpose I shall suppose this nation in the same state which it was in the days of Henry III. or Edward I. when we had neither agriculture, manufactures, or commerce: When we thought of nothing

but cutting the throats of our neighbours, or of one another. In this state let me suppose, that every county had a supreme legislature of its own, and a power to make laws to be of force within that county; and that three or four rich masters of manufacture, expelled from Flanders, or the Hans Towns, came over to settle, and set up their respective manufactories in one of our counties; in Kent for example. They would of course bring some skilful workmen along with them; and they would give good wages to every native, male or female, old or young, that could be useful in their manufactories. The poor would flock into Kent for employment, and the neighbouring counties would send thither for all the manufactures they had occasion for. By this means there would soon be a great increase in the numbers of their people, and in the quantity of gold and silver current among them; and, by both, the price of all sorts of provisions, produced in that county, would be greatly enhanced, which of course would encourage and increase their agriculture; but their people and current money still continuing to increase in a greater proportion, and the price of provisions consequently to rise; the neighbouring counties would send into Kent all the spare provisions they could raise, which, while it continued, would prevent the price of provisions in Kent, from rising much above what they sold for in the neighbouring counties, and consequently the price of labour, and the rents of their lands, would still continue at a moderate rate.

In these circumstances, the farmers of Kent would repine at their being kept down in their prices, by the foreign provisions imported, and would thereupon make heavy complaints to their landlords. On the other hand, the landlords foreseeing the immediate consequence, that if their farmers could sell the produce of their farms at an higher rate, they could pay them an higher rent; but not foreseeing, or neglecting, the remote consequences with regard to trade, and being met in their wise county-court, they would make a strict and severe law against the importation of any foreign provisions, meaning by the word foreign, every place not within the county of Kent. Upon this, the price of provisions, the price of labour, and the rents of lands, would rise to an extravagant height all over the county of Kent; and the manufacturers and merchants, who exported their manufactures, would be sensible of the expence they

they were put to, by the increased wages they were obliged to pay to their workmen and servants, and the increased price they were obliged to pay for provisions to support their families; but they would not complain, because, having no rivals in any other county, they could make good their loss by raising, in proportion, the price of their manufactures, for exportation; so that the county of Kent would continue increasing, both in the numbers of their people, and in the quantity of their current coin; for the poor will always flock to that country where they hear that wages are high, without considering the difference in the expence of living; and the additional price of the manufactures exported, would bring more money into the county, while at the same time it would be prevented from going out by the prohibition of foreign provisions.

In these flourishing circumstances the county of Kent might continue for several years, for nothing but force, or very ill treatment, can oblige manufacturers or merchants to remove from a place where they are well settled in business, and in a way of living handsomely, if not of growing rich. In the mean time the rents of the landholders would be vastly increased, not only by the increased rents of their farms, but by the rents of new houses and gardens in all their towns and villages, which being very populous, would give an additional rise to the rents of all the farms in their neighbourhood, by furnishing them with plenty of rich compost for manuring and fertilizing their grounds.

In these flourishing circumstances I say, the county of Kent might continue for several years, without any rival in their trade or manufacture; but at last some of the posterity, or apprentices of the Kentish manufacturers, observing the low price of provisions and labour in the neighbouring counties, and from thence justly concluding, that manufactures of all kinds might there be carried on at a less expence, instead of setting up in Kent, they would go and set up manufactories in some of the neighbouring counties and soon deprive Kent of vending any of their manufactures in those counties, after which they would become their rivals, and undersell them not only at all foreign markets, but even in the county of Kent itself.

This would give the alarm to all the merchants, manufacturers, and traders in Kent; and they would of course apply to the county court to have the law against

the importation of foreign provisions repealed. If their request should be granted, the price of provisions and labour would soon come to be in Kent, upon a par with the neighbouring counties, so that they could work up their manufactures at as cheap a rate as such manufactures could be work'd up in any other county; and if they, being established in the manufacture, and as yet in possession of the foreign markets, and by their great capitals enabled to trade at a less profit, than young beginners, could afford to do, the latter would soon be undone, which would be such a discouragement that no one would attempt any such undertaking for the future. By this means the county of Kent would soon recover the little trade they had lost; and their merchants would be daily extending their correspondence and finding out new markets for the sale of their goods: Their towns would increase both in extent and numbers of people, many of their villages would become large towns, and new villages would be almost every year beginning to be formed, for no one can tell how far the trade even of a single county might be extended by good laws and good management, as is evident from the present state of the provinces of Holland and Zealand.

Let us now see what would be the effect of the repeal of this law with regard to the landholders. As their farmers could not now sell the produce of their farms at so dear a rate, it is certain they would be obliged to lower the rents of their farms; but the rents of all the houses and gardens upon their respective estates would continue at least as high as ever; and what they lost by the reduction of their farm rents, would soon be more than compensated by the great number of new houses and gardens that would be built and laid out within their estates, and all let at high rents to thriving merchants or tradesmen, or to industrious and frugal workmen or labourers. Even the farms in the neighbourhood of new towns and villages might be soon raised to their old rents, by the improvement they would receive from such a neighbourhood. Therefore I must conclude, that the landholders in Kent would in general be great gainers by agreeing to the merchants and traders request, in the repeal of such a prohibitory law.

From hence one would be apt to think it impossible, that such a request could be rejected by rational creatures, and yet if the county-court of Kent consisted mostly

of landholders who were neither concerned in trade, nor understood any thing of its nature, the request would, I am persuaded, be rejected. What then would be the consequence? The manufacturers foreseeing that it would be no longer possible to carry on their manufactures in Kent, such as were rich enough would give up all trade, and many of the rest would remove into the neighbouring counties: Nay, some of the rich would, out of resentment, remove thither in order to carry on and establish the manufactures of those counties; and the merchants concerned in the export trade, not finding any thing in Kent that they could export, would likewise give up all trade, or remove into the neighbouring counties; so that no manufacturers would remain, nor would any manufactures be made in Kent, but just sufficient for their home consumption; and great part even of this would soon be supplied from the neighbouring counties, either by an open trade, or a clandestine importation, if the open trade should be prohibited.

Thus in a small number of years, there would be neither trade, nor manufacture, nor any extraordinary number of people in the county of Kent; for all the labouring people, and all those concerned in any branch of manufacture, would follow the masters into the neighbouring counties; and such as could not follow them would become a burden upon their respective parishes; by which means the towns and the villages in Kent would become desolate, and the houses ruinous; so that of many of them it might in a few years be said, as was of old said of Troy:

Est seges ubi Troia fuit.

Can we think that in this general wreck of the trade and people of the county of Kent, the landholders would remain unhurt and unaffected? In the first place they would lose, not a part but the whole of the rent of all those houses and gardens, within their respective estates that were become ruinous; and as there would be no demand for building materials, it would cost them a large sum of money to get the rubbish removed, in order to make the site fit for pasturage or tillage: Even those houses that continued to be occupied, would fall perhaps to a third of their former rent; by which means most of the landholders would find the yearly income of their estates greatly diminished. But would they suffer nothing in the rent of their farms? Would that rent continue at its former extravagant rate? It is impossible to suppose it. The small num-

ber of people remaining in the county could not consume near the former produce of the farms: The farmers therefore must either produce less of all sorts of provisions, or they must send the surplus to be sold in the neighbouring counties: If they produced less, they could not pay the high rents they had been raised to: If they sent the surplus to the neighbouring counties, they could not sell it but at such a low price as would disable them from paying the high rents they had been raised to: Consequently the farmers would all be ruined in a few years, and the landholders, at last, forced to reduce the rent of their farms, much lower than would have been necessary, had they agreed to the request of the merchants, whilst the trade and manufactures of the county were in a vigorous and flourishing condition.

In my reasoning upon this subject, I have confined myself to the supposed conduct and trade of one single county, because in such a small limit, the effects would follow their causes much more quickly, than they can ever do in a large and extensive kingdom, therefore the consequences may be more easily comprehended, and more clearly seen; for in such a small limit, the effects would probably follow their causes in the space of forty or fifty years, whereas, in a large and extensive kingdom, two or three centuries may intervene, and the effects may be accelerated or retarded by various accidents that may happen to the kingdom, or its neighbouring states, so that when the effects begin to be perceived, the causes would be unknown to the vulgar; but in both cases the consequences are equally natural and necessary, as might be confirmed from history, if my designed brevity would allow me to enlarge upon the subject; therefore it may be laid down as a general and certain maxim, that a government which aims at trade, or at preserving what it is possessed of, ought never to prohibit or to load with heavy duties, the importation of the necessaries of life, or the rough materials for manufacture, even from foreign countries, and much less from any one part of its own dominions to another.

But in this country, we have been so far from observing this maxim, that we have not only prohibited, or loaded with heavy duties, the importation of the necessaries of life, and many of the rough materials for manufacture, even from some of our own dominions, but also have loaded with heavy duties, all the necessaries

of life that can be produced amongst ourselves; and we now make use of this as an argument for not permitting the free importation of the necessaries of life, and some of the rough materials for manufacture, from Ireland. This is a strange heterodox sort of conduct; and because it has not produced any very sensible bad effect for these sixty or seventy years, we are apt to conclude, that it will never do so; but if it does not produce a most fatal effect, with regard to both our trade and navigation, within the next sixty or seventy years, I will say, that it will be more owing to the convulsions and wars that may happen among our neighbours upon the continent of Europe, than to our own good conduct or wise regulations.

Having mentioned our navigation, I shall conclude this subject with observing from the act last abovementioned, what a dangerous influence our taxes upon the necessaries of life, and the high rents paid by our farmers, must have upon our navigation, which is so necessary for our subsisting as an independent nation, as well as for the support of our foreign commerce. Whilst this act was depending in the house of commons we may suppose, that a very exact calculation was made of what quantity of salt would be necessary for curing an hundred weight of beef or pork, and how much the duties upon that quantity of salt would amount to, from whence we may with authority compute the proportion which the duties bear to the prime cost of the beef or pork. Now the prime cost of salt beef or pork in Ireland, is not even now above a penny per pound, which is 9s. and 4d. per hundred weight: In the year 1679, it appears from Papillon's Memoirs, that salt beef or pork then sold in Ireland at no more than 6s. or 7s. per hundred weight; and if it were not for our high rents and heavy duties it would now sell for very little more either in England or Ireland: However, I shall reckon it at 9s. 4d. and from this act it appears, that the duty upon the salt necessary for salting this quantity of beef or pork, amounts to 1s. 3d. which is a load of 13l. per cent. with respect to valuing, upon our navigation, by means of this duty alone, besides the additional weight, by means of the advanced price of salt beef and pork in England. Why then should we wonder that foreigners who pay no salt duty, nor any higher price for their salt beef or pork than is now paid in Ireland, should navigate their ships at a much cheaper rate than we can? Under such a heavy load

can we ever have any concern, in what is called the transport trade, that is to say, the trade of carrying goods from one foreign country to another? Yet this trade we must allow to be of all others the best nursery for breeding expert seamen. This the Dutch are so sensible of, that they are now threatening an open breach with this nation, rather than to allow a most just and reasonable restraint upon the privilege which they obtained by their treaties with us in the years 1668 and 1674; and this should make us think of methods for lowering the price of, by abolishing all taxes upon, the necessaries of life, and by admitting a free importation of such necessaries at least from every part of our own dominions to another as it is so evident that our landholders in England must suffer more by the loss of our trade and navigation, than they can suffer by such a free importation.

[To be continued in our next.]

Account of the BRITISH COLONIES in the Islands of AMERICA, commonly called the West-Indies, continued from p. 684, of our Magazine for 1758.

UPON the surprising revolution in England, the French court foresaw, that England would join against them in the war which they had then most unjustly begun in Europe; therefore they presently sent orders to their governor in St. Christopher's, to attack and drive the English out of that island, notwithstanding a treaty then subsisting between the two nations, by which it was stipulated that, in case of a war between them in Europe, their respective people in America should continue neutral: As with these orders they sent their governor two men of war with some troops, he immediately began the attack, and being by this supply rendered superior to the English settled in that island, they were forced to take refuge in their forts; and these too they were obliged to surrender by capitulation, and all to abandon the island on the 29th of July, 1689; whereas no war had been declared by England against France, until the 17th of May that year; so that this attack upon the English in St. Christopher's was not only an unjust but a treacherous sort of conduct, which seemed to be re-sented by Providence; for soon after, and whilst the French were sole possessors of the island, there happened a most violent earthquake, by which many of their plantations, houses, and sugar-mills were destroyed, and some of their people swallowed up alive.

This

This treacherous attack, however, did not long remain unrepented by us; for the very next year Commodore Wright was sent out with a squadron of men of war and a regiment of regular troops, and these being joined by all the troops that could be raised in Barbadoes and the English Leeward Islands, the whole under the command of colonel Codrington, who had been appointed governor of the Leeward Islands, and was upon this occasion appointed general in chief of all the land forces, they landed in St. Christopher's in June, 1690, and before the end of the next month, they reduced all the French forts, drove most of their people out of the island, and subjected the whole to the crown of England, as they soon after did the islands of St. Eustatia, and St. Bartholomew; and likewise obliged the French to desert Guadalupe, tho' none of our people were so wise as to take possession of it. But as our count have seldom had any regard, in their treaties, to our colonies or plantations in America, the French were, by the treaty of Ryswick, restored to all they were possessed of before the war in the West-Indies, and among the rest to their moiety of St. Christopher's; and the Dutch had before been restored by us to the island of St. Eustatia; from whence they now carry on the trade of the French islands for them, and furnish those islands with provisions; and even pretend to a right to do so, without being restrained or interrupted by us.

From the year 1697 therefore, the French and we continued joint possessors of the island of St. Christopher's until 1702, in which year colonel Codrington, son of the general before-mentioned, was governor of the Leeward Islands, and as soon as he heard of war being declared in England against France, he assembled forces, attacked the French in St. Christopher's, and obliged them all to submit to the crown of England; in revenge of which the French sent a strong squadron thither in 1705, with troops on board under Monsieur Ibberville, who did great damage to the English inhabitants, and would probably have drove them out of the island, had it not been for a contrivance of Sir Bevil Greenhill, then governor of Barbadoes, who sent a sloop with a letter to the governor of the Leeward Islands, advising him, that a most formidable English squadron was arrived at Barbadoes; and as soon as the men were a little refreshed, was to sail for the Leeward Islands, which news being spread among the English at St. Christopher's,

soon came to the ears of Mr. Ibberville, and put him in such a fright, that he retired in a hurry with his squadron from the Leeward Islands, and St. Christopher's continued wholly subject to the English government.

A However, the French were allowed to continue in it, and in the possession of their estates, until the treaty of Utrecht in 1714; but the whole island being by that treaty added to the crown of Great-Britain, as the French remaining there were either to retire, or to take the oaths to, and declare themselves subjects of the crown of Great-Britain, tho' by the treaty all of them might have remained, and professed their own religion, yet, rather than take the oaths to our government, most of them chose to retire with their effects, and left their lands to the disposal of our government, by the sale of which C a pretty considerable sum was raised for the publick service.

Since the year 1714, I do not find any thing very remarkable in the history of St. Christopher's, nor is there any thing in the history of the other Leeward Islands, D viz. Nevis, Montserrat, and Antego, that deserves a place in such a short history, except what happened to colonel Park, the governor at Antego. This gentleman was, it seems, a native of Virginia, but being at London when the war broke out in 1702, he became an officer E in our army, and found means to recommend himself so strongly to the duke and dutchess of Marlborough, that the duke not only made him his aid de camp, but sent him home with the news of the battle and victory at Hochstet, and afterwards got him appointed governor of the F Leeward Islands, a post he was very unfit for, considering his haughty and violent temper; but as men of this cast are often the most submissive to those who, they think, can forward their views of interest or ambition, the duke perhaps knew nothing of his natural disposition.

G July 14, 1706, he arrived at Antego, which he made the place of his residence, that island being then in the most flourishing condition, as it had not been attempted by the French in the invasion they had made the preceding year upon the other Leeward Islands. Upon his H arrival they settled upon him 1000l. a year, not as a salary, for that would have been contrary to the instructions then given to all our American governors, but as a rent for a house. But before he had been a year in the island, he had fallen out with most of the chief men

men in that and all the other islands, one of the first causes of which seems to have been, his appointing a common foot soldier of the regiment stationed in those islands, to be provost-marshal of Antego, which was certainly a most arbitrary and insufferable act, as the office of that officer is the same with that of our high sheriffs in England; and this appointment he made still the more to be apprehended, by declaring, that he would have no provost-marshal who would not return such injuries as he should direct. It is likewise said, that being a man of gallantry, he made too free with the wives and daughters of some of the chief men under his government, a conduct in a chief magistrate which has produced many revolutions, and therefore we cannot wonder at its producing one in the Leeward Islands.

In short, he was guilty of so many arbitrary and illegal actions, that in the second or third year of his government, the people sent an agent to England, with a petition, containing many heavy complaints against him; whereupon her majesty queen Anne, in council, ordered the facts to be inquired into, by an examination of witnesses upon the spot, and that as soon as that examination should be, on both sides, compleated, the governor should return to England, by the first ship of war, to justify himself before the council. The examination was accordingly compleated, soon after the beginning of the year 1710, and the people expected that their governor was to leave them, and return to England, in obedience to the queen's orders, by a ship then preparing to sail; but the governor either was not, or pretended that he was not ready: The ship sailed without him; and he continued not only to exercise his government, but to exercise it in the same manner, so that the people began to look upon him, not only as a tyrant, but as an usurping tyrant, because they thought his power suspended, at least, by the queen's order to return.

Whilst the people were generally in this disposition, at a meeting in the court-house at St. John's, some high words began to pass between him and the assembly, whereupon a lieutenant of the regular troops ran and brought a party of H grenadiers into the court-house; but whether he did so of his own motion, or by the governor's order, is not said. Upon this the assembly retired, and as they looked upon this as a design to overawe them, by means of the regular

troops, there were circular letters sent round the island, inviting the inhabitants to come armed to town, on the Thursday following, being the 7th of December, 1710, to protect their representatives.

On that day, early in the morning, A 3 or 400 men, well armed, appeared in St. John's town, and the gentlemen of the assembly declared, that they had no design against the governor's life, but as he had disobeyed the queen's order, and had continued the exercise of his power after it was suspended, they were resolved to seize upon his person, and send him prisoner to England; and as they heard that the governor had resolved to defend his house, and had got a party of the regular troops, and several gentlemen of his friends, into it, with proper arms for that purpose, they sent a message to him, C by the speaker of the assembly, and one gentleman of the council, desiring only, that he would, to prevent the effusion of blood, dismiss his guards, and quit the government; which proposal he absolutely rejected, whereupon a firing began on both sides, and the people, at last, broke into the house in great fury, so that by the firing, or after the people got into the house, a good many were killed or wounded on both sides; and among the rest the governor himself was killed, and his body thrown into the streets.

There was afterwards some enquiry E made into this affair; but though between 20 and 30 men had lost their lives in the scuffle, besides those that were wounded, I do not find that any person was punished for being concerned in it, therefore it is probable our ministers thought, that governor Park had, by his bad conduct, brought the misfortune upon himself, and deserved what he met with.

And now, as to the produce and trade of the Leeward Islands, they are of the same nature with the trade and produce of Barbadoes; and their form of government is the same; only that each island has a deputy-governor, or lieutenant general, and a council and assembly of its own, and over the whole there is a chief governor, or captain-general, who calls a general meeting, or parliament, of all the islands, to meet him in any one of them G he pleases, when any thing is to be resolved on for the good of the whole; which parliament consists of a general council, composed of deputies sent by the council of each island, and a general assembly, composed of deputies sent by the assembly of each island; and when a captain-

captain-general dies, or leaves the islands, before a new one arrives, the lieutenant-general, whose commission is of the oldest date, succeeds of course to the government of the whole, which he holds until the arrival of a new captain-general appointed by the crown.

[To be continued in our next.]

Proper RULES for preserving HEALTH.

From a Book lately published, entitled, The History of Health, and the Art of preserving it, by James Mackenzie, M. D. we shall give what must be useful to every one of our Readers.

In the second Chapter of the second Part the Author writes as follows, viz.

OF the rules requisite to preserve health, some are general or common to all ages and conditions of men; and some are particular, or adapted to different periods and circumstances of life. Under the general rules are comprehended those which relate to the *six instruments of life*, as air, aliment, &c. together with some other useful maxims. Under the particular rules are reckoned, First, Those which are peculiar to different temperaments, namely, the bilious, sanguine, melancholic, and phlegmatic. Secondly, Those rules that belong to different periods of life, as infancy, youth, manhood, and old age. Thirdly, Those that are appropriated to different conditions and circumstances of men, considered as active or indolent, wealthy or indigent, free or servile.

I shall mention all these in order, beginning with the general rules which relate to Galen's *six non-naturals*, viz. air, aliment, exercise and rest, sleep and wakefulness, repletion and evacuation, together with the passions and affections of the mind.

OF AIR.

Air, by its extreme subtilty and weight, penetrates into, and mingles with every part of the body; and by its elasticity gives an intestine motion to all the fluids, and a lively spring to all the fibres, which promote the circulation. As it is there-

fore the principal moving cause of all the fluids and solids of the human body, we ought to be very careful in chusing a healthy air, as far as it is in our power.

1. That air is best which is pure, dry, and temperate, untainted with noxious damps, or putrid exhalations from any cause whatsoever; but the surest mark of a good air, in any place, is the common longevity of its inhabitants.

2. A house is healthy which is situated on a rising ground and a gravelly soil, in an open dry country; the rooms should be pretty large, but not cold; the exposure prudently adapted to the nature of the climate, but so contrived that your house may be perslated by the east or north winds whenever you please, which should be done, at least, once every day, to blow away animal steams, and other noxious vapours. But especially let the air of your bed-chamber be pure and untainted, nor near the ground, or any kind of dampness.

3. Evident marks of a bad air in any house, are dampness or discolouring of plaister or wainscot, mouldiness of bread, wetness of sponge, melting of sugar, rusting of brass and iron, and rotting of furniture.

4. There is nothing more apt to load the air with putrid steams, or breed bad distempers, than the general and pernicious custom of permitting common and crowded burial places to be within the precincts of populous cities.

5. The air of cities being loaded with steams of fuel, and exhalations from animals, is unfriendly to infants † not yet habituated to such noxious mixtures.

Sudden extremes of heat and cold should be avoided, as much as possible; and they commit a most dangerous error, who in the winter nights, come out of the close, hot rooms of publick houses, into a cold and chilling air, without cloaks or furtouts.

OF ALIMENT.

1. The best food is that which is simple, nourishing, without acrimony, and easily digested; and the principal rule to be observed with regard to aliment in general, is

* By pure and dry is not meant an air absolutely clear from any heterogeneus mixture, for that is impossible, nor would such be fit for animals, but an air not overcharged with any steams.

† See Columel. de re Rust. lib. i. cap. iv. Petatur igitur aer calore et frigore temperatus, quem medius fere obtinet collis, loco paululum intumescente, quod neque depresso hieme pruinis torpet, aut torret aestate vaporibus.

‡ Founded upon experience, is mentioned a calculation in the bishop of Worcester's excellent sermon (p. 18, 19.) preached for the benefit of the Foundling-Hospital, anno 1756, shewing that many more children die in proportion, which are nursed in a populous city, or brought up by hand, than if they were nursed in the country, and nourished at the breast.

is to eat and drink wholesome things in a proper quantity. But, you will ask, how shall the bulk of people distinguish wholesome aliment from unwholome? And how shall they measure the quantity proper for them? I answer, that almost all the aliment in common use has been found wholesome by the experience of ages, and a moderate healthy man need not be under great apprehensions of danger in partaking of such. But there is an obvious rule which will direct every individual aright in the choice of his aliment. Let him observe what agrees with his constitution and what does not, and let his experience and reason direct him to use the one and avoid the other. And as to the proper quantity of aliment, the rule is, to take just such a proportion as will be sufficient to support and nourish him, but not such as will overload the stomach, and be difficult to digest; yet in this measure also, every individual has a sure guide, if he will be directed by a natural unperverted appetite; for whenever he has eat, of any good food, as much as his appetite requires, and leaves off before his stomach is cloyed*, or finishes his meal with some relish for more, he has eat a proper quantity. But to prevent any deception, he may be still farther convinced that he has committed no excess, if immediately after dinner he can write or walk, or go about any other necessary business with pleasure; and if after supper his sleep shall not be disturbed, or shortened by what he has eat or drank; if he has no head-ach next morning, nor any uncommon hawking or spitting, nor a bad taste in his mouth; but rises at his usual hour refreshed and chearful.

2. Another useful rule is, that we should not indulge ourselves in a discordant variety of aliments at the same meal. Tho' a good stomach, for example, may make a shift to digest fish, flesh, wine, and beer, at one repast; yet if one adds sallad, cream, and fruit to them (which is too frequently done) the flatulent mixture will distend the bowels, and pervert the digestion.

3. The quantity and solidity of a man's aliment ought to bear a just proportion to the strength of his constitution, and to the exercise which he uses: For young, strong, laborious people, will turn to good nourishment any kind of food in common use; and they can digest with ease a quantity that would oppress or destroy the delicate and sedentary.

4. Bread made of good wheat flour, properly fermented and baked, is the most

valuable article of our diet, wholesome and nourishing by itself, mixing well with all sorts of aliment, and frequently agreeable to the stomach when it loaths every other food.

5. It is to be observed, that liquid aliments, or spoon meats, are most proper, when immediate refreshment is required, after great abstinence or fatigue, because they will mingle sooner with the blood than solid aliments.

6. As drink makes a considerable part of our aliment, it may not be amiss here to enquire what sort of common drink, generally speaking, is the most proper to preserve health. "Pure water (says Frederick Hoffman †) is the best drink for persons of all ages and temperaments. By its fluidity and mildness it promotes a free and equable circulation of the blood and humours through all the vessels of the body, upon which the due performance of every animal function depends; and hence water drinkers are not only the most active and nimble, but also the most chearful and sprightly of all people. In sanguine complexions, water, by diluting the blood, renders the circulation easy and uniform. In the choleric, the coolness of the water restrains the quick motion, and intense heat of the humours. It attenuates the glutinous viscosity of the juices in the phlegmatick, and the gross earthiness which prevails in melancholick temperaments. And as to different ages, water is good for children, to make their tenacious, milky diet thin, and easy to digest: For youth and middle aged people, to sweeten and dissolve any scorbutick acrimony, or sharpness that may be in the humours, by which means pains and obstructions are prevented: And for old people, to moisten and mollify their rigid fibres, and to promote a less difficult circulation thro' their hard and shrivelled pipes. In short (says he) of all the productions of nature or art, water comes nearest to that universal remedy or panacea, so much searched after by mankind, but never discovered." The truth of it is, pure, light, soft, cold water, from a clear stream, drank in such a quantity as is necessary to quench their thirst, dilute their food, and cool their heat, is the best drink for children, for hearty people, and for persons of a hot temperament, especially if they have been habituated to the use of it: But to delicate or cold constitutions, to weak stomachs, and to persons unaccustomed to it, water without wine is improper drink ‡; and they will find it so, who try it under such circumstances.

January, 1759.

* *Vid. Hippoc. aph. sect. 2. aphor. 17.*

Good wine • is an admirable liquor, and, used in a moderate quantity, answers many excellent purposes of health. Beer will brewed, light, clear, and of a proper strength and age, if we except water and wine, is perhaps the most ancient, and best sort of drink in common use among mankind.

7. It is necessary to observe, that water or small beer, or some other weak liquor, should be drank at meals, in a quantity sufficient to dilute our solid food, and make it fluid enough to circulate through the small blood-vessels, otherways the animal functions will grow languid, and obstructions must follow.

8. Tea, to some, is a refreshing cordial after any fatigue. To some it is useful, and seems to assist digestion, drank at a proper distance of time after dinner: But to others it occasions sickness, fainting, and tremors at all times; so that the experience of every individual must determine not only the use or forbearance, but also the strength and quantity of this exotic beverage.

As the nature of coffee is more fierce and active than that of tea, and the frequent use of it may consequently be more dangerous, every man's own experience should direct him how, and when, to use or forbear it; but the trial should be fairly made with care and caution.

Chocolate is nourishing and balsamic, when fresh and good, but very disagreeable to the stomach when the nut is badly prepared, and is greasy, decayed, or rancid.

9. Persons of tender constitutions should be careful to chew their meat well, that it may be more easily digested.

Of EXERCISE.

As the human body is a system of pipes, through which fluids are perpetually circulating; and as life subsists by this circulation, contrived by Infinite Wisdom to perform all the animal functions, it is obvious that exercise must be necessary to health, because it preserves this circulation by assisting digestion, and throwing off superfluities. Besides, we see every

day that the active † are stronger than the sedentary; and that those limbs of labouring men which happen to be most exercised in their respective occupations, grow proportionably larger and firmer than those limbs which are less employed.

A 1. Three things are necessary to be considered with regard to exercise. First, What is the best sort of exercise. Secondly, What is the best time to use it: And, Thirdly, What is the proper degree or measure to be used. As to the first, tho' various exercises suit various constitutions, as they happen to be robust or delicate, yet in general that sort is best to which one has been accustomed, which he has always found to agree with him, and in which he takes the greatest delight.

2. In the second place, the best time to use exercise is when the stomach is most empty. Some cannot bear it quite fasting, and therefore to them exercise is proper enough after a light breakfast, or towards evening when dinner is pretty well digested, but should never be attempted soon after a full meal, by such as are under no necessity to work for their daily subsistence.

3. Lastly, The measure or proportion of exercise fit for every individual, is to be estimated by the strength or weakness of his constitution: For when any person begins to sweat, or grow weary, or short breathed, he should forbear a while, in order to recover himself, and then resume his exercise again, as long as he can pursue that method with ease and pleasure: But if he persists until he turns pale, or languid, or stiff, he has proceeded too far, and must not only forbear exercise for the present, but should also use less next day. In general it is to be observed, that children and old people require much less exercise than those who are in the vigour of life.

4. Exercise may properly be divided into three sorts. First, That which is performed by the intrinsic powers of our own body only, as walking, running, dancing, playing at ball, reading † aloud, &c. Secondly, That which is performed by

• Plutarch in his life of Caesar tells us, that when we had taken Comphi, a town in Thessaly, by assault, he not only found provisions for his army, but physick also: For there they met with plenty of wine, which they drank freely. Warmed with this, and inspired with the god, they jollily danced along, and so shook off their disease contracted from their former crude and scanty diet, and changed their whole constitution. † Julius Caesar

was of a weak and delicate constitution, says Plutarch, which however he hardened by exercise, and drew even from the inconveniences of war a remedy for his indispositions, by inuring himself to all sorts of fatigue, and turning even his repose into action. I Dr.

Andry observes, that singing is a most healthful exercise, and subjoins the following words: "Tanta denique est vocis et loquelæ in exercendo corpore prestantia, ut id fortasse causa sit, cur formina non tanto alias exercitio indigent quanto indigent viri, quoniam scilicet sunt ille loquaciores. Quæst. medic. An præcipua valetudinis tutela exercitatio? In jebor. medic. Parisiæ discussa. an. 1722. Præsid. Nic. Andry."

by the powers of some other bodies extrinsic to us, as gestation in wheel machines, horse litters, sedan chairs, sailing, &c. And, Thirdly, That which partakes of both the former, as riding on horseback, wherein we exercise our own powers by managing our horse, and holding our bodies firm and upright, while the horse performs the part of a vehicle.

Without entering into the ancient disputes of philosophers, about the most healthful of all these sorts, we may venture to affirm in general, that what is performed by our own powers, is the most proper for persons of a strong and healthy constitution; that what is performed by external helps only, is most proper for the infirm and delicate; and that the exercise performed partly by ourselves, and partly by foreign assistance, is most suitable to such as are neither very robust nor very tender: And as to the particular benefits which arise from riding on horseback, they have been set forth in so rational and lively a manner by Sydenham and Fuller, that nothing material can be added to their arguments; and it has been already observed, that whatever advantage can be received from a good digestion, may in an eminent degree be expected from this exercise, adjusted accurately to the strength of the rider.

5. After exercise we run a great risk of catching cold (especially if we have been in any degree of sweat) unless we take care to prevent it, by rubbing our bodies well with a dry cloth, and changing our linen, which should be previously well aired: But of all the follies committed immediately after exercise, the most pernicious is that of drinking small liquors of any sort quite cold, when a man is hot; whereas if we drank them blood warm, they would quench our thirst better, and could do us no injury.

6. Lean people are sooner weakened and wasted by too much exercise than those who are plump: And every man should rest for some time after exercise, before he sits down to dinner or supper.

Of SLEEP and WAKEFULNESS.

1. Sleep and wakefulness bear a great resemblance to exercise and rest; and wakefulness is the natural state of action, in which the animal machine is fatigued and wasted, and sleep the state of ease, in which it is refreshed and repaired. The vicissitude of sleeping and waking is not only necessary, but pleasing to our nature, while each is confined within its proper limits. But you will ask what limits

should be assigned to sleep? The answer is, that tho' different constitutions require different measures of sleep, yet it has been in general observed, that six or seven hours are sufficient for youth or manhood, and eight or nine for infancy or old age, when they are strong and healthy, but the infirm are not to be limited; and the weaker any person is, the longer he ought to indulge himself in such a measure of sleep as he finds by experience sufficient to refresh him.

2. Moderate sleep increases the perspiration, promotes digestion, cherishes the body, and exhilarates the mind; and they whose sleep is apt to be interrupted by slight causes, should nevertheless keep themselves quiet and warm in bed, with their eyes shut, and without tossing or tumbling, which will in some degree answer the purposes of a more sound sleep.

3. Excessive sleep, on the other hand, renders the body phlegmatic and inactive, impairs the memory, and stupifies the understanding. And excessive wakefulness dissipates the strength, produces fevers, dries and wastes the body, and anticipates old age.

4. He who sleeps long in the morning, and sits up late at night, inverts the order of nature, and hurts his constitution, without gaining any time; and he who will do it merely in compliance with the fashion, ought not to repine at a fashionable state of bad health.

5. A man should forbear to sleep after dinner, or indeed at any other time of the day in our cold climate, except where a long habit has rendered such a custom almost natural to him, or where extraordinary fatigue, or want of rest the preceding night, obliges him to it; in which case he should be well covered to defend him against catching cold.

6. Two hours or more should intervene between supper and the time of going to bed: And a late heavy supper is a great enemy to sleep, as it disturbs that sweet tranquillity of the body and mind, which is so refreshing to both.

Of REPLETION and EVACUATION.

1. The whole art of preserving health may properly enough be said to consist in filling up what is deficient, and emptying what is redundant, that so the body may be habitually kept in its natural state; and hence it follows, that all the supplies from eating and drinking, and all the discharges by perspiration, and by the other channels and distributions of nature, should be regulated in such a manner that

the body shall not be oppressed with repletion, or exhausted by evacuation. Of these two, one is the cure or antidote of the other; every error in repletion being corrected by a seasonable and congruous evacuation; and every excess in evacuation (if it has not proceeded too far) being cured by a gradual and suitable repletion.

2. When any repletion has been accumulated, it requires a particular and correspondent evacuation, well known to physicians. Repletion, for instance, from eating or drinking, requires a puke or abstinence. A fulness of blood requires immediate venesection. A redundancy of humours requires purging. And a retention of any excrementitious matter, which should have been discharged by sweat, urine, or spitting, requires assistance from such means as are found by experience to promote these several evacuations. And if those cautions are neglected, there will succeed an oppression of the stomach or breast, a weight of the head, a rupture of the blood vessels, or some other troublesome disorder.

3. It is to be observed that a person in perfect health, all whose secretions are duly performed, ought never to take any medicine that is either evacuating or acrimonious, because it may disturb the operations of nature without any necessity; and Hippocrates expressly declares *, that those who are of a strong and healthy constitution are much the worse for taking purges †. But as to external ablu- tions of the skin, by washing, bathing, or swimming, they are proper for healthy people, provided they are not carried to excess.

4. It also is to be observed, that chewing or smoking tobacco soon after meals, generally destroys the appetite, and hurts the constitution, both by weakening the springs of life (as other opiates do) and by evacuating the saliva which nature has appointed to fall into the stomach to promote digestion.

5. Nothing exhausts and enervates the body more, or hurries on old age faster than premature cohabitation; and hence the ancient Germans ‡ are extolled by Tacitus for not marrying before they arrived at their full vigour.

Of the PASSIONS and AFFECTIONS of the Mind.

1. He who seriously resolves to preserve his health, must previously learn to con-

quer his passions, and keep them in absolute subjection to reason; for let a man be ever so temperate in his diet, and regular in his exercise, yet still some unhappy passions, if indulged to excess, will prevail over all his regularity, and prevent the good effects of his temperance; it is necessary, therefore, that he should be upon his guard against an influence so destructive.

2. Fear, grief, and those passions which partake of them, as envy, hatred, malice, revenge, and despair, are known by experience to weaken the nerves, retard the circular motion of the fluids, hinder perspiration, impair digestion, and often to produce spasms, obstructions, and hypochondriacal disorders. And extreme sudden terror || has sometimes brought on immediate death.

3. Moderate joy and anger, on the other hand, and those passions and affections of the mind which partake of their nature, as cheerfulness, contentment, hope, virtuous and mutual love, and courage in doing good, invigorate the nerves, accelerate the circulating fluids, promote perspiration, and assist digestion; but violent anger (which differs from madness only in duration) creates bilious, inflammatory, convulsive, and sometimes apoplectick disorders, especially in hot temperaments; and excess of joy destroys sleep, and often has sudden and fatal effects.

4. It is observable, that the perspiration is larger from any vehement passion of the mind when the body is quiet, than from the strongest bodily exercise when the mind is composed. Those therefore who are prone to anger, cannot bear much exercise, because the exuberant perspiration of both would exhaust and waste the body. It is also remarkable, that a disorder which arises from any vehement agitation of the mind, is more stubborn than that which arises from violent corporal exercise, because the latter is cured by rest and sleep, which have but little influence on the former.

5. A constant serenity, supported by hope, or cheerfulness, arising from a good conscience, is the most healthful of all the affections of the mind. Cheerfulness of spirit (as the great lord Verulam observes) is particularly useful when we sit down to our meals, or compose ourselves to sleep; because anxiety or grief are known to prevent the benefits which we ought

* See 1. 2. aphor. 36. 37. † It is to be observed that the purges used in Hippocrates's time were all somewhat violent. ‡ Tarda illis Venus, et pares valitudo miscebantur. De Mor. German. § Vid. Plin. Hist. Nat. lib. vii. cap. liii. Aul. Gell. Noct.

§ See Valer. Maxim. who mentions several instances.

ought naturally to receive from these refreshments: "If therefore, says he, any violent passion should chance to surprize us near those times, it would be prudent to defer eating, or going to bed, until it subsides, and the mind recovers its former tranquillity." (See our last Vol. p. 641.)

Having thus mentioned the principal rules relating to the *six things necessary to life*, considered singly, I shall here subjoin a very important rule, which considers two of the six together, and shews the mutual influence which they have one upon the other, with respect to health. **B** The rule is, that our exercise should bear an exact proportion to our diet, and our diet in like manner to our exercise; or, in other words, that he who eats and drinks plentifully should use much exercise; and he who cannot use exercise should, in order to preserve his health, live abstemiously. Persons who can use moderate and constant exercise, are able to digest a large quantity of aliment, without any injury to their health, because their exercise throws off whatever is superfluous; but tender people, who can use little or no exercise, if they should take in a large quantity of food, some indigested superfluity must remain in the body, which becomes a perpetual source of distempers. Hippocrates looks upon this rule of adjusting our diet to our exercise, as the most important in the whole art of preserving health, and has taken particular care to recommend it, as we have seen before.

But one caution I must here recommend, which is less attended to than it deserves, viz. when a man happens to be much fatigued and spent after a hard journey or violent exercise, and stands in need of immediate refreshment, let him eat things that are light and easy to digest, and drink some small liquor warm; for heavy meat and strong drink will increase the artificial fever (as I may so call it) which violent exercise raises in the blood, and will rather waste than recruit his strength and spirits.

Besides those appertaining to the six things already mentioned, there are three other general rules greatly conducive to the preservation of health, which must not be forgotten.

The first rule is: Every excess is an enemy to nature. Whether it be in heat **H** or cold, in grief or joy, in eating or drinking, or in any other sensual gratification, excess never fails to disorder the body; whereas, to be moderate in every affection and enjoyment, is the way to preserve health.

Rule the second: It is dangerous suddenly * to alter a settled habit or an old custom, and to fly from one extreme to another. Even those things which are in themselves bad, as *dram drinking, chewing tobacco, sitting up late at night, sleeping immediately after dinner, morning wickets*, as they are called, &c. when by long use they have unhappily grown familiar to any person, must not be broke off all at once, but should be relinquished by degrees.

The third rule is, that whatever tends to impair our strength, should be carefully avoided. To bleed often, for instance, without an urgent cause; to take strong purges or vomits; to go into a slender and vegetable diet rashly, and rather from whim than necessity: All such errors as these, I say, change the small **C** pipes, through which the circulation is performed, into impervious cords, and impair the strength by drying up the conduits of life.

A Comparison between ancient and modern Education.

D To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

IN a Latin dialogue often printed with the works of Tacitus, but by some supposed to have been written by Quintilian, there is a comparison between the ancient and modern education of children among the Romans, which seems to be such an exact representation of the ancient and present method of educating children in this country, that I have sent you a copy of it, for such of your readers as understand Latin, together with an English translation, or rather paraphrase, for those that do not.

The dialogue is between Vipsanius Messalla, Maternus, Julius Secundus, and M. Aper; and the question is, why the orators of the former age, so much excelled those of the present; upon which **G** Messalla is desired to give his opinion, whereupon he speaks as follows:

XXVIII. *Et Messalla, non reconditas Materne causis requiris: Nec aut tibi ipsi, aut huic Secundo, vel huic Apro ignotas, etiamsi mihi partes assignatis proferendi in medium, quae omnes sentimus. Quis enim ignorat & eloquentiam & ceteras artes deservisse ab ista vetere gloria, non infamia hominum; sed desidia juventutis, & negligentia parentum, & inscientia praecipientium, & oblivione moris antiqui? Quae mala primum in urbe nata, mox per Italiam* *diffu-*

jusa, jam in provincias manant: Quamquam nostra nobis notiora sunt. Ego de urbe & his propriis ac vernaculis vitiis loquar, quae natos statim excipiunt, & per singulos aetatis gradus cumulantur, si prius de severitate ac disciplina majorum circa educandos formandisque liberos pauca praedixero. Jamprimum suis cuique filius ex casta parente natus, non in cella emptae nutricis, sed gremio ac sinu matris educabatur, cujus praecipua laus erat, tueri domum, & inservire liberis. Eligebatur autem aliqua major natu propinqua, cujus probatis spectatioribus moribus, omnis cuiuspiam familiae suboles committeretur, coram qua neque dicere fas erat quod turpe dictum, neque facere quod inhonestum factum videretur. Ac non studia modo curaque, sed remissiones etiam lususque puerorum, sanctitate quadam ac verecundia temperabat. Sic Corneliæ Gracchorum, sic Auréliæ Cæsaris: Sic Attiae Augusti matrem praefuisse educationibus, ac produxisse principes liberos accepimus, quae disciplina ac severitas eo pertinebat, ut sincera & integra & nullis pravitationis detortia cuiusquevis natura, toto statim pectore arripere artes honestas: & siue ad rem militarem, siue ad juris scientiam, siue ad eloquentiae studium inclinasset, id solum ageret, id universum haberet.

XXIX. At nunc natus infans delegatur Graculae alicui ancillae, cui adiungitur unus aut alter ex omnibus servis plerumque vilissimus, nec cuiquam serio ministerio accommodatus. Horum fabulis & erroribus teneri statim & rudes animi imbuuntur. Nec quisquam in tota domo pessi habet, quid coram infante domino, aut dicat, aut faciat: Quando etiam ipsi parentes nec probitati neque modestiae parvulus assuefaciunt, sed lasciviae & libertati, per quae paulatim impudentia irripit, & sui alienique contemptus. Jam vero propria & pecuniaria hujus urbis vitia poene in utero matris concipi mihi videntur, histrionalis favor, & gladiatorum equorumque studia. Quibus occupatus & obfessus animus quantulum loci bonis artibus relinquit. Quotum quemque invenieris qui domi quidquam aliud loquatur? Quos alios adolescentulorum sermones excipimus, si quando auditoria intravimus? Nec praecipuos quidem ullas crebriores cum auditoribus suis fabulas habent. Colligunt enim discipulos non severitate disciplinae, nec ingenii experimento, sed ambitione salutantium, & illecebris adulationis. Transeo prima dicentium elementa, in quibus & ipsis parum elaboratur. Nec in auditoribus cognoscendis, nec in evolvida antiquitate, nec in notitia vel rerum, vel hominum, vel temporum satis operae infumitur, sed expetuntur quos Rhetoras vocant: Quorum professio quando primum in hanc urbem introducta sit, quam-

que nullam apud majores nostros auctoritatem habuit, statim docuero.

Which may be englished, or paraphrased thus:

Chap. XXVIII. Messalla. Altho' you have put upon me the task of explaining the reasons of that which we are all agreed in, yet, my Maternus, you do not desire that I should give any hidden causes, but such only as are known to you, to Secundus, and to Aper; for who does not know, that eloquence and the other arts have fallen from their antient glory, not thro' any defect in mankind, but thro' the laziness of our youth, the negligence of parents, the ignorance of schoolmasters, and a total neglect of the antient method of education; which evils first arose in this city, spread presently through Italy, and are now flowing through all our provinces. But those of our own growth are best known to us. I shall speak of those which are peculiar to, and natives of this city, which catch the children as soon as born, and through every stage of life are heaped upon them; but I must first premise a few words relative to the discipline and severity of our ancestors in educating and forming the minds of their children. First then, no man's son, born of a chaste and frugal mother, was committed to the cottage of an hired nurse, but was brought up under the eye and in the bosom of the mother, whose chief glory was to manage her house, and to oversee the education of her children. However, some antient female relation of known and approved manners was often chosen, to whom was committed the care of the offspring of the family; and before her, no one was allowed to make use of any low or scandalous word in their discourse, much less to be guilty of any indecent action in their behaviour. She took care to intermix a sort of sanctity, and modesty, not only in the studies and exercises of the children, but even in their vacations and diversions. Such we have heard was the education of the Gracchi under Cornelia, and of Julius Cæsar under Aurelia; and such was that of Augustus under his mother Attia. By this their children became eminent in their country; and the effect of this discipline and severity in education was, that everyone's nature thus remaining pure and entire, and without being warped by any bad habits, they applied themselves early and heartily to the liberal arts; and whether they turned their minds towards the military, the law, or the study of eloquence, they applied themselves wholly to that, and made themselves complete masters of whatever they aimed at.

Chap. XXIX. But now the child as soon as born is committed to the care of some little French woman, to whom is added a servant or two, of the very lowest in the family, and such as are never employed, or fit to be employed in any business of consequence. With the idle tales and vulgar errors of these, the raw and tender minds of the children are first imbrued; nor is there any one in the family that minds what he either does or says before his young master; whilst even the parents themselves accustom their little ones neither to probity nor modesty, but to liberty and licentiousness; from whence impudence, and a contempt of their parents, as well as all others, creep by little and little into their minds. Now indeed, the proper and peculiar vices of this city, seem to me to be conceived with the children, even in the womb of the mother. That respect for stage-players and rope-dancers, and that fondness for conversing with horse-couriers, huntsmen, and bruisers, of which the minds of young gentlemen are fully possessed, what room can it leave for any of the liberal arts or sciences? Where shall you find one who at home ever speaks of any thing else? Go into any of the little assemblies of young gentlemen among us, what other conversation shall you hear? Even our schoolmasters have no sort of discourse more frequently with their pupils; for they do not now endeavour to get scholars by the severity of their discipline, or the brightness of their parts, but by attending levies, and by the allurements of flattery. I pass over the first elements of learning, in which the scholars themselves take but very little pains. They do not take time enough to make themselves acquainted with the best authors, or to enquire into antiquity, or into the knowledge of things, men, and times; but presently apply to those we call lecture-readers, the first introduction of whose profession, and what little regard it met with from our ancestors, I shall presently shew.

Upon this dialogue I shall make but one remark, which is, That even in the degenerate age of Quintilian, common bawdy-houses and common prostitutes made, it seems, no part of the conversation among the young gentlemen of Rome, tho' among the young gentlemen of this country, it is too often the chief topick of conversation; but the young Romans, it seems, were not so ridiculously vain, as to talk of their amours with common prostitutes, nor so abandoned as to frequent their common brothels, which they called *fornices*, from whence came the Latin words *fornicare*

and *fornicatio*, and from thence our English word *fornication*. I am, &c.

Jan. 15, 1759.

Statutes and Rules relating to the Inspection and Use of the BRITISH MUSEUM, lately published by Order of the Trustees.

THE first statute directs the times when the Museum is to be kept open, as follows:

1. That the Museum be kept open at the hours mentioned below, every day throughout the year, except Saturday and Sunday in each week; and likewise except Christmas-day and one week after; one week after Easter-day and Whit Sunday respectively; Good-Friday, and all days, which are now, or shall hereafter be specially appointed for thanksgivings or fasts by publick authority.

2. That between the months of September and April inclusive, from Monday to Friday inclusive, the Museum be opened, from nine o'clock in the morning till three in the afternoon; and likewise at the same hours on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, in May, June, July, and August; but on Monday and Friday, only from four o'clock to eight in the afternoon, during those four months, except at the times above excepted.

The second directs the manner of admission to view the Museum, as follows:

1. That such studious and curious persons, as are desirous to see the Museum, shall make their application to the porter, in writing; which application shall contain their names, condition, and places of abode; as also the day and hour at which they desire to be admitted; and shall be delivered to him before nine in the morning, or between four and eight in the evening, on some preceding day: And that the said names, together with the respective additions, shall be entered in a register to be kept by the porter. And the porter shall, and is hereby required, to lay such register every night before the principal librarian; or, in his absence, before the under librarian, who shall officiate as secretary for the time being, or in his absence, before one of the other under librarians; to the end that the principal, or such under librarian, may be informed, whether the persons so applying be proper to be admitted according to the regulations made, or to be made, by the trustees for that purpose. And if he shall judge them proper, he shall direct the porter to deliver tickets to them, according to their request, on their applying a second time for the said tickets.

2. That

2. That no more than ten tickets be delivered out, for each hour of admittance; which tickets, when brought by the respective persons therein named, are to be shewn to the porter; who is thereupon to direct them to a proper room appointed for their reception, till their hour of seeing the Museum be come; at which time they are to deliver their tickets to the proper officer of the first department: And that five of the persons, producing such tickets, be attended by the under librarian, and the other five by the assistant, in each department.

3. That the said number of tickets be delivered for the admission of company at the hours of nine, ten, eleven, or twelve respectively, in the morning; and at the hours of four or five, in the afternoon of those days, in which the Museum is to be open at that time: And that, if application be made by a greater number of persons than can be accommodated on that day and hour, which they had named; the persons last applying have tickets granted them for such other day and hour, as will be most convenient for them; provided it be within seven days; a sufficient number of tickets being ordered to be left in the hands of the porter, for that purpose.

4. That if the number of persons producing tickets for any particular hour does not exceed five, they be desired to join in one company; which may be attended either by the under librarian, or assistant, as shall be agreed on between them.

5. That if any persons having obtained tickets, be prevented from making use of them, they be desired to send them back to the porter in time; that other persons wanting to see the Museum may not be excluded.

6. That the spectators may view the whole Museum in a regular order, they are first to be conducted through the department of manuscripts and medals; then the department of natural and artificial productions; and afterwards the department of printed books, by the particular officers assigned to each department.

7. That one hour only be allowed to the several companies, for gratifying their curiosity in viewing each department, so that the whole inspection for each company may be finished in three hours; and that each company keep together in that room, in which the officer who attends them, shall then be.

8. That a catalogue of the respective

printed books, manuscripts, and other parts of the collection, distinguished by numbers, be deposited in some one room of each department, to which the same shall respectively belong, as soon as the same can be prepared.

9. That written numbers, answering to those in the catalogues, be affixed both to the books, and other parts of the collection, as far as can conveniently be done.

10. That in passing through the rooms, if any of the spectators desire to see any book, or other part of the collection, it be handed to them by the officer, as far as is consistent with the security of the collection, to be judged of by the said officer; who is to restore it to its place, before they leave the room: That no more than one such book, or other part of the collection, be delivered at a time to the same company: And that the officer do give the company any information they shall desire, relating to that part of the collection which is under his care.

11. That upon the expiration of each hour, notice be given of it by ringing a bell; at which time the several companies shall remove out of the department in which they then are, to make room for fresh companies.

12. That the coins and medals, except such as the standing committee shall order, from time to time, to be placed in glass cases, be not exposed to view, but by leave of the trustees, in a general meeting, or the standing committee, or of the principal librarian: That they be shewn between the hours of one and three in the afternoon, by one of the officers, who have the custody of them: That no more than two persons be admitted into the room to see them at the same time, unless by particular leave of the principal librarian; who in such case is required to attend, together with the said officer, the whole time: And that but one thing be taken, or continue out of the cabinets and drawers at a time, which is to be done by the officer, who shall replace it, before any person present goes out of the room.

13. That if any of the persons who have tickets, come after the hour marked in the said tickets, but before the three hours allotted them are expired, they be permitted to join the company appointed for the same hour, on their removing into another department, in order to see the remaining part of the collection, if they desire it.

14. That

14. That the Museum be constantly shut up at all other times, but those above-mentioned.

15. That if any persons are desirous of visiting the Museum more than once, they may apply for tickets in the manner above-mentioned, at any other times, and as often as they please : Provided that no one person has tickets at the same time for more days than one.

16. That no children be admitted into the Museum.

17. That no officer, or servant, take any fee, reward, or gratuity, of any person whatsoever, except in such cases as are herein after-mentioned, under the penalty of immediate dismissal.

The third directs the manner of admitting persons, who desire to make use of the Museum for study, or shall have occasion to consult the same for evidence, or information : But as every such person will certainly provide himself with the book itself, we shall not spare room for it.

And at the end there is an order, as follows :

Although it may be presumed, that persons who shall be admitted to see the Museum, will in general conform themselves to the rules and orders above-mentioned ; yet as it may happen, that these rules may not always be duly observed : The trustees think it necessary, for the safety and preservation of the Museum, and do hereby order, That in case any persons shall behave in an improper manner, and contrary to the said rules, and shall continue such misbehaviour, after having been admonished by one of the officers ; such persons shall be obliged forthwith to withdraw from the Museum ; and their names shall be entered in a book to be kept by the porter : Who is hereby ordered, not to deliver tickets to them for their admission for the future, without a special direction from the trustees in a general meeting.

As we had not Room in our last Volume, p. 552, for a longer Account of Fort Frontenac, of which Fort and Bay we there gave an elegant Plan, we shall here give our Readers one somewhat more particular, as also of the Lake Ontario, referring them, at the same Time, to our Map of the Five Great Lakes, in our Vol. for 1755. p. 412.

FRONTENAC, called by the natives Cataragui, is a fort advantageously situated for a trade with the Iroquese, or Five Nations ; for their villages lie in the neighbourhood of the lake which bears the
January, 1759.

same name, and on which it is built, and by whose means they may transport their furs in canoes, with more ease than they can carry them over land to New-York. It was built to suppress the ravages of these Indians, into the heart of whose country they can thence make excursions in twenty-four hours ; but they demolished it in 1682, before which time it was a square, consisting of large curtains, flanked with four little bastions ; these flanks had but two battlements, and the walls so low, that one might easily climb over them without a ladder ; and all of it but indifferently fenced with mud banks and pallisades. It stands near the junction of lake Ontario with the great river St. Lawrence. It was here that the famous M. de la Sale built two barks, both which lie at this day sunk near the cattle. It is about 150 miles S. W. from Montreal ; and 100 leagues above Quebec. The winter about this place is much shorter than at Quebec, and the soil so well cultivated, as to yield all sorts of European and Indian corn, and other fruits.

When his majesty's forces under colonel Bradstreet took this important place, it was surrounded with walls, bastions, and other fortifications of square stone, which are found in great plenty, and ready cut and polished by the beating of the waves of the lake above-mentioned, on the north side of which it is built, on a peninsula, and near which is a good haven for all sorts of vessels to ride in safety. It mounted sixty pieces of cannon, and is situated in lat. 44° 20'.

Some of the colonies that came hither, brought with them several sorts of horned cattle, fowl, and other useful creatures ; so that there seldom or never was a want of any thing in it. When we took it there were vast magazines of all sorts of provision and ammunition in it, which it will be very difficult for the French to re-establish.

The only natural misfortune attending this place is, that the advantageous communication between this lake, Montreal, and Quebec, is somewhat difficult and dangerous, because the river of the Iroquois is full of rocks, cataracts, and may be easily obstructed by the ambushes of that wild people, who lie on each side.

This fort was one of the principal marts the French had in North-America, for a trade with the Indians ; which took off a great quantity of coarse woollen goods, such as strouds and duffels, and with these, guns, hatchets, knives, hoes, kettles, powder and shot ; besides shirts, cloaths

cloaths ready made, iron and brass work, and trinkets of all sorts, with several other articles, in exchange for all sorts of furs. The Indians come to this mart from all parts of North-America, even from the distance of a thousand miles. The trade now is wholly confined to fort Frontenac and Montreal; for tho' many, if not most of the Indians, actually pass by our settlement of Albany in New-York, where they may have the goods they want cheaper considerably than at either Montreal or Fortenac; yet they travel on many miles further to buy the same commodities at second-hand, and enhanced by the expence of so long a land carriage, at the French marts. For the French find it cheaper to buy our goods from the New-York merchants, than to have them from their own, after so bad and so tedious a passage as it is from the mouth of the river St. Lawrence to Frontenac; so much do the French exceed us in industry, oeconomy, and the arts of conciliating the affections of mankind; things that even ballance all the disadvantages they naturally labour under in this country."

"The lake Ontario is near 280 leagues in circumference; its figure is oval, and its depth runs between twenty and twenty-five fathom. On the north side are several little gulphs. There is a communication between this lake and that of the Hurons, by the river Tanaouate; from whence you have a land-carriage of six or eight leagues to the river Toronto, which falls into it. The French have two forts of consequence on this lake. Frontenac, which commands the river St. Lawrence, where the lake communicates with it. And Niagara, which commands the communication between lake Ontario and Erie: The Iroquoise blocked up and starved the garrison of this fort, some time ago; but the French wheedled the Indians, by their priests, to let them erect the fort again, under the notion of store-houses.

On the south-east side of this lake stood our fort of Oswego, an infant settlement, made by the province of New York, with the noble view of gaining to the crown of Great Britain the command of the Five Lakes, and the dependence of the Indians in the neighbourhood; and to its subjects the benefit of trade carried on by the Indians, both upon the lakes and the rivers which flow into them. On the point formed by the entrance of the river, stood the fort, or trading castle. It was a strong house, encompassed with a stone wall near twenty feet high, and one hundred and twenty paces around, built of large square

stones, very curious both for their softness and durability." (See our Vol. for 1757, p. 14—17.)

Dr. HILL has just published A Method of producing double Flowers from single, by a regular Course of Culture. Which he has exemplified in six Copper-Plates of the different States of the Tulip, and one of the Veronica. As on these Plates depends the Demonstration, we cannot well make an abstract of his whole Performance; which, by the bye, is most incorrely printed; but at the Close he tells us:

"THE attempt to effect these changes by a regular culture must be thus: The roots must be new planted every autumn, and marle added to the mould. We find this encreases that part of the timber of trees, which forms the filaments in flowers. Every plant must have a yard square of ground, whereon nothing else grows; and the stalks must be annually cut down as soon as they begin to flower; watering the root daily for a month after. This fills the bud for the succeeding year with the fit nourishment."

"As a peculiar degree and kind of nourishment given to the roots in a particular manner, has swelled and expanded the fleshy substances of the stalk, and made it, in these instances, luxuriant in the filaments, the consequence of neglect will be a degradation of the flower, as regular as was the rise to this kind of excellence.

When a tulip has, from favouring circumstances, in the course of four, or, with interruptions, in five, six, or more years, been passing the several stages to perfect doubleness, the filament first expanding simple, then dividing, the anthera being obliterated in the third stage, and the body of the filament split flatwise in the fourth; so in the same course of years, or perhaps fewer, with neglect, it will descend to its original simplicity again; unless the same good management, which favoured the encrease of the petal, continue, and preserve it."

"In the veronica it is the same. Let a plant of it in the best state of doubleness we know, be left in an undug border; the second year shall shew the form of an imperfect anthera upon a pale and somewhat narrow inner petal. The third season the anthera will shew its proper form, and the filament will become narrow and be but little coloured; and the fourth summer shall produce a common single flower."

A short Account of the Light Russian Troops.

THERE are three corps of them: 1. Cossacks, who are of a middling stature,

stature, but robust, and of a very fierce aspect; they may be said to kill with their looks; and, accordingly, are strangers to mildness and compassion. Their uniform is a blue jacket, with very wide breeches of the same colour, reaching down to their half boots; a red Polish coat with open sleeves; and on their heads, which are always shaved, a small red cap. Their arms are a sort of spear, 15 feet long, supported within a leather case on the right boot; two pistols at their belt, and a third at their back; a musketoon; a large sabre; and, on the left side of the saddle, a knife of about ten inches in the blade; and the *Kantfchub*. These are the Cossacks of Don, who form a corps of ten thousand men, are regulars, and have a particular commander in chief. The irregulars differ from them only in this, that their uniform is all blue.

2. Calmucks, who wear all blue, and their arms are only the bow and arrow; but such is their dexterity, that they hit to a hair's breadth at two hundred paces distance. These are much more brutal than the former, not having so much as a spark of their savage courtesy. They are easily known by their monstrous thick lips, flat noses, and small dripping eyes.

3. Carcolpacks are likewise a frightful tribe. Their uniform is all grey; shirts they wear none; they are very savage, and their arms are like those of the Cossacks: Their look is enough to frighten one, their whole faces being hairy. Some with beards near a foot long. These are all cavalry, and are as swift as eagles; the private men live by plunder, receiving no pay. (See our last Vol. p. 508, 509.)

To the MONITOR.

I Present you with a new-year's gift. It contains a brief account of the memorable year 1758, in which we have seen the British flag restored to its ancient dignity, and our enemies obliged to yield up the dominion of the seas to the superiority of the British navy.

A year, which will for ever record the wisdom of our national counsels; the conduct of our officers, and the bravery of our men employed in the publick service, both by sea and land; and the cheerfulness with which all ranks of people contributed towards their support.

A year, which will be most severely felt by all those that directly or indirectly ventured to disturb the peace, and interrupt the trade of the British dominions,

or to carry on a clandestine commerce with the enemies of Great-Britain.

A year, which has demonstrated, by the great increase of its commerce, that the strength and riches of the nation depend upon those measures, which have been taken to protect our navigation, and to beat all opposition out of the seas.

The plan, laid down by the ministry for the operations of that year, was to secure this island from an invasion, and to defeat the schemes for ruining our colonies in America, in preference to any interest of our allies on the continent; though not without paying a due regard to those treaties, and that interest, which require the aid of Britain in defence of the liberties of Europe in general, and of the protestant interest in particular.

For this purpose, they did not apply to Hanover, Hesse, nor to Holland, for a military aid, to be transported into Britain at a most extraordinary expence, to guard our coast against a French invasion: A measure by which former ministers had lavished away the riches of the nation, exposed the British courage to the ridicule and contempt of the enemy, encouraged them to hector over a disarmed people, terrified by every report of their motions towards the coast of the channel, and endangered the common liberty of these kingdoms, by placing our privileges, property, and lives, under the protection of a foreign army: But,

They provided for the internal security, by constituting a regular and well-disciplined militia, whose expence does not amount to a tenth part of the charge of ten thousand foreign troops imported; and whose strength is ten times more to be relied on. The hireling will flee in time of danger; he who takes up a weapon for self defence, will die, rather than be made a slave.

Our fleets were not locked up in the ports of England, to wait the motions of the French armaments and preparations to wait their armies into this island in flat-bottomed boats; neither was our army augmented to consume the national treasure in idleness at home, and in unprofitable expensive encampments and parade.

The British navy was permitted to carry its power into the ocean, and the army to enter into actual service. The happy fruits of which councils have been gathered in the conquest of Senegal; the acquisitions in North America; and in the damages done to the enemy on the coast of France, exclusive of the destruction

struction of the French navy, and the total stop put to their trade, both in their own and neutral bottoms. Yet these great and glorious advantages are no more than an earnest of the success expected from the vigorous measures already taken, in pursuance of the same plan of operations.

Till then the British lion was not at liberty to make use of his natural weapons, to exert his strength; nor in a situation to prove his conduct and courage. A long series of pacifick measures had almost worn out the veterans, and the fleet and army were too much under the command of fine gentlemen, whose gaieties, pleasures, self-indulgence, and connections with men in power, who preferred any measures to a necessary war, were bad incitements to military glory. Yet that innate courage, which will always discover itself in the English when let to action, was no sooner delivered from the toils which had for many years kept them in a state of inactivity, but we saw them brave all dangers: St. Maloes and Cherburgh have felt the power of their arms: St. Cas is a monument of their intrepidity; and the undaunted resolution with which the landing was made at Gabarus Bay, in the face of an enemy deeply and strongly entrenched and fortified, shews that our seamen and soldiers only want an opportunity to convince the world, that they are the descendants of those heroes, who conquered France, and for many years maintained the dominion of the seas.

How far these measures tended to compose all murmurings at home, and to influence foreign states in our favour, is readily seen in the uniting of parties for the promoting the national interest, and in that weight which our advantages have amongst some persons abroad, who might otherwise be induced by family attachments and Gallic intrigue, to join our enemies.

By these measures, our enemies are deprived of those means, without which it will be impossible to continue a war, which they began to ruin their neighbours. Their navigation is entirely ruined, and their device to avail themselves of the friendship of Dutch carriers has turned out, not only to their greater loss, but also has given England an opportunity to convince a treacherous ally, that whoever, under the cover of a neutrality, take upon them to counsel, aid, or support the enemies of Great Britain, must expect to be treated as her professed enemies,

when taken in the act of covering the enemy's property.

Their distress in France is not to be described: The new manner of attacking them has thrown their ministers into confusion; their councils always depend on a land war; their system was to divert England from her natural advantages at sea, by drawing her into continental operations. There they had nothing to fear, every rupture was sure to turn to their advantage at a general peace; and during the war, they could increase our fears and expences by disturbing our internal peace, either by actual invasions or fomenting rebellions.

But the moment this system was broke through by our ministry, who could not as usual be drawn into a continental war, as principals; and the French were made to feel all the weight of our strength, where nature enables us to maintain a superiority; their councils, which have been cried up so much for unanimity and consistency, were divided, confused, and rendered incapable of doing any thing effectually, either for invading us, or defending their own trade and dominions. Nothing has prospered in their cabinet; nothing succeeded in their operations, either by sea or land, during the whole year. Their merchants are no longer able to support their credit, their manufactures are at a stand, and their whole land mourning at the ravages made by the distresses of an inglorious, bloody, and ruinous war.

From this time we have not been terrified with reports of a French army to invade us and to cut our throats. We have had no heart-burnings at home about raising of money to carry on a war for the sole advantage of some petty ally, neither have our trade and commerce been exposed to the force of our enemies, nor to the intrigues of our false friends.

The flourishing state of our colonies, of our islands, of all our settlements, and kingdoms, both for their imports and exports, in the course of the year past, has never been equalled. Our merchants and manufacturer, our planters and our navigators, were never in so fair a way to serve themselves and their country. Both riches and seamen increase under the protection of a well-regulated and appointed navy. The nation that can best protect their trade will always be most capable of finding the sinews of war; and the most extensive navigation is most likely to turn out the greatest number of able-bodied

bodied seamen, without whom a maritime nation cannot subsist.

Therefore we have nothing to fear, either in regard to the success of the war, or to the goodness of a peace, if we persevere in the councils and measures that have put us into such an advantageous situation. An unchangeable resolution to pursue the war on the plan it is now carried on must baffle all the attempts of a confused, enfeebled enemy. But if we give up, or neglect our interest at this time, not only France, but Spain, and every little republic, will insult our merchants, interrupt our navigation, and despoil our flag.

What has exalted Britain to its present power and glory? Its naval strength duly employed. What has humbled France? The British power by sea, levelled against her shipping, her coasts, and her settlements. What has made this nation respectable to the rest of Europe? Her formidable fleets, and wise ministry. What multiplies our riches at home? The care that is taken of our navigation.

Should our expectations be crowned with success from the same measures, which are now taken to compleat the pulling down of French ambition: Should we live to hear of the repeated stroke of the expedition against the French settlements on the coast of Africa, and in North and South-America: Should we repeat those descents made on their coasts last year, and extend them to the south of France, at the same time we might land a sufficient body of troops on the western coast to maintain their ground for one campaign: Versailles would tremble; our friends in Germany would be permitted to pursue their particular interests against their oppressors, and Britain would be able to prescribe such a peace, as would put it out of the power of a popish combination, ever after to disturb the tranquillity of the protestant states, or of the united force of France, Spain, and Holland, to contend with Britain for the dominion of the seas.

Z.

From the IDLER.

WE often look with indifference on the successive parts of that, which, if the whole were seen together, would shake us with emotion. A debtor is dragged to prison, pitied for a moment, and then forgotten; another follows him, and is lost alike in the caverns of oblivion; but when the whole mass of calamity rises up at once, when twenty thou-

sand reasonable beings are heard all groaning in unnecessary misery, not by the infirmity of nature, but the mistake or negligence of policy, who can forbear to pity and lament, to wonder and abhor? (See our last Vol. p. 649.)

A There is no need of declamatory vehemence; we live in an age of commerce and computation; let us, therefore coolly enquire what is the sum of evil which the imprisonment of debtors brings upon our country.

It seems to be the opinion of the later computists, that the inhabitants of England do not exceed six millions, of which twenty thousand is the three-hundredth part. What shall we say of the humanity or the wisdom of a nation that voluntarily sacrifices one in every three-hundred to lingering destruction!

C The misfortunes of an Individual do not extend their influence to many; yet, if we consider the relations and effects of consanguinity and friendship, and the general reciprocation of wants and benefits, which make one man dear or necessary to another, it may reasonably be supposed, that every man languishing in prison gives trouble of some kind to two others who love or need him. By this multiplication of misery we see distress extended to the hundredth part of the whole society.

If we estimate at a shilling a day what is lost by the idleness, and consumed in the support of each man thus chained down to involuntary idleness, the public loss will rise in one year to three hundred thousand pounds; in ten years to more than a sixth part of our circulating coin.

I am afraid that those who are best acquainted with the state of our prisons, will confess that my conjecture is too near the truth, when I suppose that the corrosion of resentment, the heaviness of sorrow, the corruption of confined air, the want of exercise, and sometimes of food, the contagion of diseases from which there is no retreat, and the severity of tyrants against whom there can be no resistance, and all the complicated horrors of a prison, put an end every year to the life of one in four of those that are shut up from the common comforts of human life.

Thus perish yearly five thousand men, overborn with sorrow, consumed by famine, or putrified by filth; many of them in the most vigorous and useful part of life; for the thoughtless and imprudent are commonly young, and the active and busy are seldom old.

According to the rule generally received, which supposes that one in thirty dies yearly,

yearly, the race of man may be said to be renewed at the end of thirty years. Who would have believed till now, that of every English generation an hundred and fifty thousand perish in our goals! That in every century, a nation eminent for science, studious of commerce, ambitious of empire, should willingly lose, in noisome dungeons, five hundred thousand of its inhabitants: A greater number than has ever been destroyed in the same time by the pestilence and sword!

A very late occurrence may shew us the value of the number which we thus condemn to be useless; in the re-establishment of the trained bands, thirty thousand are considered as a force sufficient against all exigencies: While, therefore, we detain twenty thousand in prison, we shut up in darkness and uselessness two thirds of an army which ourselves judge equal to the defence of our country.

The monastic institutions have been often blamed as tending to retard the increase of mankind. And perhaps retirement ought rarely to be permitted, except to those whose employment is consistent with abstraction, and who tho' solitary, will not be idle; to those whom infirmity makes useless to others, or to those who have paid their due proportion to society, and who, having lived for others, may be honourably dismissed to live for themselves. But whatever be the evil or the folly of these retreats, those have no right to censure them whose prisons contain greater numbers than the monasteries of other countries. It is, surely, less foolish and less criminal to permit inaction than compel it, to comply with, doubtful opinions of happiness, than condemn to certain and apparent misery; to indulge the extravagancies of erroneous piety, than to multiply and enforce temptations to wickedness.

The misery of gaols is not half their evil, they are filled with every corruption which poverty and wickedness can generate between them; with all the shameful and profligate enormities that can be produced by the impudence of ignominy, the rage of want, and the malignity of despair. In a prison the awe of the public eye is lost, and the power of the law is spent; there are few fears, there are no blushes. The lewd inflame the lewd, the audacious harden the audacious. Every one fortifies himself as he can against his own sensibility, endeavours to practise on others the arts which are practised on himself, and gains the kindness of his associates by similitude of manners.

Thus some sink amidst their misery, and

others survive only to propagate villainy. It may be hoped that our lawgivers will some time take away from us this power of starving and depraving one another: But, if there be any reason why this inveterate evil should not be removed in this age, which true policy has enlightened beyond any former time, let those, whose writings form the opinions and the modes of their contemporaries, endeavour to transfer the infamy of such imprisonment from the debtor to the creditor, till universal infamy shall pursue the wretch, whose wantonness of power, or revenge of disappointment, condemns another to torture and to ruin, till he shall be hunted thro' the world as an enemy to man, and find in riches no shelter from contempt.

Surely, he whose debtor perished in prison, tho' he may acquit himself of deliberate murder, must at least have his mind clouded with discontent, when he considers how much another has suffered from him; when he thinks on the wife bewailing her husband, or the children begging the bread which their father would have earned. If there are any made so obdurate by avarice or cruelty, as to revolve these consequences without dread or pity, I must leave them to be awakened by some other power, for I write only to human beings.

To the above, we shall subjoin some very pertinent reflections on the same subject, of one of the authors of the Critical Review.

"It is but too common a saying with creditors, where they expect no benefit or interest from throwing their unhappy fellow-creature into a jail, 'that they do it by way of punishment, and that they will at least have that satisfaction.'" In too many cases they have indeed a right to be exasperated at some particular circumstances that may have attended the incurrence of the debt, on the part of the debtors. But the law, which never attends to the vindictiveness of private parties, beyond what is necessary for the good of society, might surely interpose, without injustice to them, and oftner to their advantage, to limit the extent and duration of that punishment, which, as things stand, is now arbitrarily left to the creditors, who, blinded themselves by a resentment, not seldom the greater in proportion to its injustice, will suffer their debtors to languish out their lives in a jail, whilst every day's confinement lessens the prospect of their payment, by increasing their disability. And what is worse is, that this rigour of the law generally falls on the most innocent and the most deserving of

of commiseration : Whilst the unfair debtors, those who have meditated their fraud, are always those who are the least liable to the sufferings the others undergo, in a greater degree for want of having deserved them.

A fraudulent debtor, who is in course prepared for an arrest by his justly incensed creditor, commonly takes his measures so well, that when the circumstance of confinement falls upon him, he has already secreted wherewithal to make his imprisonment easy to himself, and to nose his creditors with his riot at their expence, B whilst he looks on himself as in some sort acquitted to them, by the satisfaction the loss of his liberty is supposed to give them. If the sense of that loss has sometimes engaged some such debtors (and they are the less apt to be engaged to it from their anticipation of that case) to pay their debts, in whole or in part, according as they might be able ; by much the greater number, having already lost their reputation, even by the manner in which it becomes known their debts were contracted ; to say nothing of their being exposed by the bare arrest, or circumstance of being carried D to a jail, reserve what they have got by their unfair dealings, to sweeten the horrors of one, and to secure a support, at least for some time, without thinking themselves obliged to consult the interest of those creditors especially who shall not have spared them, and whose sufferings E they look on as compensated in some measure by their own. Whereas, was the law, which with so much propriety and justice grants to the injured creditors the attachment and imprisonment of their persons, to compel from them a most exact and rigorous account of what they should F have at that time in possession, to be immediately secured for the benefit of the creditors, with such reparation and farther security to them, as the nature of the debtor's circumstances should admit ; how many creditors would have reason to bless such a disposition ? And the same law determining the duration of a debtor's imprisonment, according to the dictates of reason and humanity, after his making all the satisfaction in his power (and what more ought to be required ?) would not only favour the creditor's greatest interest, but restore to the uses of civil life, numbers of debtors, reformed, if susceptible H of reformation, by such a reasonable temporary punishment, and, at the worst, rendered by the loss of credit, more incapable of hurting others, whom such a circumstance must naturally put on their guard.

But, if even the case of fraudulent or ill-designing debtors claims the emendation of the law for the sake of their creditors, how much more does that of only unfortunate ones deserve it for their own ? And for the honour of human kind, it is to be hoped, they are infinitely the greater number of the two, and whom it would be consequently the greatest injustice, as well as cruelty, to sacrifice to any considerations of the other ; even if those considerations did not favour the creditors themselves, or that tenderness for liberty, which characterises our nation, did not so strongly recommend it.

Copy of a Letter from the Mate of an East-India Ship, to his Wife in Cardislyke, near Grenock, in Scotland.

[*This Letter we will not pretend to comment upon ; there are some Improbabilities and some Absurdities in it ; but it seems, from T. B's Letter, that many of our Readers have been surprized into a liking of it, and, at their Request, we record it.*]

My DEAR,

THIS is to acquaint you that I am yet living ; and I do think there is not on earth, a more remarkable instance of the great mercy and goodness of God, than has been shewn in my preservation. I arrived in India, August 15, 1753, and agreed to go mate along with capt. Hugh Kennedy, an old comrade of mine in Virginia. I will be particular in my first voyage ; and I hope you will cause what follows to be put in the news-papers, that all concerned may have a true and impartial account of the fate of their friends and relations.

Our ship was about 900 tons burthen, manned with 100 Lascars, or black sailors, and navigated by a captain, four mates, and a gunner, Europeans. We took on board 500 merchants and other passengers, going to pay their yearly devotions at Mahomet's tomb at Mecca, and sailed from Surat in India, April 10, 1754, with a cargo on board valued at 200,000l. sterl. for Mocha and Jodda, in the Red Sea, with a good wind, and, on the 18th, at noon, we found ourselves in the latitude of 15 north, and nine degrees of longitude to the westward of Surat. At one afternoon (may God preserve me from the like fight for ever !) we observed a smoke coming up thro' the deck in the galley or forecabin. We immediately got the fore-hatches off to see where the fire was ; but the flame having vent, burst out with such rage, that it burnt both the second mate's shirt and trowsers, and mine ; and

and having got hold of the main stay sail, in five minutes communicated itself to the rigging and all the sails in the ship. Our boats were all on board but the long-boat; and our rigging being on fire, we could make no use of our tackles to hoist them out. The Lascars all ran aft from the flames, and assistance we had none. I went down to the powder-room, which was be-aft, with the gunner, to heave the powder overboard, and whilst we are throwing it out, I observed the long-boat cut adrift by the sailors, which was the only prospect we had of life; on which account I went up to the deck, and told the captain, that, as the fire was so violent, they had but two choices, to burn or drown. He, with his usual calmness, told me, he had seen me swim farther in Virginia than to the long-boat, and as it was death to stay on board, I might yet reach her, and save him and the rest of the Europeans. I took a cutlass in my mouth, and directly jumped overboard (at that time the fire had got to the quarter deck with such violence that nobody durst go nigh it.) I had so far to swim, I was obliged to quit the cutlass, and swim for my life.

At last I reached the long-boat; and going to use my authority, tho' I was beloved by the sailors, they soon let me know it was at an end, and told me, "Did I not see 3 or 400 people swimming towards the long-boat? That already she was full; that they left their own fathers and brothers to perish, and could I think they would return to take in five infidels, on whose account Mahomet had burnt the ship? And tho' they should, would not every one strive to get in his own relations, by which they would all perish." I told them we had neither water nor provisions of any kind on board, nor a compass to steer by; that we were 200 leagues from the nearest land, part of the coast of Malabar; but my remonstrance signified nothing, they were resolved to pursue for it with oars, being 96 souls on board, of which eight were Black Roman-Catholicks. The ship blew up about eight at night, with a noise like thunder, and every soul on board perished. Hugh Kennedy, the captain, was brother to a gentleman close by Air. John Short second mate, was some time a commander in Minorca. John Richardson, the third mate, was a Yorkshire man. William Campbell, the fourth mate, was brother's son to Dr. Campbell in Air, and brother to Dr. Campbell, close by Air. The gunner was named Hamilton, a Scots gentleman's son.

We rowed 24 hours towards the coast of Malabar, and then gave over. I desired them to take their turbands, being Moors, and stitch them with some rope yarn, out of the long-boat's cable, for sails, and lash the oars together for masts; which they did with all expedition; and being a side wind, and fair weather, we always went two or three knots; but from the want of sleep (conducting the boat by the sun in the day, and the stars in the night) I envied the death of my shipmates who were burnt or drowned. We were never hungry, but our thirst was extreme: The seventh day our throats and tongues swelled so that we spoke by signs; on that day fourteen died, and almost the whole company became silly, and began to die laughing. I petitioned God earnestly to continue my senses to the end, which he was pleased to do, being the only person the eighth day that had them. On that day twenty more died, and on the ninth I spied land, which sight overcame my senses, and I fell in a swoon with thankfulness and joy. When I recovered, I took the helm, and steered in for the land, and ran into a bay between two rocks about eleven o'clock in the morning, ten leagues to the southward of Goa, a Portuguese settlement on the coast of Malabar. The natives are Gentoos, or Pagans, who used us very civilly. They took all the black people out of the boat first that were alive; and when I looked round, ten lay dead in the boat. Fifty got alive to shore, of which I was one; twenty died in two days more, and only thirty of us got to Bombay, having 550 miles to travel, naked, in the heat of the sun. I was taken care of in Bombay by the English government, who allowed me 50 rupees (which is 6l. 5s.) per month for my subsistence, being just enough to live on there.

I recovered in about six months, and went mate to another ship, to Africa and Ethiopia, and returned to Bombay without any accident. I went again in the same ship to the Straits of Melucca, where the Malaysans cut off the most part of our crew in the night; however, the captain and I were saved, and with the remainder of the black sailors, we got the ship home to Bombay.

I went the next voyage, with the same captain, to Bengal, and arrived there just as the Moors came to besiege it. We fought the ship till we could fight no longer, the captain being killed, myself and the rest of the mates wounded in many places. We had on board twenty-six

Euro-

European ladies, that fled to our ship for protection when the town was taken by the Moors. You have heard, I suppose, of the cruel massacre of those that remained in the town. I cut my cable and run down the river, having three Moorish forts to pass. The ladies were in the A held in safety; but the most of my Lascars, or black sailors, were killed, and I received a shot, which took me in the head and shattered my skull; but blood and bones I tied up all together, having a Bengal doctor on board, one Gray, a Scotman; and having passed all the forts B to the mouth of the river, my wounds threw me into a fever, and then I made this will and power which I here inclose you. When I recovered I returned to Bombay, and continued in the command of the ship, and have made several successful voyages since; but finding my health declining, I propose to return home in the summer, 1759, though I need never want a command in India, through the interest of the Bengal ladies whose lives I saved.

JOHN IVER.

Dr. LANGRISH, to the Second Edition of his Plain Directions in regard to the Small-Pox, has added an *Abstract of a Letter to a young Surgeon, concerning Mortifications; which seems to be very worthy of Notice: It is as follows.*

AS mortifications proceed from very different causes; so the method of cure depends upon very opposite remedies. When a mortification arises merely from too great a pressure, or stricture on any part of the body, and is attended with inflammation, a high, full, quick pulse, and where the crasis of the blood is too thick and fizzy, and the fibres are too tense; F *bleeding, purging, and a cooling regimen*, are indicated by all the symptoms.

Scarifications may be necessary to release some of the confined fluids, and thereby to abate the tension round the mortified part. *Emollient fomentations* are proper to relax the fibres, and to promote a diaphoresis around the parts they are applied to; but then great care is to be taken that they are never applied too hot; they should be no warmer than what will produce an agreeable sensation: For whenever they scald, or heat too much, they brace up the fibres, and incrassate the stagnant fluids, whereby the complaints are rather aggravated than relieved. In fine, whatever is poignant, acrid, and stimulating, seems to be wrong in such a state of the blood and fibres; and therefore even the *cataplasms* and *digestives*, outwardly applied, should be of the softest kind.

January, 1759.

Thus it stands as long as the fibres continue too tense, the motion of the blood is too impetuous, and the humours are thick and fizzy; but, on the other side of the question, when the fibres are grown lax and spongy, when the crasis of the blood is dissolving, when the circulation is too weak, and some putrid malignity is in the humours, you very well know that our chief dependance is upon the *Peruvian bark*, which, without doubt, is the best antiseptic, the best restorer of strength to the fibres, and what recovers the natural crasis of the blood, beyond any other medicine.

The regimen now should be warm, spicy, subastrigent, subacid, and antiseptic in every respect. Your outward applications also should be of the same nature, the *strong-beer pulice*, London *treacle*, camphorated spirit of wine, oil of turpentine, tincture of myrrh, and such like, are proper: But how often have I seen volatile salt of hartshorn added to some of these dressings? Nay, I have frequently known it given inwardly along with the bark; but surely nothing can be more wrong than such practice, as it melts down the blood-globules, and disposes the fleshy fibres to putrify sooner than almost any other thing in the whole materia medica: In short, all volatile alkalious substances act here as poisons; as you may see by consulting Dr. Pringle's ingenious experiments upon septic and antiseptic medicines.

I do not approve of scarifications in this case, because I have so often observed the mortification to spread among them, much sooner than I think would have happened otherwise; and indeed, where the fibres and blood are in so weak a state, nothing else can be expected. If you are so happy as to stop the progress of the disease, digestion will soon appear round the edges of the mortified part, without their being scarified.

If you consider the nature of such a mortification, as I have last described, you will early perceive what a tendency towards putrefaction there must be, at this time, in the blood and humours; for which reason all your applications, both inwardly and outwardly, should be of the antiseptic sort. *Warm, spicy, scuffles*, with a good deal of *strong, distilled vinegar* in them, are proper; and I have often thought that if the mortified part was to be washed with warm vinegar at every dressing, it would be highly useful, as being antiputrescent, attenuating, and dissolving in a very great degree. But above all let your chief dependance be upon a liberal

liberal use of the *bark*, keeping up the spirits with good old port wine, either by itself, or mixed with water; but be sure to avoid spirit of hartshorn, sal volatile, or any such kind of alkalious fiery cordials.

Thus, Sir, you see what a nice distinction is necessary to be made between a mortification proceeding merely from pressure, or stricture upon the part, whether by contusion, by any extraneous body, or from inflammation; and a mortification proceeding from great debility in the solids, and a melting down of the blood-globules, either from excessive weakness, or from a putrid malignity in the blood and humours.

How often do we meet with a mortification from the slightest scratch upon the skin; or from cutting a corn? In all which cases, there must be a very great tendency towards putrefaction in the blood and humours, previous to the injury received; indeed such consequences most commonly happen in old age, which further confirms what has been said.

An Idea of a National Assembly of Frenchmen, extracted from Sully's Memoirs.

AMIDST the contentions between the council of finances and the baron de Rosny (afterwards created duke de Sully) who was detecting their knavery, came the day appointed (in 1596) for the meeting of the states of the kingdom, or rather of the assembly of *notables*; that is, of persons of consideration; for so they were called. The reason of adopting this name, instead of that of the states of the kingdom, which should naturally have been used, arose wholly from the lawyers and financiers, who, perceiving that at this time they had riches and influence to give them such a superiority over the other classes, as they were unwilling any but the clergy should share with them, disdained to see themselves levelled with the people by one common denomination; which yet must have been the case, if the forms used in these assemblies, and particularly the distinction of the three orders, had been preserved. They, indeed, made their appearance with magnificence and splendor, which sunk the nobility, the soldiers, and other members of the state, below consideration, since they were not able to dazzle the eyes with splendid equipages, the glitter of gold, nor a long train of attendants; things which will always draw the envy, the reverence, and the worship of the people, or more truly, will always shew our depravity and folly.

Such, in general, is the notion that ought to be formed of these great, these august assemblies; those men of whom one imagines, that they must come thither with minds full of wisdom and public spirit, warm with all the zeal that animated the ancient legislators, commonly think of no other business than how to make a ridiculous display of their pomp, and shew their effeminacy to most advantage; and whose appearance would sink them into contempt, if they were beheld without prejudice. To complete the notion, we must take in the discord of the several bodies which compose these assemblies, their contrarieties of interest, their opposition of opinion, the desire of each to over-reach another, their intrigues and their confusion; all which, together with that meanness discovered in the prostitution of eloquence, have their original from the same hateful cause: For by some fatality it comes to pass, that those improvements which an age makes in knowledge, above preceding times, are not applied to the advancement of virtue, nor serve any other purpose, than to refine wickedness. It is true, that in these assemblies there may be found a small number of men of great abilities and great virtues, men whose qualities nobody disputes: But, instead of being forced into public notice, they are treated with an affectation of negligence and contempt, which sink them into silence, and with them suppress the voice of the public good. Thus long experience has shewn, that an assembly of these states rarely produces the good expected from it: For that such might be its effect, the members ought to be equally instructed in true and honest policy; at least ignorance and knavery should sit dumb in the presence of men of knowledge and integrity: But such is always the character of multitudes, that for one wise man there are many fools, and presumption is the constant attendant on folly; and it is here more than in any place, that great virtues, instead of exciting respect and emulation, provoke hatred and envy.

Some Experiments made with the ENGLISH AGARIC, in stopping arterial Hæmorrhages.

MR. Broffard, a French surgeon, was the first that made use of agaric of the oak, as a styptic for stopping the blood after amputations of the larger limbs; by making some successful trials, he obtained a premium of the king of France; since which many experiments have

have been made of the foreign agaric in England.

Happening to find a piece of agaric of the oak, put me upon trying, if it may be depended on in stopping arterial hæmorrhages; not those in amputations of the larger limbs, but those of lesser diameters.

I cannot see why surgeons should look out for any other method to stop a flux of blood from such large arteries, when they have one so certain as the ligature; it is true, the pain is excessive in making it; that is but momentary, as to the symptoms which are said to arise from it, viz. spasms, convulsions, &c. I declare I never saw such consequences ensue.

The first case that offered was June 6, 1758. A man, aged 35 years, with a caries in the first joint of the great toe, and its metatarsal bone; in taking off that part of the foot, three arteries were divided; the two smallest I tied; to the largest, a piece of English agaric was applied, and kept too, by a pressure upon the vessel, about two minutes; upon which some dry lint, and a bandage over all, not tighter than common, by which it was effectually stopped.

Case II. June 23. A boy, fourteen years old, with a stone in his bladder, in operating two arteries were divided; a piece of agaric was applied to each, which answered its intended end.

Case III. August 17. Was a man, aged 35 years, with a stone in his bladder also, which weighed three ounces, five drachms: In the operation, three arteries were cut, one so large, that had my dependance been upon a ligature, and soiled in tying the vessel, I greatly questioned but the hæmorrhage had been fatal; these also were effectually stopped by the same.

Case IV. October 23, was another calculus case. A man, aged 23 years, was cut for the stone; I divided one considerable vessel, which hæmorrhage was stopped as the others were, by the English agaric. The fungus came away the second or third dressing, in each of my patients (the fourth case excepted, in which it was not discharged before the sixth dressing). The day following a strong thrombus was discharged, which induces me to believe, that it acts by coagulating the blood only, and with this happy circumstance, that it gives no pain: The preference of this application to those called stypticks (or rather escharoticks) must be obvious; and in the operation of lithotomy, in particular, as the parts wounded are very liable to inflammation,

and when inflamed to mortify; should a man be soiled in tying his vessel (which may be the case) might not one conclude, without saying too much in praise of this fungus, that in such cases some lives may be saved by its use, in place of the aqua vitrioli, or such like application.

Case V. Was a man, aged 64, with a reputed carcinomatous ulcer of his lower lip for some years; to the touch it seemed to have the true schirrous hardness, with the colliflower fungus sprouting from it, discharging an ichor only, attended with great itching and tingling, as if nettled, and bled frequently, yet wanted the criterion which characterises the true cancer, sharp, poignant pain: The disease was local; he obtained his cure by excision; two small arteries were divided, yet not so inconsiderable, but that, without this fungus to apply, I should have made a ligature on each; they were stopped by applying a piece of agaric, as a surgeon would a pledget of lint, with a slip of linen rag over it, and pinned to his night-cap.

In cancerous cases, where the coats of the arteries are eat through by the acrimony of the cancerous ichor, this fungus must be excellent: The induration in such cases, is so great, that the vessel cannot be compressed by a ligature; for what will compress the mouth of a vessel in soft parts not indurated, will cut its way through in these cases, and consequently be ineffectual; moreover, the pain that attends a ligature, in cancerous cases, undoubtedly must be very great; the consequence of irritation must be obvious to every surgeon. To expect any fungus to have the power of restraining the blood of the large vessels, in amputations of the larger limbs, is expecting too much; to expel it wholly as a styptick, is certainly doing it great injustice.

These experiments were made in the publick hospital in Shrewsbury (the fifth case excepted, which was a private patient) in the presence of many who can attest the truth of them, as well as the patients themselves, living witnesses also, should my veracity be questioned.

Salop, Jan. 14,

1759.

RICHARD PRYCE.

A NEW book has been lately published, under the title of, *Chromographia Asiatica et Egyptiaca Specimen*, or a Specimen of the Asiatic and Egyptian Chronology. This is designed only as a preliminary to a much larger work, which the author designs to publish if he meets with

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* Callous ulcers of the lips, have generally a callousity round their circumference, indented, or hollow in the middle; this case as above described.

encouragement; and therefore he has added a short view of the contents of the work he designs to publish. As the book is wrote in Latin, we shall not give our readers any extract from it; but we shall observe, that the author solves two very great difficulties in the antient chronology: One is, that which arises from the difference between the Septuagint and the Hebrew text of the holy scriptures; for the Septuagint reckons 2256 years from the creation to the flood, and 1072 from the flood to the birth of Abraham; in all 3328: Whereas the Hebrew text reckons but 1656 years from the creation to the flood, and but 292 from the flood to the birth of Abraham; in all 1948. This difficulty he solves, by supposing that the Jews had two methods of computing time; one supernatural and mystical, the other natural and historical; and that the former is the method made use of in the Hebrew text of the holy scriptures, as it related to their religion; but that the other method is made use in the Septuagint translation, as it was designed for the use of strangers. And this supposition, he says, is founded upon some of the oldest Hebrew antiquities still to be met with, and upon some other arguments he mentions.

The other difficulty is, that which arises from the chronology of the Egyptians, who computed, that the world was 33,984, or, according to others, 36,525 years old when their monarchy was founded. This difficulty he solves, by supposing that these years are lunar months and not solar years; because upon such a supposition the lesser number exactly corresponds with the time, when, according to the Septuagint, mankind were dispersed by the confusion of languages, and consequently the greater number must relate to the time when Thebes in upper Egypt was built by Menis, whom he supposes to have been a different person from Mesraim, the first founder of the Egyptian monarchy.

To this we must add, that this supposition is really founded upon the nature of things; for in a country where there is no very remarkable difference between summer and winter, or between the length of days and the length of nights, throughout the year, it is highly probable that mankind would first begin, and for many ages continue, to compute time by the moon, that is to say, by lunar periods, and not by the sun, or solar periods.

In a Pamphlet lately published, entitled, Reflections on the Law, Lawyers, &c. The Author, who seems to be a good Man,

as well as a good Lawyer, relates a Case, wherein a poor Plaintiff had a Judgment, which he had obtained at a great Expence, set aside upon a meer Law Quibble; after which he adds as follows:

THIS particular case is here set down, because it is so fresh in memory; but if any one will give himself the trouble to look into two or three modern books of practice, he will meet with many hundreds of similar cases, or more properly quibbles, which could happen but very seldom (if at all) were there any certainty or stability in the rules of practice; but, with great deference, so long as acts of parliament, making alterations in the law, are continually passing, and the courts themselves make rule upon rule, and order upon order, to change and vary the law and practice thereof, we must not wonder, that, after serving a clerkship, or ten times as long, an attorney for ever remains ignorant of his business.

The monstrous increase of the expence of law suits, arising from the extravagant fees of counsel, officers, stamp duties, &c. &c. as well as for many other causes which have been already hinted at, and many others that might be mentioned, have very nearly destroyed the law, and deprived the subject of his most valuable birthright; for it is the same thing to the subject whether right be denied him, or so high a price be set upon it, that he is unable to purchase it. These evils are daily before our eyes, yet is there no man to be found who will lend the assistance of his little finger to remove them. The above few hints, which are most certainly true, and not in the least exaggerated, are therefore most earnestly recommended to the consideration of those, who have power to correct the mischiefs and inconveniencies, so loudly, at this time, complained of."

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I DESIRE you will please to publish in your next, the following answer to the remarks, in your October Magazine, 1758, p. 523, touching my solution to the law question proposed in that for June, 1758, p. 303, and answered by me in September, p. 474.

Mr. Eagland (the remarker) says I am wrong upon my own assumption, and tells the world I said the nephew must have one sixth of the whole at all events; whereas, I said he was to have one sixth, not *must*.

Mr.

Mr. Eagland further says I have divided the estate into 44 equal parts; this remark is also a mistake. Therefore I let him know I divide the whole bequests into 36 parts, of which 18 are due to the son, the mother has the same right to 12, the daughter to 8, and the nephew to 6; and if these selected numbers be added together, their sum is 44, and answers to my first term in proportion (see my Solution, p. 474.) and 18, 12, 8 and 6, must be third terms, which will give each party's just share, as expressed by will.

It is plain Mr. P. P. as well as his adherent, deviates from truth, or they would not have said (as in effect they have) that he that has but a groat must raise as large a sum towards a contribution, as he does that has a shilling, which is precisely the case between the son and nephew; a strange method to distinguish truth from falsehood.

For a further demonstration, I look upon the son and nephew (and in fact all of the claimants) as partners in trade; now if, as Mr. Eagland says, the son (who was to have 1000*l.*) must yet have 857*l.* $\frac{1}{2}$, it is plain his stock is diminished 142*l.* $\frac{1}{2}$ only: Then as the nephew was to have 333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* he must, according to the rules of partnership, lose $\frac{1}{3}$ of as much as the son lost, and then his remaining stock will be much greater than I, or any other, have allowed it to be, or even than equity itself will allow.

But, if as my answer allows, the son is to have yet 818*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.* $\frac{1}{2}$, he has sunk 181*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* $\frac{1}{2}$. Now say, as son's share 1000*l.*: his loss 181*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* $\frac{1}{2}$: : nephew's share 333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*: 60 12 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ nearly, for the nephew's abatement, which is a self-evident proof.

I am Sir,

Tollerton, Your humble Servant,
Dec. 22, 1758. J. HOOLEY.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

THE following answer to your question in the London Magazine, for June, 1758, p. 305, being sent me by an ingenious correspondent of mine, I beg you will insert it in your next Magazine, and you'll oblige, your humble servant,

J. C.

It seems highly probably, that the deceased intended his widow should have one third of the whole at all events, since he leaves her that, even if she should have a son, and the law has determined that proportion in her favour, 666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

then, being deducted for the widow, the remainder being 1333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* is to be properly divided between the son, the daughter, and the nephew. Now it appears by the will that the nephew is to have half as much as the daughter, and one third as much as the son; and consequently, the daughter is to have two-thirds of what the son is to have; so that their proper shares will stand thus:

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
To the widow —	666	13	4
To the son —	666	13	4
To the daughter —	444	8	10 $\frac{2}{3}$
To the nephew —	222	4	5 $\frac{1}{3}$

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But if it should be judged reasonable that the widow should contribute proportionably out of her third part toward the daughter's portion, &c. then the account will stand as follows:

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
To the son —	705	17	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
To the widow —	588	4	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
To the daughter —	470	11	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
To the nephew —	235	5	10 $\frac{1}{2}$

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Here the whole sum is supposed to be divided into 17 equal parts; of which

The son has —	6
The widow —	5
The daughter —	4
The nephew —	2

17

The son has half as much again as the daughter; and the daughter as much again as the nephew; and the widow half as much as the son and daughter together, which is entirely agreeable to the testator's intention; for she (the widow) was to have had just as much less than the son had (had there been only a son) as more than the daughter (had there been only a daughter) but as there was both a son and daughter, equity requires she should have half as much as they both.

It may be objected to Mr. Chapman's solution in July, 1758, p. 353, that it was not the testator's intention that the daughter should have but half as much as the son; she was to have two-thirds; nor does it appear the son was to have a sixth part of the whole, more than the widow; unless there had been no daughter. It is clearly the testator's intention that the daughter's portion should be two-thirds, of what the son was to have, if there should be a son. Mr. Cunningham I think deviates further from the truth, and does the nephew great injustice.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

IT was observed by the late duke of Argyll, about the latter end of queen Anne's war, that, in travelling through France, tho' it was a most delightful country, yet there were evident marks in it of general devastation; that he had gone forty miles together in it, without meeting a man fit to bear arms; that the bulk of the people were in the utmost misery and want; and that nothing was more visible than an universal dejection through all parts wherever he passed.

It will scarce ever be forgotten, with what zeal the treaty of Utrecht (which followed soon after this observation was made) was opposed by the allies, who foresaw, that France would again, in a very short time, recover from the then wretched situation, to which she was reduced, unless the advantages they had already gained were improved, and a blow given that should put an end to her ambition, by reducing her power. What was so clearly foreseen, soon came to pass: Her restless disposition increased in proportion as she gathered strength; and Europe has since been involved in three bloody wars through her means, in less than half a century. Past miscarriages are useful lessons to statesmen, if properly attended to. We see France again in the like, or worse circumstances, than at the end of the queen's war, and ourselves and allies in much better; and we hear of overtures of peace now, as we did then, from more quarters than one. Peace to a trading nation is, indeed, a desirable blessing; but a temporary peace, to give a feeble enemy time to recover strength, is a great scourge, as it is only laying the foundation of a future war. Now, therefore, is the time to strike the blow, that may give rest to Europe for many years to come.

The whole navy of France, to all human appearance, is in our power; her

trade at our mercy; her colonies upon the brink of ruin, and her Indian allies ready to rise against her on the first reverse of fortune: Nay, they have already abandoned them to their fate, according to our advices from the Ohio. In this critical conjuncture, unanimity in council, and in action, will bespeak the favour of Providence. When a nation has been devoted, the men in power have generally done more by their animosities to hasten its destruction than the enemy. No man deserves the name of patriot, who prefers his own private concern to the great concern of his country; no man deserves the highest command who would not do his duty in a subordinate station. Let no man be employed in a great enterprize, who is already known to dislike the service; for it is odds but his backwardness will have an evil influence in time of action: Cowards will avail themselves of his example; disgrace instead of victory will naturally ensue, and the blood and treasure of the nation be wasted. I am, &c.

We have had lately translated and published here, A Letter from M. Rousseau, of Geneva, to M. d'Alembert, of Paris, concerning the Effects of theatrical Entertainments on the Manners of Mankind; and as M. Rousseau has, by his Writings, gained a great Character Abroad, our Readers must be pleased to see something of what he has said upon such a curious Subject; therefore we shall give them the first Argument he makes use of against such Entertainments in general, which is as follows:

"TO ask whether publick entertainments are good or bad in themselves, is too vague a question; it is examining a relation before we have ascertained the terms. Publick entertainments are made for the people, and it is only by their effects on them that we can determine their absolute qualities. There may be an infinite variety of these entertainments*, as there is an infinite variety

* "There may be publick entertainments that are bad in themselves, as those which are cruel, indecent, or licentious: Such were some of the games of the Pagans. But there are others indifferent in their nature, and which become vicious only by the abuse made of them. For instance, plays have nothing bad in themselves, so far as they represent the different characters and actions of mankind; they might even be rendered not only agreeable, but instructive to people of all conditions: Yet if they contain a corrupt morality, if the persons who exercise this profession lead a debauched life, and contribute to debauch others; if such entertainments encourage vanity, idleness, luxury, incontinency, it is plain then that they tend to a bad purpose, and that unless we can find a way to correct or to guard against this abuse, we had better renounce such kind of entertainment." Christ. Instruct. t. 3. l. 3. c. 16.

riety of manners, constitutions, and characters in different nations. Nature is the same I allow; but nature, modified by religion, government, law, customs, prejudices, and climates, becomes so different from itself, that we must no longer enquire for what is suitable to man in general, but what is proper for him in such a place or country. Hence Menander's plays, which had been written for the Athenian stage, did not at all suit that of Rome; hence the shews of gladiators, which in the times of the republic used to inspire the Romans with courage, had no other effect, under the emperors, than to make those very Romans ferocious and cruel: From the same spectacle, exhibited at different times, the people learned at first to undervalue their own lives, and afterwards to sport with those of others.

With regard to the species of publick entertainments, this must be determined by the pleasure they afford, and not by their utility. If there is any utility to be obtained by them, well and good: But the chief intent is to please; and provided the people are amused, this view is fulfilled. This alone will ever hinder these institutions from having all the advantages of which they are susceptible; and they must be greatly mistaken, who form an idea of perfection, which cannot be reduced to practice, without offending those whom we would willingly instruct. Hence ariseth the difference of entertainments, according to the different character of nations. A people of an intrepid spirit, but determined and cruel, will have spectacles full of danger, where valour and resolution are most conspicuous. A hot fiery people are for bloodshed, for battles, for the indulging of sanguinary passions. A voluptuous nation wants musick and dancing. A polite people require love and gallantry. A trifling people are for mirth and ridicule: *Trahit sua quemque voluptas*. To please all these, the entertainments must encour-

rage, whereas in right reason they ought to moderate their affections.

The stage in general is a picture of the human passions, the original of which is imprinted in every heart: But if the painter did not take care to flatter these passions, the spectators would soon be offended, not chusing to see their faces in such a light as must render them contemptible to themselves. And if he draws some in odious colours, it is only such as cannot be called general, and are naturally hated. Thus the author so far, does no more than follow the opinion of the publick; and then these odious passions are always employed to set off others, though not more lawful, yet more agreeable to the spectators. Reason alone is of no use upon the stage. A man without passions, or that has them absolutely under his command, would engage nobody in his favour; and it has been observed, that the character of a stoick in tragedy would be intolerable; in comedy, at the most would make you laugh.

Let us not then attribute to the stage a power of changing opinions or manners, when it has only that of following or heightening them. An author, who offends the general taste, may as well cease to write, for nobody will read his works. When Moliere reformed the stage, he attacked modes and ridiculous customs; but he did not affront the publick taste; he either followed or explained it, as Corneille did also on his part. It was the ancient French theatre that began to offend this taste; for though the age improved in politeness, the stage still preserved its primitive rudeness. Hence the general taste having changed since those two authors, if both their master-pieces were still to make their first appearance, they would certainly be damned. Nor does it signify that they are yet admired by connoisseurs; if the publick still admires them, it is rather through sense of retracting, than from any real sense of their

Here we see the right state of the question. The point is to know whether the morality of the stage is necessarily corrupted; whether the abuses are inevitable; whether the inconveniences arise from the nature of the thing, or from causes which it is possible to remove.

• Had Moliere appeared a little earlier, even this great poet would have found it very difficult to maintain his ground; the completest of all his works died at its very birth, because it was acted too soon, and the publick were not yet ripe for the *Misanthrope*.

The whole of this is founded on an evident maxim, namely, that a nation frequently followeth customs which it despises, or is ready to despise, as soon as a person starts up that has the courage to set the example. When the folly of the *Pantins* was acted in my time, the comedians did no more than express on the stage, what they themselves thought, who spent the whole day in this foolish amusement: But the settled inclinations, customs, and prejudices of a nation, ought always to be respected on the stage. Never did any poet find his account in violating this law.

their beauties. It is said that a good play will never miscarry; indeed I believe it: And this is because a good play never runs counter to the manners * of the present time. Who can have the least doubt, but that the very best tragedy of Sophocles would be hissed off our modern stage? We cannot put ourselves in the place of people with whom we have not the least resemblance.

Every author who attempts to represent foreign manners, takes great care however to accommodate himself to ours. Without this precaution it is impossible for him to succeed; and even the success of such as have used it, depends frequently on causes different from those supposed by a superficial observer. When *Harlequin Sauvage* meets with so favourable a reception, is it to be imagined that this proceeds from the liking which the spectators have for the simplicity of his character, or that any one of them all would be glad to resemble him? Far from it; the reason is, because this play humours their turn of mind, which is to be fond of novelties. Now there are no greater novelties to them, than those of nature. It is the very aversion they have to things common and usual, that sometimes makes them return to things the most simple.

From the first of these observations it follows, that the general effect of a play, is to heighten the national character, to strengthen the natural inclinations, and to give a new vigour to the passions. In this sense one would imagine, that as this effect consists in heightening, and not in changing the established manners, the comic Muse would have a good effect upon the good, and an ill one upon the vicious. Even in the first case the point would still be to know, whether when the passions are too much irritated, they do not degenerate into vices. I am not ignorant that the poetick art, so far as it regards the theatre, pretends to a contrary effect; and to purge while it excites the passions: But I have great difficulty to understand this rule. Is it that to grow temperate and wise, we should begin with being intemperate and mad?

"Not at all! it is not that, say the defenders of the stage. Tragedy indeed pretends, that the several passions should H move us; but it does not always require,

that we should have the same feeling, as a man really tormented by a passion. On the contrary, its aim more frequently is to excite quite different sentiments from those with which it inspires its heroes." They tell us further, that if A poets abuse the power of moving the passions, in order to engage us in favour of a bad character, this mistake ought to be attributed to ignorance, or to the depravity of the artist, not to the art. They tell us, lastly, that a faithful representation of the passions, and of the B anxieties attending them, is alone sufficient to make us avoid this rock with all possible care.

To be convinced of the insincerity of these answers, we need only to consult our own breasts at the end of a tragedy. Can the concern, the pain, the pity we C feel during the play, and which continue some time after it is over, can these be said to be the forerunners of a disposition to regulate and subdue our passions? Those lively impressions, which by frequent repetition must needs grow habitual, are they proper to moderate our affections?

D Why should the idea of pain arising from the passions, efface the remembrance of joys which also flow from the same source, and which the poet takes care to represent in lively colours, in order to embellish his play? Is it not well known that all the passions are sisters, that one only is E sufficient to excite a thousand, and that to combat one by means of another, is the way to render the heart more sensible to them all? The instrument that serves to purge them is reason; and reason, I have already taken notice, has no effect upon the stage. It is true, we are not equally F affected with all the characters: For as

their interests are opposite, the poet must make us prefer some particular one to another, otherwise we should not be affected at all: But to attain this end, he is far from chusing the passion he likes himself; he is rather obliged to chuse that which is G our favourite. What has been said of the species of plays, ought also to be understood of the interest by which they engage the audience. At London a lady interests the spectators in her favour, by making them hate the French; at Tunis the favourite passion would be piracy; at Messina, deep revenge; at Goa, the honour of committing Jews to the flames. Should

* I make use of the words taste or manners indifferently: For though these are not the same things, yet they have ever a common original, and are subject to the same revolutions. This by no means imports, that good taste and good manners obtain always at the same time a proposition which merits some discussion; but that a certain degree of taste always corresponds to a certain degree of manners, which is incontestable.

Should an author • offend against these prejudices, he might write a very fine play, which nobody would go to see acted; and then he would be taxed with ignorance, for having failed in the first rule of his art, the basis and foundation of all the rest, which is to succeed. **A** Thus the stage purges those passions we have not, and foment those we have. Is not this a fine way to administer a remedy?

As we gave in our History of Parliament for the last Year, p. 331, some Account of the Proceedings, on the Dissutes between the Governor and People of Jamaica, it will not be improper to insert the following Address.

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of the Lieutenant-Governor, Council and Assembly. **C**

May it please your Majesty,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lieutenant-governor, council and assembly, of this your majesty's Island of Jamaica, with hearts overflowing with gratitude, beg leave, in all humility, to return your majesty our most hearty, sincere and unfeigned thanks, for the many and repeated acts of grace and favour, which your majesty has been pleased to confer upon your subjects of this island; and, in particular, for the late gracious instance of your majesty's paternal care and affection, manifested in rejecting the act for removing the several laws, records, books, papers, and writings, belonging to the several offices of secretary of this island, clerk of the supreme court of judicature, clerk of the crown, clerk of the patents and register in chancery, and provost marshal, from the town of St. Jago de la Vega, to the town of Kingston, and to oblige the several officers of the said several offices, to hold and keep their respective offices, with the respective records and papers in the same town of Kingston; and also for holding the supreme court of judicature in the said town of Kingston for the future. The act appointing commissioners to enquire, and state what losses some of the freeholders of messuages and tenements, in the town of St. Jago de la Vega, and the lessees of such freeholders may sustain

January, 1759.

• For instance, let him represent upon the French stage, a man who is honest, but without a simple clown, void of love and gallantry, and incapable of making fine speeches; let him represent likewise a philosopher, free from prejudice, who after receiving an affront from a bully, does not think proper to have his throat cut by the offender; then let him exhaust the whole theatrical art to render these characters as interesting to the French nation as the Cid; I am much mistaken if he succeeds.

in the value of their said freeholds, or leased premises, by the removal of the supreme court of judicature, and of the publick records, from the said town to the town of Kingston. The act to enlarge the jurisdiction of the several inferior courts of common pleas: And the act to appoint commissioners to erect and build a house and offices in the town of Kingston, for the residence of the governor of this island, and to empower the justices and vestry, to assess and levy a tax upon the proprietors of houses and lands, inhabitants and traders in the said town: As also, for your majesty's having been graciously pleased to appoint Kingston, Savannah la Mer, Montego Bay, and Port Antonio, ports of entry and clearance, for the ease and benefit of the trade and inhabitants of this island.

From this your majesty's royal determination, discord must cease, and peace and union, which have been strangers amongst us, effectually be restored. The joy that has already pervaded the hearts, and diffused itself over the countenances of the people, that have been so greatly distressed, is such, as no language can express, and can be exceeded by nothing but their zeal for your majesty's service, and their earnest prayers to Almighty God, for your majesty's health and prosperity.

Sensible of the duty we owe to your majesty, and your people, we will, with the utmost alacrity, make provision for their further ease and convenience, by a division of the island into proper districts, and the establishment of courts therein, for the better and more effectual administration of justice.

That your majesty may long continue to reign over us, to the happiness and emolument of your people; and that there may never be wanting a prince of your illustrious race, to perpetuate the blessings of your majesty's government, to latest posterity, are the most fervent prayers of your majesty's most dutiful, loyal, and grateful subjects,

The council and assembly of your island of Jamaica.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHitchall, Jan. 20. Yesterday a mail arrived from New-York, which brings an account of the success

F of

of his majesty's arms on the river Ohio; and the following extract of a letter from brigadier-general Forbes to the commander in chief of his majesty's forces in North-America, dated from Fort Du Quesne, November the 26th and 30th, contains the only particulars as yet received of that important event.

"I have the pleasure of acquainting you with the signal success of his majesty's arms over all his enemies on the Ohio, by having obliged them to burn, and abandon their Fort Du Quesne, which they effectuated upon the 24th instant, and of which I took possession, with my light troops, the same evening, and with my little army the next day. The enemy made their escape down the river, part in boats, and part by land, to their forts and settlements upon the Mississippi, having been abandoned, or, at least, not seconded by their friends the Indians, whom we had previously engaged to act a neutral part, after thoroughly convincing them, in several skirmishes, that all their attempts upon our advanced posts, in order to cut off our communication, were vain, and to no purpose; so they now seem all willing, and well disposed to embrace his majesty's most gracious protection.

Give me leave, therefore, to congratulate you upon this important event, of having expelled the French from Fort Du Quesne, and this prodigious track of fine, rich country; and of having, in a manner, reconciled the various tribes, and nations of Indians, inhabiting it, to his majesty's government.

So far I had wrote you the 26th; but being seized with an inflammation in my stomach and liver, the sharpest and most severe of all distempers, I could proceed no farther; and, as I have a thousand things to say, have ordered major Halkett down the country, in order to explain the motives upon which I proceeded, and the various, and almost insurmountable difficulties I had to grapple with.

I shall leave this as soon as I am able to stand; but God knows when, or if ever, I reach Philadelphia.

I expect the heads of all the Indians in here to-morrow, when I hope very soon to finish with them."

Major Halkett, who has been dispatched, on this occasion, by brigadier-general Forbes, is not yet arrived from New-York.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

HAGUE, Jan. 16. On Friday the 12th instant, late at night, died here, greatly lamented, her royal highness

Anne, princess royal of England, princess dowager of Orange and Nassau, and governorante of the United Provinces, in the minority of the present stadtholder.

The morning after her royal highness's decease, the states general and the states of Holland were extraordinarily assembled, and, upon the notification of this event being made to them, they proceeded to confirm the regulations that had been made for the minority of the stadtholder; and his highness prince Lewis of Brunswick was invited to assist in the assembly of Holland, where he was received and seated with all the respect possible, and took the oaths, as representing the captain general of the Union. After which, his highness communicated to the assembly, the act of her royal highness, by which he was appointed guardian of her children; and that, in consequence of it, he had taken care of their persons, and would provide for every thing belonging to them. This ceremony being over, prince Lewis was likewise invited to the assembly of the states general. A resolution was prepared and taken by their high mightinesses, whereby they acknowledge and agree to the resolution of Holland, relative to prince Lewis's representing the captain-general. Every thing passed with great order and tranquillity, and to the satisfaction of the people.

In the evening, the different colleges of the government made formal deputations to the prince of Orange and princess Caroline, who were assisted by prince Lewis as their guardian and representative, and who answered in their presence for them both. [His present serene highness, William V. prince of Orange and Nassau, &c. was born, March 8, 1748, and his sister the princess Caroline, was born, Feb. 28, 1743.]

LIST of SHIPS taken from the French, continued from our last Vol. p. 686.

- A** Dutch sloop, from Marseilles, for St. Vallery.
- G** A privateer of 36 guns and 300 men. Furien, from Cape François, for Rochelle.
- A** ship with 350 hhds. of sugar, and 50 casks of indigo.
- A** Dutch ship with naval stores.
- A** letter of marque, from Curassao, for Martinico.
- H** Le Ferne, privateer of eight guns.
- Grand Champs**, a privateer of 12 guns and 80 men.
- A** privateer of 16 guns.
- A** ship from Cork, with 1100 barrels of beef.
- Nine French ships** from St. Domingo, for France, by the Augusta. (See our last Vol. p. 99, 320.)
- A large ship** from St. Domingo.

The Gracieuse, from St. Domingo, for Rochelle.

A smuggling cutter with tea and brandy.

A privateer of 16 guns and 145 men.

St. Roque, from Martinico, for Marseilles.

A small privateer.

A ship from St. Domingo, for Rochelle, of 200 tons.

Raton privateer, of six guns and 24 men.

A small privateer.

Two vessels, from Messina, for Marseilles.

Phaeton, from Louisbourg, for Cape François.

A vessel of 100 tons, from Quebeck, for Rochefort.

Pere de Famille, from St. Domingo.

Compte D'Argenson, a privateer of 10 guns and 80 men.

A small cutter privateer.

A privateer of 14 guns and 120 men.

Ditto of eight guns and 84 men.

A small vessel, from St. Valery, for Boulogne.

A Swedish ship of 300 tons with provisions for Louisbourg.

[To be continued in our next.]

LIST of SHIPS taken by the French, continued from our last Vol. p. 686.

JENNY, Ash, from London, for Seville.

Providence, Dovele, of Boston.

Lively Jane, Ramsay, from Clyde, for Jamaica.

Helen, Duffus, from London, for Bamff.

Mermaid, Burnstead, } Coasters.

Lapwing, Wheatley, }

Ellis, Simpson, from Jamaica, for Liverpool.

Swinton, Prout, from ditto for London.

A snow, from ditto, for ditto.

Hankinson, Dodgson, from Petersburg, for Liverpool.

London, from Barbadoes, for

Prudent Hannah, Vofs, from Amsterdam, for Rhode island.

Hannah, Coats, from Maryland, for Lond.

Speedwell, Matty, from Salem, for St. Kitts.

Victory, Meason, from ditto, for ditto.

Bellas, Pike, from Newfoundland, for Lisbon.

Nazaretta, Lamb,

Eliza, Parker,

Plymouth, Payle,

Charming Kitty, Wilson,

William, Cambridge. Young,

Exchange, Craig,

Barbara, Bread.

Isaba and Janet, Read,

Hammoze, Jones,

from Newfoundland, for Oporto.

Charming Molly, McKeane, from Barbadoes, for New-England.

Abigantine, from London, for Helvoetsluys.

Turnber, Hill, from Virginia, for London.

John and Robert, Burges, from Oporto, for Plymouth.

Hodgson, Payne, from Virginia, for Lond.

Osborne, Privateer of 12 guns.

Ranger, of Bristol,

Victory, of London, } Privateers.

Laurel, of Ditto,

Martha, Thompson, } From Jamaica, for London.

Charles Dodd, } London.

Clariffie, from Bergen, for Barbadoes.

Sea Nymph, Sexton, from London, for Boston.

Eliza, Caffen, from Virginia, for Aberdeen.

Mary, Salmon, from Newfoundland, for Oporto.

Calemburgh, Chambers, from Yarmouth, for the Streights.

Mary, Grant, from Campveer, for Murray Fifth.

Mary, Boyter, from Hamburgh, for Dyfart.

Jonathan and James, Murphy, from Dublin, for Gibraltar.

Eliza, Pike, from Newfoundland, for Ireland.

Hester, Sparks, from Philadelphia, for Antigua.

Helen, Edie, from Charlstown, for Leith;

Grace, Pinton, from Newfoundland, for Dartmouth.

A ship with 300 pipes of oil.

Five loaded colliers.

Charming Nelly, Harvey, from Aberdeen, for Campveer.

Expedition, Cope, from Falmouth, for Naples.

Little David, Williams, from Seville, for London.

Sufannah, Forester, from ditto, for ditto.

Medina, Cox, from Newfoundland, lost after taken.

Baccalao, Parnel, from Ditto, for London.

Jane, from Dublin, for Plymouth.

Priority, Towgood, from Placentia, for Pool.

Blakeney, Baker, from Dublin, for Philadelphia.

A sloop from Gibraltar, for Cadiz.

Betty, Grace, from Bristol, for Jamaica.

Jane and Mary, Compton, a coaster.

Elizabeth, Gaffney, from Boston, for Lond.

Swan, Cowan, from Liverpool, for Africa.

Prince Frederick packet-boat.

Anne and Elizabeth, Stainsmore, from Newfoundland, for Bilbao.

Sally, Donaldson, from Bristol for Jamaica.

Drake, Smith, from London, for Nova Scotia.

Anne, M'Glee, from Jamaica, for London.

A brig, a schooner, and a sloop, taken on the coast of Africa.

Hannah, Piercy, from Port-Royal, for London.

Mercury, Strahan, from Dundee, for Carolina.

Margaret, Browne, from Yarmouth, for Alicant.

Mary, Bell, from Saltcombe, for Guernsey.

Molly, Boyd, from Boston, for Barbadoes.

[To be continued in our next.]

The nymph that I lov'd was as bon—ny, And gay
and as sweet as the blof—som—ing hawthorn in
May; And as sweet as the bloi—som—ing how—thorn in
May; Her tem—per was smooth as the down on the Dove,
And her face was as fair as the mo—ther's of love, And her
fare was as fair as the mo—ther's of love.

2.
Tho' mild as the pleasantest Zephyr that
meds,
And receives gentle odours from violet beds,
Yet warm in affection as Phoebus at noon,
And as chaste as the silver-white beams of
the moon,

3.
Her mind was unfolly'd as new fallen snow,
Yet as lively as tints of young Iris's bow;

As clear as the spring, and as deep as the
flood, [ful, good.
She, tho' witty, was wise, and tho' beauti-

4.
The sweets that each virtue or grace had
in store, [flow'r;
She cull'd, as the bee does the bloom of each
Which treasur'd for me, O how happy was I,
For tho' her's to collect, it was mine to enjoy.

A COUNTRY DANCE.

The PRUSSIAN CAMP.



Cast off one couple = then the man cast off and woman cast up at the same time =, foot three and three a-breast top and bottom = the same sideways =, swing right hands = cast off to the bottom = six hands round = lead to the top, and cast off =.

Poetical Essays in JANUARY, 1759.

The Muse debauched by superstitious FANCY.

From Epistles Philosophical and Moral.

“WITH idle fears the world t’ abuse,
Assistant the inventive Muse:

The tale of wonder early taught,
When playful, young, and void of thought,
By strolling fancy led astray,
The vagrant troubl’d the jovial lay.
Alas of mirth and pleasure cur’d,
To horror’s brownest shade inur’d;
By love of wonder since betray’d,
To lend fantastick spleen her aid:
From whom her numbers, sad and slow,
In dismal melancholy flow;
Condemn’d to murmur all the day,
To sigh and groan the midnight lay;
The skull, the spade, the shroud, the herse,
The doleful implements of verse;
Or doom’d prepost’rous tales to tell,
By brain-sick fiction brought from hell.
For know th’ unwary Muse was caught,
While fiction yet her friend was thought;
A hag, by ignorance badly nurs’d,
With craving appetite accurs’d,
To spleen’s embrace, while yet a maid,
The dire chlorosis had betray’d.
Since when, the wretch has roam’d abroad,
Her sullen tyrant’s willing bawd:
A vile procureur, to supply
The love of wonder with a lie.
Hence bards, that reason less than rail,
Assist to tell the woful tale;
Or vent their moralizing rage;
As bugbears of a fearful age;
To truth pretending to be led
By megrims in the sick-man’s head;
As if with zeal prophetick burn’d
The wretch whose blister’d head was turn’d;
The fittest those the truth to teach,
By fevers half-depriv’d of speech;
Whose fault’ring tongues most loud complain,
When death or doctors shake the brain,

Nor seldom, by transition led
From dying moralists to dead,
Tristful, in Hypochondres vex’d,
The musing parson chews his text:
Some solemn scene of dulness sought,
To aid his rectitude of thought;
The murky vaults, the haunted cells,
Where moping melancholy dwells,
And fear, that kneels in piteous plight,
Her straggling hair all bolt upright.
Fit comrades these as e’er could chuse
The splenetick or maudlin Muse;
Her doleful ditties proud to sing,
Where sadness spreads her dusky wing,
Where croaks the Syren of the lake,
The light of heart from ease to wake;
And solemn owls, in concert grave,
Join hoot the worldly-wise to save.
’Twas thus enthusiastick Young;
’Twas thus affected Hervey sung;
Whose motley Muse, in florid strain,
With owls did to the moon complain:
Clear’d at the morn her raven throat,
To sound the gibber magpye’s note.
Mean-while religion gravely smil’d
To see grown piety a child;
In leading-strings to find her led,
By those her soft’ring hand had bred.
For why confin’d the moral Muse,
To blasted oaks or baleful yews:
O’er graves to make fantastick moan,
And deepen horror’s dismal groan?
Say, hath alone the mould’ring tomb
For pious meditation room?
Ah! wont with neck ey’d peace to rove
Thro’ church-way path or silent grove;
Her grateful influence round her shed,
Where groan the sick, or sleep the dead;
With truth and soberness serene,
Enliv’n’g ev’ry solemn scene;
Disarming terror of its pow’r,
To wander at the midnight hour;

Sweet Philomel, harmonious spright,
The only specific of the night.
Can love of truth impose the task,
To lurk beneath a gorgon mask;
To stalk, in garb terrific clad,
And scoul the weak and wicked mad;
Or drive the wretch, o'erwhelm'd with
care,
In godly frenzy, to despair?
Is folly vice, fear makes it worse;
Reflection is the coward's curse:
Unless remorse in mercy given,
To damn self-murderers to heaven."

The Thorough Discovery: Or, a Word of Advice
to a vain Poetaster.

I know thee to thy Bottom; from within
Thy shallow Centre, to thy utmost Skin.

Perf. Sat. III.

But, shall I speak? Thy Verse is wretched Rhyme,
And all thy Labours are but Loss of Time.

Id. Sat. I.

FRIEND JINGLE!—on proudly usurp-
ing the pen, [AGAIN (a)].
—leave us to GUESS—e'en AGAIN, and
—man find you out, yet there needs not
to follow,

—(sooth!)—et cras tibi magnus Apollo:
—r, before to the end of your labours we're
got. [Sir—a rat!

With what wonderful ease may we smell,
But, perhaps, by yourself—(since you make
such a pother) [by another.

You had better be known, than found out
For which purpose, suppose—as your front's
made of brass, [glass;

I awhile condescend here to hold you the
So that thus you may see, upon serious in-
spection, [reflection.

What room in your rhymes may be found for
And, first you'll observe, what an odd
sort of figure, [pig are)

(In a garden, unwrung, you that lo like a
A creature, quite out of his element got.

Must make, that (it seems) has himself over-
shot. [water,

On this footing you'll find, that a fish out of
(To make up our meals, tho' such multi-
tudes caught are)

No diversion affords;—being entirely unable
T' entertain us, except—when it comes to
the table.

And, a butler (you've shewn) an impertinent
a's is, [gliffes.

Unless, when he waits, with—his bottles and

A fine silken purse is not made—(man! d'ye
hear?)

As the proverb asserts—of a silly sow's ear.
And, a fellow, true English, that hardly can write,
His visits in verse, thou'd not dare to endite (b).
Insignificant seems e'en a close application,
Without bright nat'ral parts, and a good
education; [vain,

And a skull may be cuff'd—yet, alas! 'tis in
If therein be compriz'd but a small stock of
brain, [very muddy;

Or, the cranium be cramm'd with contents
No, there's nought to be done, without
genius and study (c).

Thus, a poet is not to be made; any morn,
When a man has a mind; but is such to be
born (d).

Then, prithee! these rambling vagaries leave
off (e); [but laugh (f).

At your folly least folks should do nothing,
Yet, your labours have met with applause,
'tis allow'd: [make you too proud (g).

But such compliments, sure, should not
Do you know, t'other day, what your
master decreed?

I had it from very good hands, Sir—indeed!

Three poets, said he, in this neighb'hood
now shine; [of mine—
"My blacksmith, forsooth!—and a servant
And a certain, pragmatical, sawy divine."

These words, more than once, at the ball
have been spoke: [joke.

For the master's oft merry, and loves a good
There justice and truth, both alike, are rever'd,
Vile slander discoug'd, fair innocence clear'd (b).

Yet, on proper occasions, it must be confess'd,
In manner genteel that he knows how to
jest (i); [shines,

In his way too, himself, most remarkably
Making wonderful free with unworthy di-
vines (k). [above.

But, I'd have you to know, in the rail'ry
It cou'd not be me, that he meant to reprove,
Or design'd in ironical sort to disgrace;
For, he's always my very good friend—to
my face: [force (l).

And needs not be told, with what wonderful
On each subject I'm able to write, or dis-
course (m); [down the law (n).

And can preach, and prescribe, Sir, and lay
And observe—in my betters, forsooth!—
many a flaw (o). [parson (p).

No; he meant to expose a strange, petulant
Of corruption the scheme, that has oft turn'd
his a—on,

Rudely

(a) Ecce iterum Crispinus! Juv.

(b) Qui nescit, verj ustamen audet fingere. Hor.

(c) Natura feret laudabile carmen, an arte,
Quæsitum est: ego nec studium sine divite
verâ,

Nec rudi, quid profit video ingenium. Hor.

(d) Poeta nascitur, non fit.

(e) Tecum habitata, et vortis quàm sit tibi curta
lupulæ. Perf.

(f) Nè si, jax risum tellant impuni corenæ. Hor.

(g) ——— Si carmina cordas,

Nunquam te saliant avari sub vulpe la-
tentes. Hor.

(h) Viri utinam exules, rigidi que satelli. Hor.

(i) ——— Ille profest

Reddere personæ scit convenientia cuique.
Hor.

(k) Acer et indomitus, liberat'isque magister,
Cretice, peliuses. Juv.

(l) Nullus additus jurare in verba magistri,
Quo me curque rapit tempestas, desitor
bis-pes. Hor.

(m) Quid dignum tanto feret hic promissor
biatu? Hor.

(n) Quamvis hominem secum attulit ad res Juv.
(o) ——— Ego me ignesco, Mænius
arguit. Hor.

(p) Qui diu sit puer quid libat. Hor.

Rudely treating those trusty, well-principled
tribes, [of bribes ;
That were never much fam'd for rejecting
And foully traducing their faithful intentions,
Who piously long'd after places and pensions.
He has oft disapprov'd of the Mammonite
mode,
And decry'd to preferment the principal road ;—
Of ministers craftily lamented the measures,
Abhors the proud hoarders of ill-gotten trea-
sures ;—
Severely has rail'd in sarcastical rhymes,
At these wonderful, precious, religious, pure
times ;— [Sir ! to lick up
And has constantly scorn'd (what a fool
Court-flower—for fear of the heart-burn, or
lick-up. [ing at college ;
The man may have pick'd up some learn-
But, alas ! of the world, Sir, has gain'd lit-
tle knowledge.
His country sincerely he loves (by profession ;)
But has not imbib'd, sure, a drachm of
discretion.
As honour and conscience are kick'd out o' doors,
(An event, the said parson, so deeply deplores)
And integrity's found to unfruitful a scheme,
How absurd must it be not to swim with the
stream ! [wonder,
If all's gone to wreck, Sir, what wise man, I
Would not willingly wish for a share in the
plunder ? [the whole,
In a word, rhyming friend—with regard to
What a madman is he !—what an obstinate soul !
As for Ch*bble, the blacksmith—I never
could find, [his mind,
To the bam'ring of verse that he e'er gave
He to manage the foot of a horse understands,
And the right use of feet for the meas'ring of
lands ; [friends)
But, with metrical views (I believe amongst
Never reckon'd 'em up, at his black fingers ends,
Of the said clever artist yet this I can tell ;—
That he studies the globes, and has read a
good deal : [embellish,
And the master might introduce * * * n to
And give the said superfine joke a good relish.
As for you, Sir—the great whether bold
to bespatter, [flatter ;
Or the good, for base purposes, forward to
'Tis plain—you know nothing at all of the
matter (q).
Insupportable freedoms !—I mortally hate 'em !
Sir ! you'd like t' ha' been guilty of scand' lum
magnatum : [paid ye,
And 'tis pity, a proper reward was not
For the compliments pass'd on my l*rd and my
l*dy (r) ; [bold bard !)
For whom, let me tell ye (presumptuous
I a long time have had a prodigious regard.

Shall a servant be saucy, and swell like a toad,
When admitted to wait on his master abroad ?—
Or, a glutton display the fore-part of the
waistcoat (s), [over nice palate ?
When the dishes don't just suit his d—mn'd,
Or, if what he's so good as to gorge and
swill down, [lapert clown.
In his stomach should clasp ?—what a ma-
And then, with respect to your darlings
and footings, [smooth things ;
And sugar-plum words, Sir—and other fine
Shall a catch fart (good Lord !) or a man in
your station,
Thus familiarly boast of a frank invitation,
With stepping, great folks, as if rais'd to a
level (t) ? [of the d-v-l !
False, presumptuous pretence !—O the pride
Pri'thee !—(once more I beg) never hunt
after fame, [dogged dead-lame ;
With your barbs, rugged rhymes, and your
Which are destitute quite of poetical fire (u),
And which none, except footmen and fools
can admire (x). [pour (y) ;
Proceed not in prodigal manner to va-
And obtrude no more trash, in the Birming-
bam paper. [text,
For, behold !—if you do—I shall follow my
And perchance may be far more severe, in
my next, [cuff,
For, who can forbear, friend, to give you a
Shou'd you poster the world with such pitiful
stuff ? [last,
And indeed, if your itch any longer shou'd
You'll deserve to do penance for all that is
past (z). [address,
To conclude, in a word, this my candid
Wherein so much favour is shewn (you'll
confess)— [der'd to you,
These rhymes (I'm in hopes) have now ren-
(As in justice they ought)—MR. JINGLE,
your DUE (a). [too warm :
Perhaps, you may think, I've been rather
But my bus'n'ss, you know, is—the world
to reform— [tray
The wand'ring to watch, and to point out the
To such as are wont, Sir, to err and to
fray (b). [you're a part ;
Of my charge, now and then ('tis well known)
And your wife's, of course, I shou'd have
sure, at heart.
But, if you're resolv'd to be petulant still,
(Vain, sturdy, presumptuous, wild, obstinate
W*LL ! [rude rate,
And to keep rambling on thus, at such a
Your back shall be flagg'd (c)
Staffordshire, By your friend,
Jan. 1, 1759. † E***** B*****.

(q) Nec satis apparet, cur versus facit. Hor.
(r) Si mala consideris in quem quis carmina,
jus est
Judiciumque. Hor.
(s) Sed præcedenti spectatur mantica tergo. Pers.
(t) Dicere res grandes nostræ dat musa potæ.
Pers

(u) ——— Sciantem lævia nervi
Deficiunt animique. Hor.

(x) ——— notante
Judice. quem nosse, populo ; qui stultus
honores

(y) ——— Profusus grandia
turget. Hor.

(z) Ut mala quem scabies, aut morbus regius
urget,
Aut fanaticus error, et iracunda Diana.
Hor.

(a) Vir bonus et prudens versus reprehendat
inertes,
Culpabit duos. Hor.

(b) ——— sublimis versus ructatur, et
errat. Hor.

(c) Occubet extremum scabies ! Hor.

A Farewell to the WORLD. By Mrs. W——.

WHILE sickness rends this tenement of
clay, | vey;
Th' approaching change, with rapture I sur-
O'erjoy'd I've reach'd the goal with eager
pace,

Ere tardy life has measur'd twice its race.
Nor shall I droop with sad old age accus'd,
Of all the plagues the heaviest and the worst;
Nor longer bear, man's wayward taste to
please, | ease;

The hard constraint of seeming much at
Nor wear an outward smile and look serene,
While ruin, racks and tortures lurk within.

Nor let me, partial grown to flesh and
blood,

Record the evil and forget the good;
For both I'll humblest adoration pay,
And hail the power that gives and takes a-
way.

Long shall my grateful memory retain,
And oft recall the intervals of pain:
Nay, to high heaven for greater gifts I bend;
Health I've enjoy'd, and I had once a friend.
When pleasing toil amus'd the joyous day,
I join'd the fair, the witty, and the gay:
Our labour sweet (if labour it might seem)
Admits the sportive and instructive theme;
Yet here no lewd or useless wit was found;
We pois'd the wavering sail with ballast
sound:

The ev'ning crown'd the day by happy choice,
When all the sons of industry rejoice;
Wit, mirth, and musick, sciences and arts,
Improv'd and exercis'd our nobler parts.
There learning plac'd her richest store in
view,

Or, wing'd with love, the minutes gaily flew:
True merit might unequal'd lustre wear,
For envious, base detraction came not there.
Nay, yet sublimer joys our bosoms prov'd,
Divine benevolence by heaven belov'd!
Wan, meagre forms, torn from impending
death,

Exulting blest us with reviving breath:
The shiv'ring wretch we cloath'd, the mour-
ner cheer'd;
And sickness ceas'd to groan, when we ap-
Unask'd our care assists with tend'rest art
Their bodies, nor neglects th' immortal part.

Sometimes, in shades, impierc'd by Cyn-
thia's beams, | streams,
Whose brightness glimmer'd on the dimpled
We lead the sprightly dance through Sylvan
scenes, | greens:

And bound, like fairies, o'er the level
To join the dance our blooming partnershaste,
With love for ever sweet, for ever chaste:
In ev'ry breast a gen'rous fervor glows,
Soft bliss! which mutual love alone bestows.
From fragrant herbage, gem'd with orient
dews,

And flowrets of a thousand various hues,
By wafting gales the mingling odors fly,
And round our heads in vernal breezes sigh:
All nature seem'd to heighten and improve
The Halcyon hours of innocence and love:

Youth, wit, good nature, candour, sense
combin'd

To serve, delight, and civilize mankind:
In Sylvan scenes unrival'd forms we shone,
And glory'd in a paradise our own.
In widdom's lore we ev'ry heart engage,
And triumph to restore the golden age.

Now close the blissful theme, exhausted
Muse,

The latest blissful theme that thou shalt chuse!
Sate with life, what joys for me remain,
Save one dear wish, to balance every pain?
My ills incurable, and hopeless all,
On speedy fate with earnest cries I call.
So peevish babes, whose waking hour is o'er,
When glitt'ring baubles can delight no more,
Recline the head, with sullen grief oppress'd,
Till born by friendly arms to welcome rest.

Written while a Lady's Picture was Drawing.

HAYMAN! the piece begins to strike,
The nose and brow I swear are like!
The lip so red, the hair so brown,
The face unfully'd with a frown!
But softly, Hayman, have a care:—
The eyes—I fear thou'lt miss it there;
The eyes I doubt are past thy skill:
It does—no faith—it never will.
Thy pencil drop—the fault I see
Is in the art, and not in thee.—

*Occasioned by a young Lady weeping on bearing the
Author read Paradise Lost.*

CEASE to lament Eve's fall with tearful
eyes, | wise;
Her fault should make succeeding daughters
Yet view the sex, e'en now they thoughtless
stray, | way,
Where wild imprudence points the devious
Art's abject slaves, capricious fashion's tools,
The dupes of gamblers and the sport of fools!
Let conscious virtue o'er your heart preside,
Controul each thought, and ev'ry action guide;
Then, in your breast, shall Eden bloom anew,
And long lost Paradise revive in you.

M. M.

R E B U S.

HALF the name of a prophet to Israel
sent,
And a liquor which often to folly gives vent;
Discover a nymph both lovely and young,
The joy of my heart, and the theme of my
tongue.

F. I.

EPITAPH on Robert Clavering, M. B.

OH! come, who know the childless pa-
rent's sigh,
The bleeding bosom, and the streaming eye:
Who feel the wounds a dying friend imparts,
When the last pang divides two social hearts!
This weeping marble claims the gen'rous tear,
Here lies the friend, the son, and all that's dear!
He fell full blossom'd in the pride of youth,
The nobler pride of science, worth, and truth,
Firm and serene he view'd his mould'ring clay,
Nor fear'd to go, nor fondly wish'd to stay:
And when the king of terrors he defy'd,
Kiss'd the stern mandate, bow'd his head,

Monthly Chronologer.

MONDAY, Jan. 1.

SEVERAL houses were consumed by fire at Limehouse.

WEDNESDAY, 3.

The upper part of a house, in Dog and Bear-Yard, Southwark, was blown down, by which accident one man was killed, and another wounded.

THURSDAY, 4.

Several old houses were blown down at Salt-Petre Bank, and an old woman killed in one of them.

FRIDAY, 5.

Alexander Stephenfon, a waterman, about five o'clock in the morning, as he was crossing the river from Elephant-stairs to Execution-dock, was boarded by two men with oars, on pretence of searching for uncustomed goods, who said they were custom-house officers; but finding no such thing in his boat, took him and his boat down to Hanover-hole, and took out of his pocket two guineas, and nine shillings in silver, and said if he spoke one word, they would heave him over-board, which obliged him to submit.

SUNDAY, 7.

A mansion-house, at Gloster-hill, near Warkworth, in Northumberland, was consumed by fire, and a maid servant lost her life in the flames.

WEDNESDAY, 10.

Thomas Orby Hunter, Esq; (one of the lords of the Admiralty) set out for Harwich, to embark for Germany. He is gone to execute a new office, viz. that of superintendant, or director of forage, provisions, necessaries, and extraordinary, for his majesty's combined army under the command of prince Ferdinand of Brunswick. By the appointment of this place, a saving will be made to the nation far exceeding the amount of his salary (3650*l.* per ann. or 10*l.* per diem) the whole of which, if not more, he will be obliged to expend in keeping open table, paying clerks, &c. &c. But if there should be no saving, the prevention of fraud must give pleasure.

A barn was blown down at Cray, in Kent, and three poor people killed.

FRIDAY, 12.

The logwood-mill, and several adjacent houses in Whitechapel, were consumed by fire.

SATURDAY, 13.

A vessel, laden with ordnance stores, was consumed by fire, near Chatham; damage between 3 or 4000*l.*

MONDAY, 15.

Six pirates were brought from Suffex and confined in the *Marthalea*, for plundering a Dutch ship, with the baggage of the Spanish January, 1759.

ambassador at the court of Denmark, for the discovery of any person concerned wherein the lords of the Admiralty had professed a reward of 500*l.*

TUESDAY, 16.

An order from the secretary's office was sent down to all the sea-ports in England, to examine all passengers that may arrive in any ship which comes from Portugal, on account of the late affair at Lisbon. (See p. 55.)

FRIDAY, 19.

Ended the sessions at the Old-Bailey, at which none were capitally convicted. Five received sentence to be transported for 14 years, and 23 for seven years.

MONDAY, 22.

Lord chamberlain's office. Orders for the court's going into mourning on Sunday next, the 28th instant, for her late royal highness the princess dowager of Orange (see before, p. 42.) viz. The ladies to wear black bombazines, plain mullin or long-lawn, crape hoods, shamoy shoes and gloves, and crape fans. Undress, dark Norwich crape. The men to wear black without buttons at the sleeves and pockets, plain mullin or long-lawn cravats and wipers, shamoy shoes and gloves, crape hats, hands and black swords and buckles. Undress, dark grey frocks.

The lord marshal's order for a general mourning.

In pursuance of his majesty's commands, these are to give publick notice, That it is expected all persons do, upon the present occasion of the death of her late royal highness the princess of Orange, put themselves into the deepest mourning, long cloaks excepted: The said mourning to begin upon Sunday next the 28th instant.

EFFINGHAM, M.

TUESDAY, 23.

Addresses of condolence were presented to his majesty, from both houses of parliament.

At a court of common-council, it was agreed to petition the parliament for further assistance towards repairing London-bridge. (See our last Vol. p. 611.)

SATURDAY, 27.

Arrived at the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt's office, an express from Commodore Keppel, of the taking of Goree on the 20th of December, with little or no loss; by which all the French settlements in Africa are now in our possession. The garrison consisted of 300 French (besides a great number of slaves, &c. from Senegal) who were taken prisoners, together with about 100 pieces of cannon, several mortars, and a considerable quantity of warlike stores and provisions. [We shall be enabled to give a more particular account of this important conquest hereafter.]

[The

[The island of Goreé, called Goereé by the Dutch, or a good road of shipping, is W. lon. 17. 40. lat. 15. a small island near Cape Verd in Africa. It is all surrounded with rocks, and inaccessible every where, except at a little creek situated E. N. E. about 20 fathoms broad and 6. fathoms long, inclosed between two points of sand, one of which is pretty high, and called the point of the burying ground, the other is much lower, and before it lies a sand-bark, over which the sea beats with so much violence, that it may be perceived from a great distance. There is a very good anchoring all round this island, and particularly in the abovementioned creek; between it and the main land, the ships may ride secure from the greatest surges. It is a natural and most safe harbour. This island was yielded to the Dutch in the year 1617, by Bura, king of Cape Verd; and they built a fort, called Nassau on the hill, upon the north-west side of it, on a pretty high mountain, very steep on all sides. But that fort not being sufficient to prevent an enemy from landing in the creek, they built another, called fort Orange, to secure their warehouses. It was taken by the English in 1663, by commander Holmes, and retaken by De Ruyter the Dutch admiral some time after; but they did not keep it long, for the French, under count d'Étrées, made themselves masters of it, in 1677, and demolished the forts, which they afterwards rebuilt, and continued in possession of the whole island until the arrival of Commodore Keppel, as abovementioned. It is but small and barren, without any wood or water but what the inhabitants preserve in cisterns: But its situation, harbour, and good anchoring all round, render it very considerable for those nations who have any settlements on that part of the African coast that lies near it.] (See our last Vol. p. 425.)

There was sold lately in Smithfield-market, a calf, only nineteen weeks old, for five pounds seven shillings and six-pence, and weighed 316 lb. This calf was bred by Mr. Sutton, of Downham, near Billericay, in Essex.

His majesty hath been pleased to order, that a form of thanksgiving for the ceasing of the distemper amongst the cattle be composed, and sent throughout the kingdom, to be used in all churches and chapels on Sunday the 18th of February next.

An address from the borough of Leicester has been presented to his majesty, and most graciously received. (See our last Vol. p. 650.)

An ox was lately killed at Lowther-hall, belonging to Sir James Lowther, which weighed above 136 stone the four quarters; and had 19 stone of tallow taken out of him. And they intended to kill his fellow very soon.

Christenings, burials, and marriages at Liverpool, from the 24th of December, 1757, to the 25th of December, 1758. Males

christened 375. Females 376. In all 751. Males buried 438. Females 430. In all 868. Marriages 336. Increased this year in christenings 73. In burials 42. In marriages 29.

As a singular instance of the exceeding great luxuriance in vegetation of some plants this last wet summer, the following account of a radish now in the possession of Roger North, Esq; of Rougham, in Norfolk, may justly merit the attention of the publick. The diameter of the spread of the leaves cross the tuft or top, measured three feet eleven inches; the length of the root is two feet sixteen inches and a half; the girth, near the top of the root, twenty inches and a half; at the bottom ten inches; and the whole plant when fresh, weighed sixteen pounds four ounces. This grew in the garden of Mr. William Davy, of Ingletorp, in Norfolk.

A gentleman in the county of Galway, in Ireland, hath kept, at his own expence, for above thirty years past, eighteen poor children, whom he compleatly cloathes, and gives them their education in reading, writing, and arithmetick, at the expence of only twelve pounds a year, which is a less cost than a small pack of hounds.

As the importation of Irish provisions is continued by act of parliament, it may be useful to many poor families to know the method of making the salt butter palatable, by taking from it any rankness or disagreeable taste, it may acquire by long keeping. The quantity proposed to be made use of, either for toasts or melting, must be put into a bowl filled with boiling water, and when the butter is melted, skim it quite off; by this method it is so separated from any gross particles, that it may require a small addition of salt, which may be put into the cold water that is made use of in melting butter for sauce; and tho' the butter is oiled by hot water, it becomes a fine cream in the boiling for sauce.

A proclamation is issued by the governor of Halifax, importing, That as by the late success of his majesty's arms in the reduction of Cape Breton, and its dependencies, as also by the demolition and entire destruction of Gaspey, Meremichi, and other French settlements, situated on the gulph of St. Lawrence, and on St. John's river, in the bay of Fundy, the enemy (who have formerly disturbed and harassed the province of Nova Scotia, and much obstructed it in its progress) having been compelled to retire and take refuge in Canada, and thereby left a favourable opportunity for the people and cultivating, as well the lands vacated by the French, as every other part of that valuable province: He therefore declares, that he will be ready to receive any proposals that may be hereafter made to him for effectually settling the said vacated or other lands in that province; one hundred thousand acres of which produce wheat, rye,

rye, barley, oats, hemp, flax, &c. which never need manuring, as no part has failed of crops these hundred years. Another hundred thousand acres are cleared, and stocked with English grass, planted with orchards, gardens, &c. The timber on the whole is beech, black birch, ash, oak, pine, fir, &c. The lands are so intermixed that every single farmer may have a proportionable quantity of plow-land, grass-land, and wood-land; and are all situated about the bay of Fundy, upon rivers navigable for ships of burthen.

The *Enterprize*, of 40 guns, with the transports having on board six captains, twelve lieutenants, twelve ensigns, and 600 men, are safely arrived at Jamaica. Only one soldier died in the passage.

Extract of a Letter from Samuel White, Esq; the British Consul at Vigo, Dec. 17.

"Four days ago came in here a French privateer called *La Favorite*, capt. Sarnel, who, on the 27th ult. between Cape Ortugal and Cape Finisterre fell in with an English brig, pink stern, about 100 tons burthen, boarded her, and found only two Genoese on board; and seeing the vessel all bloody on the deck, and in the cabin finding that all the papers had been thrown over board, directly suspected they had murdered the captain and crew; and taxing them with the fact, they confessed that they had killed the captain, his son, and every soul, being seven in all. The cruel way they perpetrated this massacre was as follows: Each of these villains was in different watches, one in the master's, the other in the mate's. He that was in the mate's watch went down with them to sleep, and waited till he found them all fast asleep, then cut all their throats, and stabbed them in several parts of the body, and left them all dead. The captain being on the deck, knew nothing of all this. This fellow then came upon deck, and told his comrade what he had done below: Upon which they both at once fell on the captain, and cleaved him down with a hatchet; being not quite dead, they finished him with a mallet; and the man at the helm they cut in two; and so made an end of them all but the captain's son, who was left three days crying for his father. The third day they said, that as he squalled like a cat, they would dispatch him likewise; so they cut the child in two. The vessel is sent to Bayeux in France with these two villains in her. She was, they say, the *Peggy*, capt. Forman, was coming from Carolina to Lisbon, and had got within 60 leagues of the rock of Lisbon when this horrid barbarity was perpetrated. This is the captain of the aforesaid privateer's declaration to the consul at Vigo, and says it is what the villains confessed to him on board the brig."

Extract of a Letter from George Tatum, Esq; dated Messina, Nov. 14, 1758.

"The *Swiftsure*, capt. Stanhope, of 70 guns, the *St. Albans* of 60, and the *Thetis*

of 50, sailed from hence the 24th ult. to intercept the French Squadron from Malta to Toulon.—The *Padrone* of a Raguzian vessel reports, that he saw them engaged on the 28th, to the westward of Malta.—The French ships are the *Taiton* of 64 guns, the *Minerva* and *Oiseau* of 26 (nine pounders) and the *Tyger* and *Deal-Castle*, which the French had manned and fitted out as men of war."

The number of burials in Amsterdam last year was 7189 (which is 900 less than the year before) christenings 4270, weddings 2417, vessels arrived in the Texel 13:6.

There have died in the city and suburbs of Vienna, during the year 1758, 1554 men, 1551 women, 2004 male children, and 1685 female; in all 6798. The number of christenings amounts to 5267. So that the number of burials exceeds that of christenings by 1531: The number of burials in the year 1758 exceeds that in 1757 by 239; and that of the births is less by 117.

A certain artist at Vienna has constructed an Automaton, dressed in the habit of an Austrian gentleman, with a pen in one hand, and a standish in the other: After dipping the former in the latter, he strikes upon a sheet of paper a kind of spiral line, and in the spaces between appears the following inscription: *Augustæ domui Austriacæ æt imperatori Deus nec metas nec finem ponit*: That is, "That God has not set either bounds or period to the august house of Austria, or to the emperor." His Imperial majesty has bought the piece, and settled a considerable pension on the inventor.

The number of burials last year in Paris was 21,320; christenings 19,369; marriages 4089; foundlings 4969.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Dec. 30. **T**HOMAS Conolly, of Castle-town, in the county of Kildare, Esq; was married to lady Louisa Lennox, third daughter of the late duke of Richmond, sister to the present duke and to the countess of Kildare.

Jan. 3. Perry Buckley, of Winkfield-place, in Berks, Esq; to Mrs. Bingham.

Sir Richard Adams, Knt. a baron of the Exchequer, to Miss Amyand, of Leicester-fields.

4. — Colvil, Esq; to Miss Aston. Thomas Truman, Esq; to Miss Polly Davis, of Red-Lion square.

6. Mr. George Talmash, an eminent attorney, of Red-Lion-street, Clerkenwell, to Mrs. Deborah Weldon, of Thames-street.

20. Rev. Mr. Franklin, to Miss Venables.

22. Rev. Mr. Smart, prebendary of Litchfield, to Miss Nelme, a fortune of 10,000l.

27. Hon. col. Robert Brudenel, to Miss Bishop.

Jan. 5. Lady Charlotte Murray, daughter of the duke of Athol, was delivered of a son.

13. Mrs. Borrett, of Buntingford, in Hertfordshire, of three sons.

18. Lady

13. Lady of William Duckett, Esq; of a son and heir.

DEATHS.

Jan. 2. **S**IR Rowland Allston, of Odel, in Bedfordshire, Bart. aged 80.

John Hope, Esq; an eminent brewer.

Mr. Payne, partner with the late Messrs. Hope and Stubbs, brewers, the latter of whom died also last month.

3. Sir John Buckworth, Bart. who was member for Weobly, in two parliaments. He is succeeded in title by his brother, now Sir Everard Buckworth, Bart.

William Watson, Esq; late an eminent merchant.

Richard Brodribbe, Esq; in the commission of the peace for Worcestershire.

4. Thomas Place, Esq; recorder of York, aged 50.

6. Mr. Thomas Trye, bookseller in Holborn.

Matthew Rolleston, Esq; lately chosen sheriff of this city, but who declined serving, aged 74.

Mrs. Noverley, of Bloomsbury-market, aged 100.

12. Joseph Phillips, Esq; a manager of the Sun-Fire office.

13. Thomas Morsen, Esq; who had fined for himself of this city.

Mrs. Waldron, sister to the late admiral Sir John Norris.

John Knightley, of Offchurch, in Warwickshire, Esq;

Francis Preadagle, of Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, Esq;

15. Right Hon. the countess dowager of Clecarty, relict of the late earl.

Mr. James Green, engraver to the university of Oxford.

17. Mr. Withers, an eminent bookseller, in Fleet-street.

Christopher Wilbram, of Nottingham, Esq;

20. Sir Thomas Drury, of Overstone, in Northamptonshire, Bart.

Lady Harriot Vane, youngest daughter of the late earl of Darlington.

22. Arthur Trevor, of Knightbridge, Esq; lady of the archbishop of York, aged 75.

Mr. Henry Freeman, 60 years a speaker amongst the Quakers.

25. Mr. Osborne, son of adm. Osborne, one of his majesty's pages.

James Murphy French, Esq; counsellor at law, at Jamaica, on Nov. 7. ult.

Katherine Mckenzie, at Fowles-Castle, in Roxshire, aged 118, on Dec. 14.

Janet Blair, of Menmuir, in Aberdeenshire, aged 112.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Mr. George Nelson was presented to the vicarage of Monkton-Wallop, in Leicestershire. — Mr. Harrison, to the rectory of Potterhanworth, in Lincolnshire. —

Mr. Wm. Thompson, to the rectory of Harleston, in Northamptonshire — Mr. Benjamin Morris, to the rectory of Bowersby, in Lincolnshire. — Mr. Farnsworth, to the vicarage of Rostherne, in Cheshire. — Mr. Waterhouse, to the rectory of Langley, in Kent — Mr. Horwood, to the rectory of Aithbury, in Devonshire. — Mr. Harrison, to the united rectories of Colmer and Prior's Deane, in Hampshire. — Richard Thompson, LL. B. to the rectory of Ickworth, in Devonshire. — Mr. Taylor, to the vicarage of Holt, in Somersetshire. — Mr. Le Hunt, to the rectory of Radburne, in Derbyshire. — Mr. Buckenridge, to the rectory of Gresham, in Norfolk. — Mr. Raymond, to the rectory of Gessingthorpe, in Essex. — Mr. Fisher, to the rectory of Broadwater, in Suffolk. — Freeman Gage, LL. B. to the rectory of Mablethorpe, in Lincolnshire. — Thomas Lawton, LL. B. to the rectory of Shiffone, in Kent. — Walter Bagot, M. A. to the rectory of Bligh, in Staffordshire — Mr. Aldrich, chosen lecturer of the united parishes of St. Mary Abchurch and St. Laurence Pountney.

A dispensation passed the seal to enable Francis Drake, M. A. to hold the vicarage of Seaton, the chapel of Beer, and the vicarage of Up-Lyme, in Devonshire. — To enable John Hill, M. A. to hold the rectories of Thorpe-Mansfen and Kelmath, in Northamptonshire.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

RIGHT Hon. earl of Westmoreland elected chancellor of the university of Oxford, in the room of the earl of Arran, deceased. — Earl of Lincoln, high-steward of Westminster, in the room of the said nobleman. — Peter Johnson, jun. Esq; recorder of York, in the room of Mr. Place, deceased. — William Ruffel, Esq; secretary to the Turkey company. — Dr. Milner, physician to St. Thomas's hospital, in the room of Dr. Letherland, who resigned, and Dr. Akenfide, assistant physician, in the room of Dr. Milner. — Mr. Whateley, rhetoric professor of Gresham college, in the room of the late Dr. Ward. — Mr. Ingram, surgeon to Christ's hospital, in the room of Mr. Wall, who resigned. — Dr. Betteworth appointed chancellor of the diocese of London, in the room of Dr. Simpson, promoted.

Eyre Coote, Esq; appointed lieutenant-colonel commandant, William Gordon, Esq; first major, and Robert Gordon, Esq; second major, of a battalion going to the East-Indies. — Capt. Milbank, major to the third regiment of dragoon guards. — John Kellett, Esq; major to the royal regiment of horse guards. — James Patterson, Esq; major to the royal regiment of artillery. — Alexander Fraser, Esq; to be captain of a new company to be raised for Fraser's second Highland battalion. — Major Alexander Murray, and major Farquhar, to take rank as lieutenant-colonels in America, — Mungo Campbell,

Campbell, Esq; to be captain of a new company to be raised for the first Highland battalion.

Alterations in the List of Parliament.

Lanuceston. Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart. in the room of Sir Geo. Lee, deceased.
New Shoreham. Sir William Peere Williams, Bart. — Richard Stratton, Esq; dec.

B—K—T.

Benjamin Beckett, late of Hindon, in Wilts, baker.
James Fisher, of Liverpool, merchant.
Sir Thomas Reynolds, Bart. of St. George, Hanover-square, in Middlesex, broker and chapman.
Fral. Fowler, of Mile-end Green, mariner and chapman.
Percy Marshall, of Lime-street-square, merchant.
James Appleton, of Liverpool, merchant.
William Rowlandson, of the Old Jewry, warehouseman.
George Lanters, of London, merchant.
John Leken, of Trippitt, near Kington upon Hull, grocer.
George Stratton, of St. Ann, Westminster, carpenter.
William Mason, of King's Lynn, in Norfolk, merchant.
Thomas Avery, of the Clove, in Sussex, distiller.
Edward Robinson, of Thame-street, optician.
Savage Leach, of Liverpool, grocer.
Nicholas Lilly, of Aldin under Line, and Isaac Heapy and Peter Heapy, of Stockport, copartners, dealers and chamberlains.
Herc. Heapy, Peter Heapy, and Thomas Worthington, of Stockport, co-partners, of hat-makers.
Robert Dabbin John Aldrich, and James Smith the younger, of London, merchants, and partners with Thomas Douglas, now in foreign parts.
George Squire, of Fyburn-road, dealer in coals.
Richard Ford, of Colerook-Dale, in Salop, iron master and grocer.
Thomas Francis, of Colchester, penick-maker.
James Lynch, of Liverpool, woollen-drapeer.
Patrick Dowdall, of Liverpool, woollen-drapeer.
Joseph Bill, Thomas Bridges, and Roger Blount, of Kington upon Hull, merchants.
Richard Barlow, of Standish, in Lancashire, clothier.
Christopher Harrison, of Wincouley, in Yorkshire, merchant.
Adam Southgate, of Coddesham, in Suffolk, inn-holder.
James Clark, of Whitcaven, ship-carpenter and timber-merchant.
John Child, jun. of Kilderminster, hop-merchant.
Thomas Northall, of Bowley, grocer.
Charles Penderbury, of St. George's, Hanover-square, coach-maker.
William Calvert, of Thame-street, cheef-monger.
William White, of New Windsor, innholder.
John Brooks, of Gainsborough, grocer.
Henry Lightfoot and John Lightfoot, of Halifax, merchants and partners.
Thomas Nain, of Bath, money-scrivener.
William Saul, jun. of Norwich, wool-comber.

COURSE of EXCHANGE,
LONDON, Saturday, January 27, 1759.

Amsterdam 34 11 2 1/2 a 2 Ufance.
Ditto at Sight 34 7.
Rotterdam 35 2 1/2 a 2 Ufance.
Antwerp, no Price.
Hamburgh 35 10.
Paris 1 Day's Date 31 5-16.
Ditto; a Ufance 31.
Bordeaux, ditto 31.
Cadiz 40 1/2.
Madrid 40 1/2.
Bilboa 40 1/2.
Leghorn 50.
Naples, no Price.
Genoa 49.
Venice 51 1/2.
Lisbon 58. 5d. 1/2 a 2 1/2.
Porto 58. 5d. 1/2.
Dublin 9 1/2.

BILLS of Mortality, from Dec. 26, to Jan. 23.

Christened	{ Males 596 } { Females 587 }	1183
Buried	{ Males 807 } { Females 846 }	1653
Died under 2 Years old		518
Between 2 and 5		155
5 and 10		60
10 and 20		43
20 and 30		122
30 and 40		116
40 and 50		162
50 and 60		164
60 and 70		176
70 and 80		123
80 and 90		52
90 and 100		3

Buried	{ Within the Walls — — } { Without the Walls — — } { In Mid. and Surry — — } { City and Sub. Westminster — — }	1653 158 382 750 363
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Weekly, Jan. 2	—	443
9	—	514
16	—	347
23	—	349

1653

Wheaten Peck Loaf, Weight 17lb. 6 Oz.
1 Dr. 18. 8d. 1/2.

The MONTHLY CATALOGUE
for January, 1759.

DIVINITY and CONTROVERSY.

1. **D**R. Newton's Differtations on the Prophecies, Volumes II. and III. Tonfon.

2. Contemplations on the History of the New Testament. By Dr. Hall, Bishop of Norwich, pr. 6s. Davis and Reymers.
3. Remarks on several Passages of Scripture. By Mr. Pilkington, pr. 3s. Whifton.
4. A Synopsis of the Works of Plato, pr. 1s. Dodsley.

PHILOSOPHY, MATHEMATICKS.

5. Sir Isaac Newton's Æther realized. By R. Lovett, pr. 1s. Sandby.
6. A Discourse of the residual Analysis. By John Landen, pr. 2s. 6d. Nourse.
7. A Treatise on Fluxions. By Israel Lyons, jun. pr. 7s. Millar.

PHYSICAL.

8. A Dissertation on the Gout. By R. Drake, pr. 3s. Wilkie.

HISTORY, CHRONOLOGY.

9. The Modern Universal History, eight Volumes, 8vo, pr. 2l. in Boards; and three Volumes, Folio, pr. 4l. 4s. in Boards. Hitch and Hawes.
10. Bower's History of the Popes. Vol. IV. Sandby.

11. A Specimen of a Work, entitled, *Chronographia Asiatica et Egyptiaca, &c.* pr. 2s. 6d. Cooper. (See p. 35.)

POETRY AND ENTERTAINMENT.

12. Ovid's Epistles, translated into English Verse. By S. Barret, M. A. pr. 3s. 6d. Richardson.

13. Spencer's Fairy Queen. By Mr. Up-ton, 2 Vols. 4to pr. 1l. 1s. Tonson.

14. Female Conduct: A poem, in two Books. By T. Marriott, Esq; pr. 4s. 6d. Owen.

15. Bibliomaxia, or the Battle of the Books, pr. 1s. Hope.

16. Milton's poetical Works, printed by Baskerville, 2 Vols. Dodsley.

17. The Beldames, pr. 1s. Dodsley.

18. The Hero's Philosophy, pr. 6d. Cooper.

19. The History of W. Susanna Dormer, pr. 1s. 6d. Cooper.

20. The Intuiging Coxcomb, 2 Vols. pr. 6s. Scott.

21. The Campaign. A true Story, 2 Vols. pr. 6s. Harrison.

MISCELLANEOUS.

22. A Method of raising double Flowers from single. By Dr. Hill, pr. 2s. 6d. Baldwin. (See p. 26.)

23. A Letter from M. Rousseau to M. D'Alembert, concerning the Effects of theatrical Entertainments, pr. 2s. 6d. Nourse. (See p. 38.)

24. An Essay to prove the Superiority of the present Age and Nation, pr. 6d. Hope.

25. A Collection of the yearly Bills of Mortality, from 1657, to 1758, pr. 9s. Millar.

26. Reflections or Hints touching the Law, Lawyers, &c. pr. 1s. Davis and Reymers. (See p. 36.)

27. Statutes and Rules for the British Museum, pr. 6d. Davis and Reymers. (See p. 23.)

28. A Scrutiny: Or the Critick Criticis'd, pr. 1s. Wilcox.

29. An Answer to an anonymous Letter to Dr. Lowth, pr. 1s. Dodsley.

30. A Letter to the Rev. Dr. B——n, pr. 6d. Townsend.

31. A Letter to the Right Hon. William Pitt, from Fort Frontenac, pr. 1s. Fleming. (See p. 25.)

32. A Letter to the Hon. Author of the Rout, pr. 1s. Thrush.

33. A Collection of State Papers. By Mr. Murdin, pr. 1l. 1s. 6d. Whiston.

34. Populousness with OEconomy, the Wealth and Strength of a Kingdom, pr. 6d. Owen.

35. A Catalogue of the Harleian Collection of MSS. in the British Museum, 2 Vols. pr. 2l. 10s. in Sheets. Davis and Reymers.

36. The Works of Mr. Francis Barlow, N^o 1. pr. 1s. To be continued Monthly. Kirk.

SERMONS.

37. Assistance for Parents. By B. Dawson, LL. D. pr. 6d. Henderson.

38. Occasioned by the Death of the Rev. Mr. Newman, pr. 6d. Noon.

39. Three, delivered in the Royal Navy,

FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1759.

AS all the armies have been quiet in their winter quarters ever since our last, we have but little to communicate relating to the war, except from Pomerania, where several little skirmishes have happened between the Prussians, under count Dohna, and the Swedes, under their new general, Mr. Lantinghausen. The former, after making a circuit through part of the dutchy of Mecklenburgh, to collect provisions, at last entered Swedish Pomerania, about the beginning of this month, and in a few days made themselves masters of Damgarten, Tribesef, Richtenberg, Grimme, and Grip-swalde, the garrisons of all which places retired upon the approach of the Prussians, except that at Damgarten, which made a shew of defending the place, but in a few hours were obliged to capitulate, upon condition of marching out with the honours of war, but not to serve against the king of Prussia, or his allies, for a year. In the mean time the Prussian troops, that were in the isle of Usedom, took the opportunity of the ice to pass over, and make themselves masters of Wolgast; and another detachment of Prussians, under major-general de Platen, made themselves masters of Schlackow, and a small fort near Stolpe, at both which places they made about 90 officers and soldiers prisoners of war. And all this without suffering any loss, as the Swedish army was retired under the cannon of Stralsund.

Although the other armies remain quiet in their winter quarters, yet great preparations are making on all sides for opening the campaign very early in the spring: Marshal count Daun is already returned to Prague from Vienna, with more absolute powers, it is thought, than he ever had before; and the king of Prussia, it is said, is already gone upon some secret expedition from Breslau, where he has been ever since the 24th ult. Prince Frederick of Brunswick is likewise preparing every thing for being ready to take the field by the end of next month; and that the inhabitants of the three bishopricks of Munster, Paderborn, and Osnabrug, may not attempt any thing in the absence of his army, he has issued orders for them to bring in all their arms by a certain day, under the severest penalties. On the other side, the French are likewise making all possible preparations; but they have lately committed a sort of treachery that must render them odious to all true Germans, of which we have the following account.

Mentz, Jan. 4. They write from Frankfurt, that on the 2d instant, at ten in the morning, the regiment of Nassau presenting themselves as if they only wanted to pass through the city, a detachment of the garrison went to meet them, by way of ceremony, as is usual, and conducted them as far as Sachsenhausen-gate; but instead of proceeding further, the said regiment took

post there, seized the grand guard, and likewise mastered the gunner's guard: Soon after, the regiments of Beauvoisins, Rohan, Rochefort, Bentheim, and Royal-Deux-Ponts, came and occupied the principal places; and thus, while the inhabitants least suspected it, the French troops made that imperial city the head-quarters of the prince of Soubise.

This treacherous incroachment upon the privileges of a free, imperial city, is highly resented throughout Germany; and even the court of Vienna seems displeased at it, the empress having wrote in very strong terms upon the subject, to the court of Versailles; but as this city has always appeared favourable towards the king of Prussia, her imperial majesty's sincerity may be suspected, especially if the French should hold the possession they have thus taken.

Ratisbon, Dec. 28. We had for some time flattered ourselves, that the affair of the guardianship of the young duke of Saxe Weymar would have been settled to the satisfaction of all the parties concerned, but the Aulic council has just issued a new conclusion which cannot but be attended with the most fatal consequences; inasmuch as the emperor, notwithstanding all the representations that have been made to engage his imperial majesty to cause the will of the late duke to be executed, has again appointed the king of Poland, elector of Saxony, to be guardian to the minor prince. The forces the king of Denmark is assembling afford matter of speculation, and many will have it that this prince will join the king of Prussia, unless the emperor repeals the above decree.

Hague, Jan. 10. The day before the prince's gouvernante died (see p. 42.) the assembly of the states of Holland passed a formal resolution to fit out 25 men of war instead of 18, and orders were immediately dispatched to the offices of admiralty to get them ready as fast as possible.

Lisbon, Dec. 30. A most dangerous and wicked conspiracy against the life of his most faithful majesty, having been happily discovered, a number of persons have been arrested by the king's order, of whom the following are the principal, viz.

Duke de Aveiro, marquis of Tavora, father, marquis of Tavora, son, Joseph Maria, son of the said marquis, Joseph Maria, brother to the said marquis, the count de Attouguia, Manuel de Tavora, marquis de Alloria, Don Manuel de Souza, Nuno de Tavora, John de Tavora, with all their families.

A placart has been published, in which the king makes known his most providential escape on the third of September last, when he was attacked, at eleven o'clock at night, near the palace, by three of the conspirators, armed with three blunderbusses, loaded with large shot; one of the blunderbusses missed fire, but the others made two large holes in the back of the carriage the king was in, and wounded him in the arm,

of which his majesty is now happily recovered, without the least hurt remaining.

The same placart promises certain honours and rewards for the discovery of any of the criminals, with a pardon to any of the accomplices, except the principals.

His most faithful majesty has resumed the government of his kingdom.

And the following persons have, we hear, been since taken up, viz. the count de Harlogie, the marquis de l'Orne, Don Emanuel de Souza-Caljary, and don Antonio da Costa, grand justiciary of the kingdom; together with some of the chief jesuits.

The Extraordinary Gazette was happily published Time enough to give it our Readers. (See before, p. 49.)

The London Gazette Extraordinary.

Whiteball, January 29, 1759.

ON Saturday night last was received the following letter from the Hon. commodore Keppel, to the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt.

Torbay in Goree Bay, Jan. 3, 1759.

I ARRIVED here with the squadron under my command the 28th of December past, in the evening; and the next morning, agreeable to his majesty's instructions, I attacked, with the ships, the forts and batteries on the island of Goree, which were soon reduced to desire to capitulate; and the governor's demands were, to be allowed to march the French troops out of the garrison with the honours of war. His terms I absolutely rejected, and began a fresh attack; it was, however, but of a very short duration, when the island, forts, garrison, &c. surrendered at discretion to his majesty's squadron.

Lieutenant colonel Worge had his troops embarked in the flat bottomed boats, in good order and readiness, at a proper distance, with the transports, to attempt a descent, when it should be found practicable, or requisite.

Two days after the surrender of the island, I ordered it to be delivered up, with the cannon, artillery, stores, and provisions, &c. found in it, to the officer and troops lieutenant colonel Worge thought fit to garrison the place with; and the colonel is taking all imaginable pains to settle and regulate the garrison in the best manner, and as fast as things will admit of.

The inclosed, Sir, is the state of the island, with the artillery, ammunition, and provisions, found in the place, at its surrender.

State of the Island of Goree, as it surrendered to his Majesty's Squadron the 29th of December, 1758.

French, made prisoners of war, about 300.—Blacks in arms, a great number; but I am not well enough informed, as yet, to say precisely.—The loss the enemy sustained, as to men, is so very differently stated to me, by those that have been asked, that

that I must defer saying the number till another opportunity. — Ordnance, of iron, 38 twenty-four pounders, and one broke; 43 eighteen pounders, and one broke; 4 twelve pounders. Of brass, 1 twelve pounder. Of iron, 5 six pounders; 1 four pounder; 2 three pounders. In all 94. — Iron swivels mounted on carriages, 11. — Brass mortars mounted on beds, 2 of thirteen inches, 1 of 10 inches, and 1 iron mortar of ten inches. In all 4 mortars. — Powder, in the magazine, 100 barrels. — Shells, filled and empty; shot of different sizes; cannon cartridges filled, a great quantity. — Provisions of all species, for 400 men, for four months.

Letter of the States-General to the King of Great-Britain, on the Death of the Princess Gouvernante. (See p. 42.)

S I R E,

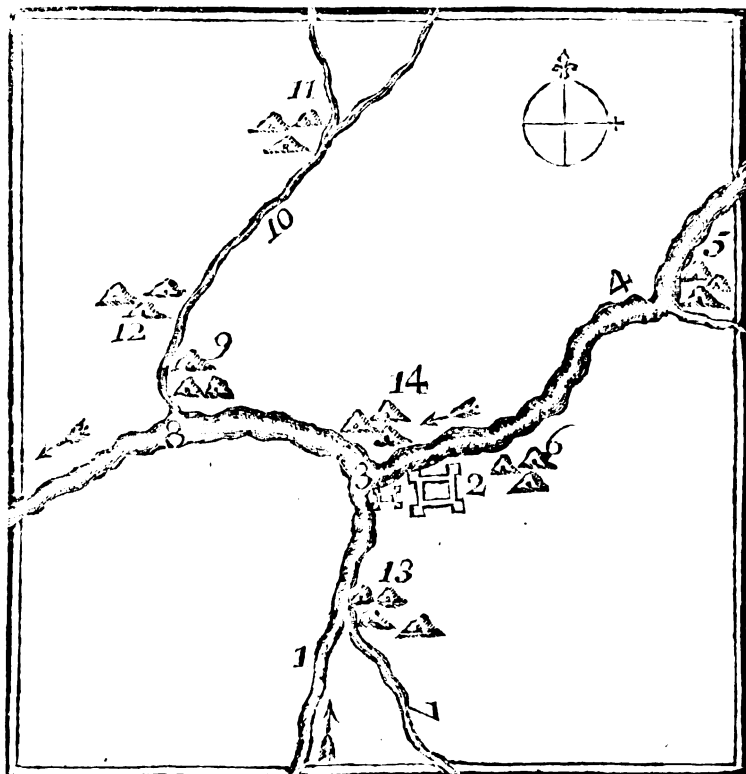
"IT is with the deepest concern we find ourselves under a necessity of informing your majesty of the melancholy event that has just happened, by the death of her royal highness the princess gouvernante, whom it pleased God to take out of this world, in

the night between the 12th and 13th instant.

We can too well conceive, by our own extreme affliction for the loss of this great and excellent princess, the situation of your majesty's paternal heart on this melancholy occasion.

We feel it most sensibly, and wish that by mingling our tears with those of your majesty, we could in some measure lessen its bitterness. We pray that the Almighty may be graciously pleased to support your majesty to the most advanced age, and bless the two illustrious branches that are left to us, and which we cherish with all possible tenderness.

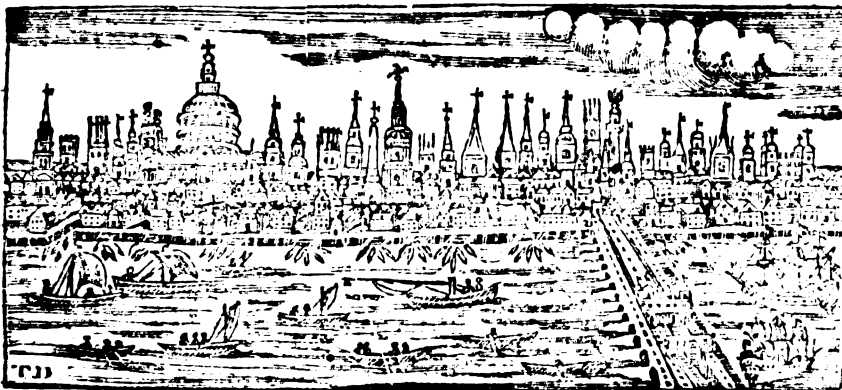
We take the liberty to assure you, Sire, that we will employ all our care, and bestow our whole attention, on what concerns the rights and interests of the young prince and madame the princess his sister, whom we look upon as the children of the republic. At the same time we request a continuance of your majesty's good will towards this state. We shall endeavour to deserve it more than ever, by the zeal and devotion with which we shall ever be, Sire," &c. &c.



REFERENCES to the above SKETCH of Fort Du QUESNE, now PITTSBURGH, with the adjacent Country.

1. Mohongalo River. — 2. Fort Du Quesne, or Pittsburgh. — 3. The Small Fort. — 4. Allegany River. — 5. Allegany Indian Town. — 6. Shanapins. — 7. Yauyaugany River. — 8. Ohio, or Allegany River. — 9. Log's Town. — 10. Beaver Creek. — 11. Kuskuskies, the Chief Town of the Six Nations. — 12. Shingoes Town. — 13. Alleguippes. — 14. Sennakaas. The Arrows shew the Course of the Rivers.

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer.*

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LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, jun. at the Rose in Pater-Noster-Row: Of whom may be had, compleat Sets from the Year 1733 to this Time, neatly Bound or Sutch'd, or any single Month to compleat Sets.

PRICES of STOCKS *in* FEBRUARY, 1871.

[illegible]



T H E

LONDON MAGAZINE.

For F E B R U A R Y, 1759.

ExtraEs from the Memoirs of ROBERT CARY, Earl of Monmouth, lately published.



IN the year 1591, queen Elizabeth sent a body of troops, under the command of the earl of Essex, to the assistance of king Henry IV. of France; and, in a few weeks after he had been there, she sent him an order to return home, and leave his command to another, the reason of which is, by our historians, generally ascribed to her politicks; but from the account given of this affair in these memoirs, it seems to have been rather owing to her love for that young nobleman. The account is as follows. (See our last Vol. p. 677.)

“ The next journey I undertooke was into France with my lord of Essex. I was a captain of one hundred and fifty men. This journey was very chargeable to mee, for I carried with mee a waggon with five horses to draw it, I carried five great horses over with mee, and one little ambling nagge, and I kept a table all the while I was there that cost me thirty pounds a weeke, which was from Midsummer to almost Christmasse; and yet God so blessed mee that I never wanted, but hee still sent mee means to supply my wants.

My lord [of Essex] had over with him February, 1759.

two hundred horse, and foure thousand foote, besides voluntaries which were many. Alter that my lord had stayed at † Arques ‡ beside Deep some three weeks, or more, and had commodiously lodged his army, he made a journey to Noyon, and passed still through the enemies country, without any let or interruption, and tooke only his two hundred horse for his guard. In three long dayes journey wee came to the king to § Noyon. There my lord stayed with the king four days, and then returned towards Arques again: **B**ut in the retourne wee might see many troopes of horse of the enemies approaching very neere us, but they never durst set upon us, so that we came in safety to || Gisors, a garrison towne of the king's. The next day wee were to go to Arques, the way that wee came. Our carriages were loaden, and gon out of the ports of the towne, and my lord and his company were on horseback ready to follow; but there came a French gentleman in good time to the towne, and stayed our carriages, and came in great hast to my lord, and desired to speak with him in private: **D**My lord alighted, and went into his lodging with him, and most of the company stayed on horseback expecting his retourne. When the Frenchman and my lord were together, he discovered to my lord that he was betrayed by the government of the ** towne, and that by his intelligence †† Monsieur Villiers with
H 2 above

* By great horses are meant, dressed, or managed horses. † A city in Normandy, distant about a league and a half from Diepe. ‡ Beside Deep, signifies near, or on the side of Diepe. A port town in Normandy. § A town in Picardy upon the river Oise. The ancient Noviodunum, mentioned by Caesar, as a fortification difficult to be taken. It is the birth place of Calvin, who was born there in the year 1509. || A town in Normandy, which owes its original to a castle built there in the year 1097, by William II. [Rufus] king of England, and duke of Normandy. ** Of Arques. †† The person mentioned here, is André de Brancas, Seigneur de Villars, one of the principal chiefs of the league. Villars est celuy (says a French historian) qui defendit Rouen contre Henry IV. 1592, avec toute la bravoure et toute la conduite possible. The ambush, though unsuccessful, was critically intended. Monsieur de Villars appears to have been a man of bravery

above two thousand foote, and five hundred horse, were layed in a great wood, some three miles off o' the towne which we were to passe through, to cutt us all in pieces. This being made known to my lord, some few of my lord's friends were called to counsaile, and presently it was resolved that we should make no stay there, but tourne our course towards **Pont-large**, so we marched a cleane contrary way to that we should have done, and some nine miles off of the towne, wee put over the river Seine, and lay on the other side of the river in the open field all that night. The next day we got betimes to Pont-large, where by the governour of the towne, my lord and all his troopes were very well entertained. By this means God so blessed us that we escaped this imminent danger. Being all safe at Pont-large, my lord sent to Arques for all his foote to come to him, which came in five or six dayes. After they had rested awhile, he tooke leave of the governour, and marched by small journeyes towards Arques (for then wee feared no encounter of any enemy.) The second night wee lodged at a great villagetowne called † Pavillie, where finding great store of victuall, and all things necessary for the relief of the souldiers, it was resolved that we should stay there four or five dayes. In which time, to shew Villiers how little we esteemed him and his forces, in a morning betimes both foote and horse marched some five miles off, only in a bravado, to see whether Villiers, or any of his troopes in the towne durst come out and skirmish with us †: But there unfortunately we lost § Mr. Walter Devereux, my lord's only brother, with a shott in the head, and so wee retourned that night to Pavillie, the whole army being full of sorrow for the losse of so worthy a gentleman.

The next night after, the towne fell on fire, and in lesse than an hour it was all burnt to the ground, so that wee had much adoe to gett our troopes and carriages safe out of the towne.

In four dayes after wee came to Arques, where our horse and foote rested a good

space and refreshed themselves, till it was resolved that my lord and his troopes only should go to besiege || Gornye, which was some fortnight after. We had not stayed long at Arques, but the whole army removed from thence towards **A Gornye** to besiege the towne. Wee lay before it some ten dayes, in which time there came letters out of England to my lord of Essex, to command him presently to repaire for England, and to leave his charge with Sir Thomas Layton. He presently dispatched Sir Thomas Darcy to desire longer stay; and to let the queene know that the ** king intended shortly to besiege Roan, and what a dishonour it would be for ever to him, if he should leave him at such a time. Here colonel Cromwell left the campe, and went for England, having such urgent occasions of businesse that he could stay no longer. My lord of Essex upon his departure gave me his regiment, and I made choice of my lord of Valentia to be my lieutenant colonel of my regiment, and gave my captainship to Sir Francis Rich, who was lieutenant of my company before. After **D** we had battered the towne, and made a breach, in a morning betimes wee were ready to give an assault; but the chief commanders of the towne, fearing their own weakenesse, held out a white flagge to parley, and upon conference it was agreed, that the commanders and souldiers should in safety passe out of the towne, and that the towne should be delivered to my lord for the king's use. All which was performed that morning before twelve of the clock.

From this towne my lord sent me to court with the news of the yielding of the towne, and the manner of it. I made what haste I could to get over from Deepe, and within four dayes after I left my lord, I arrived at Oatlands betimes in the morning. Before I came Sir Thomas Darcy was sent back with a streight command for my lord to retourne, as he would answer it at his utmost perill, with commission for Sir Thomas Layton to execute the place. I spake with most of the counsaile before the queene was stirring,

*bravery in the field, of judgment in the cabinet, and of conduſt in both. He died admiral of France, in the year 1595. The family was originally Neapolitan, their name Brancacio. * Pont de l'Arche, a town in Normandy, upon the Seine. This town*

stands three leagues above Roan, and was the first place that surrendered to king Henry IV. upon his coming to the crown. † Pavillie, a town in Normandy, four leagues from Roan. ‡ The bravery of these times was even awanten and unnecessary.

§ Second son of Walter Devereux, the first earl of Essex, who in the year 1573, had leave from queen Elizabeth to go into Ireland to conquer the barony of Clandeboy at his own expence. || Gournay, a large city in Normandy, situated upon the river Epte, 12n leagues from Roan.

*** Henry IV.*

ring, who assured mee that there was no removing of her majestie from her resolution, and advised mee to take heed that I gave her no cause to be offended with mee, by perswading her for his stay, which they assured mee would do no good, but rather hurt. About ten of the clocke A she sent for mee. I delivered her my lord's letter. She presently burst out into a great rage against my lord, and vowed she would make him an example to all the world, if he presently left not his charge, and returned upon Sir Francis Darcy's coming to him. I said nothing B to her till she had read his letter. She seemed to bee meanely * well contented with the successe at Gornye, and then I said to her,

“ Madam, I know my lord's care is such to obey all your commands, as he will not make one hour's stay after Sir Francis hath delivered him his fatall doome; but, madam, give me leave to let your majestie know before hand, what you shall truly find at his retourne, after he hath had the happinesse to see you, and kisse your hand. Hee doth so sensibly feele his disgrace, and however you D thinke it reason for this you have done, yet the world abroad who know not the cause of his so sodaine leaving his army to another, will esteem it a weaknesse in him, and a base cowardlinesse in him to leave the army, now, when hee should meete the king and his whole army for E the besieging of Roan. You will be deceived, madam, if you think he will ever after this have to do with court or state affaires. I know his full resolution is to retire to some cell in the countrey, and to live there, as a man never desirous to looke a good man in the face againe. F And in godd faith, madam, to deal truly with your majestie, I thinke you will not have him a long liv'd man after his retourne. The late losse of his brother, whom he loved so dearly, and this heavy doome that you have layd upon him, will in a short time breake his heart. Then G your majestie will have sufficient satisfaction for the offence he hath committed against you.”

She seemed to be something offended at my discourse, and bade me go to dinner. I desired her that if she pleased to com-

mand mee any service, I might know her pleasure in the afternoone, for I meant with all the haste I could make to retourne to my charge. I had scarce made an end of my dinner, but I was sent for to come to her againe. She delivered me a letter, written with her own † hand to my lord, and bade mee tell him, that “ if there were any thing in it that did please him, he should give mee thanks for it.” I humbly kiss'd her hand, and said to her, “ I hoped there was in it that which would make him of the most dejected man living, a new creature, rejoicing in nothing so much as that he had to serve so worthy and so gracious a mistress.”

After I had with all due respects taken my leave of her, I made no long stay, but that afternoon I tooke post horse, and made for France. Thus God blessed mee in this journey, that through my poore weaknesse I procured that from her which all my lord's friends in court, nor all her counsaile could procure.

I made all the hast I could, but came too late, for that tide that I came to the haven to Deepe, my lord having received her sleight command from Sir Francis Darcy, resigned his charge to Sir Thomas Layton, and put himselfe into a little skiffe in Deepe, and made all the haste he could for England. When I came to Deepe, they all wondered that I missed him, for they told mee it was not two hours since he set saile from thence. Missing him I went to my charge at Arques, and there stayed till my lord's retourne. At my lord's coming to court, whereas he expected nothing but her majestie's heavy displeasure, he found it cleane contrary, for she used him with that grace and favour, that he stayed a week with her, passing the time in jollity and feasting; and then with teares in her eyes, she shewed her affection to him, and for the repaire of his honour gave him leave to retourne to his charge againe ‡.

Hee made all the haste hee could to Deepe. I mett him there. As soon as he saw me he drew his rapier, and came running to me, and laid it on my shoulder, and streightly embraced mee, and said to mee, when he had need of one to plead for him, he would never use any other

* Greatly, it should be wrote mainly. † This is as strong an instance as possible of the queen's affection to lord Essex. It is evident her own heart, not the discourse of Mr. Cary, although proper and judicious, extorted from her that letter. She satisfied herself with the pleasure of writing to him, when his glory deserved the pleasure of her seeing him. ‡ The queen was naturally of a gay mirthfull temper. She could assume, indeed, all dispositions; but in this account of her gracious reception of Essex, and her apparent disturbance of mind in taking leave of him, she was certainly sincere.

other oratour than myselfe. I delivered him the queen's letter, then he said, "Worthy cousin, I know by herselfe how you prevailed with her, and what a true friend I had of you, which I shall never forgett."

In the appendix to these memoirs are two letters, which may serve to shew the character of queen Elizabeth and her court, therefore we shall give them to our readers.

Sir ROBERT CARY to the Lord HUNSDEN his Father.

"**M**AY it please your lordship to understande, that yesterday yn the afternoone, I stooode by her majestie, as she was att cards yn the presens chamber. She cawld me too her, and asket me, when you ment too go too Barwyke? I towlde hyr, that you determynde to begyn your journey presently after Whytfontyd, she grew yntoo a grate rage, byngynninge with Gods Wonds, that the wolde sett you by the seete, and sende another yn your place, if you dalyed with her thus; for she wolde nott be thus dalyed with all. I towlde her, that with as much possyble speed as myght be, you wolde departe; and that your lyyng att London thys fortnyght was too no other ende but to make provysion for your journey. She anseryd me, that you have byn goynge from Crystmas too Ester, and from Ester to Whytsonday; but if you differde the tyme any longer, she wolde appoynt some uther yn your place; and thys message she commandyd me to sende you.

Your lps humble and obedient sunne,

R. CARY.

To the ryghte honorable my very goode lord and father, my lord of Hunsden.

HENRY Lord HUNSDON to Lord BURGHLEY, Lord Treasurer of England.

My very goode Lord,

"**H**AVYNGE alwayse founde your L. my goode L. and frende more than any uther, I am the bowlder too acquainte your L. with a harde accydente too me, such as I thynke your L. wolde as hardly beleve, as I dyd lyttell looke for ytt.

Thys day at dyner I recevyd a letter from my sonn Robertt Carey, of such speechys as hyr majestie cused unto hym upon Sunday towchynge me; which for brevity sake I sende your L. the copy of; waiyn I thynk my selfe so hardly delte with all by her majestie, as I cannott beyre it, nor obay itt yn suche sort, as she commands ytt.

My L. I have never refused to serve hyr; howsoever she commandyd me, so longe as I was able; and beyng now, by reason of the maryagys of my two dawters, and belyds theyr maryage-mony, I was att as grete chargys with the tyme of theyr maryagys, as theyr maryage-mony came unto; beyng now commanded too repayre to Barwyke, I desyerde only att hyr majestie's hands the lone of 1000l. too be payde upon my intertaynment of Barwyke and the wardenerie, whereof too be repayde the one halfe at Mychalmas next, and the uther halfe at our Lady day, whyche to be borrowyde of a merchant, the interest comes nott too 1000l. and trewly I wolde nott have made so symple a leute unto hyr, but thatt upon thes occasyons aforesayde I hade layde all my platte to gage, without which I cowlde nott with any credytt go thither; and hopynge, that she wolde consyder so farr of my nede, I have stayde herapon, the rather knowynge the matters both of Scotland and the bordars to be yn suche state, as ther was no suche necessitee of my said hasty goynge to Barwyke. But syns I synde her majestie so small care of my necessitee, and so redy to threaten mee, not only with the placynge of summe uther yn my place, butt alio too impryson me; syns my suyt ys no better consyderyd of by hyr, and that her majestie ys so reddey apon so small cause too deale thus (nott hardly) but extremely with me, as I hade the offyce of Barwyke of her majestie speecially, and only by your L. goode meanes agenste the wylls of uthers, who sought too putt me by ytt, too preferre uthers of theyr frends unto ytt; so am I most hartely too pray your L. that as you were the only brynger of me too that office, wheryn I hope I have performyd my dewty, bothe for her majestie's servys, and for the goode of the hole cuntry, bothe too her majestie's honor, the benyfit of the cuntry, the commendacyon of your L. who preferde me unto yet, and too myne owne credytt, yn despyght of myn ennymys whersoever; so I humbly pray your L. thatt syns I see, that hyr majestie ys so reddey to place sume uther yn ytt, that your L. wyl be a meanes, that I may with her favor departe withall, as I dyd with hyr goode favour receive ytt: For an offyce of that charge ys not to be govern'd by any, that hath no better credytt or countenance of hyr majestie's then I have; for I am nott ignorant, what quarrels may be pykt too any mane, that hath such a charge, if the prynce shall be reddey, nott only too

heare

bears every complainte, whyther ytt be false or trew; and so upon imagination too, condemn without cause. Well! my L. Gods sende them joy, that shall succede me; and too do her majestie no worse servys thereyn, then I have done; assureinge your L. that I will parte from ytt with a better wyll (syndyng my selfe yn no better grace with hyr majestie than I do) then ever I was too receive ytt. I am the bewilder too trouble your L. thys muche, because I doo by thys bearer wyght lyttle les to hyr majestie: And for any imprisonment she cane use too me, ytt shall redownde too hyr dishonor, bycause I neyther have nor wyll deserve ytt, and therefore ytt shall nott trouble me.

Thus havynge byn over tedious too your L. I comytt your L. too the tucion of th' almyghty. At Hunkdon this 8 of June 1584.

Your L. to commande,

HUNSDON.

To the ryght honorable, and my very goode L. my L. Burghley, L. hyghe tresurar of England."

Whether this spirited letter prevailed so far as to get my lord Hunkdon the loan of 1000l. is not said, but it had this effect, that he continued warden of the east march until his death; for queen Elizabeth, notwithstanding the hereditary impetuosity of her temper, was always ready to yield to the advice of a wise and faithful minister.

An Account of the fine PAINTING in the East Window of St. Margaret's Church, Westminster.

THIS curious window (which has been the subject of much debate, as to the propriety of its situation) was purchased for 400 guineas, and was brought from a private chapel belonging to the seat of Mr. Conyers, of Cophthall, near Epping.

The middle piece is the history of the crucifixion of our lord and saviour Jesus Christ, between two thieves; the portraiture of their persons is so extremely well done, that you may behold the extension of the muscles of each limb, occasioned by the different ways they are expanded on the crosses. Round about the cross are the Roman officers and soldiers attending the execution, accompanied by some of the chief rulers of the Jews. At the foot of the cross, you behold the blessed virgin Mary, his mother's sister, Mary the wife of Cleophas, and Mary Magdalen, weeping and bewailing the loss of their lord and saviour. On the right hand of the cross, you behold

the centurion, or Roman soldier, on horseback, who with a lance pierces our Saviour's side; the horse is worth remarking, being done with full spirit and vigour, agreeable to the nature of that martial animal.

A Behind the cross, a little to the left, is a small perspective view of the city of Jerusalem. Over the head of the thief, on the right hand of our Saviour, appears an angel, represented as conveying the soul of the thief to the mansions of the blessed; which allusion refers to that part of St. Luke's gospel, where the evangelist relates the expression of our Saviour to the penitent thief on the cross, "This day thou shalt be with me in Paradise." Over the head of the other thief, who reviled our Saviour, is represented, in a different attitude, his conveyance into the mansions of the wicked. On the ground-plot, which is diapered green; are strewed skulls, shin-bones, and jaw-bones, as the emblems of the dissolution of human nature; a fit allusion to Golgotha, or the place of skulls, where the scene of our redemption was acted, for the propitiation of the sins of all mankind.

The first capital figure, on your right hand, standing in a niche, as curiously decorated and ornamented as the imagination of the limner could lavishly bestow, is that of St. George of Cappadocia, the patron saint of England, standing completely armed at all points, holding in his left hand, partly unfurled, a white banner, charged with a red cross, and behind him lies at his foot a red dragon. He is said to have suffered martyrdom in the 9th persecution, under the emperor Dioclesian, about the year of our lord 290.

E The second figure, on your left hand, standing in a niche, like to that of St. George, is St. Catharine, the virgin and martyr of Alexandria, standing in a contemplative posture, holding in her right hand a book, and resting her left hand on a sword; her head incircled with a crown of glory; and at her foot you behold part of a wheel, as an emblematical device of the manner of her suffering martyrdom.

O In the third figure, under that of St. George, you behold king Henry VII. at his devotions, attired in his royal robes, crowned with a diadem, and kneeling under a canopy of state; his countenance expresses the devotion of his mind.

In the fourth figure, under that of St. Catharine, you behold his royal consort, Elizabeth, arrayed in her royal robes, and at her devotions, under a canopy of state; in

in her countenance is lively expressed the devotion of her mind.

Lastly above, in a row of small panes, are placed some of the apostles and saints; on the right side of them is placed a white rose within a red one, to signify the union of the families of Lancaster and York, in the persons of Henry and Elizabeth, before spoken of. Opposite to the white and red rose united, is a pomegranate, to signify the houses of York and Lancaster's descent from the royal house of Spain; as John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, married Constance, the eldest daughter and coheir of Peter, king of Castile and Leon; and his brother Edmund of Langley, duke of York, married Isabel, the youngest daughter and coheir of the aforesaid king.

The noble Persons already executed for the late Conspiracy (see p. 86.) in Portugal, were the following, viz.

DON Joseph Mascarenhas and Lancastre (or Lancaster) duke of Aveiro, marquis of Torres Novas and of Gouvea, and earl of Santa Cruz, hereditary lord steward of the king's household, which is the highest office in the palace, and president of the palace court, or last tribunal of appeal in the kingdom, which is the second state officer of the realm: He was related himself to the Tavoras, and married to a sister of the elder marquis of that title. He was in the 51st year of his age; of the lowest middle size, well made in his person, of an agreeable countenance and lively disposition.

Francisco de Affiz and Tavora (this family being above taking the title of don) marquis of Tavora and earl of Saint John and of Alvor, general of horse, &c. This nobleman was himself the eldest branch of the Alvor family, the third noble house of the Tavoras; and by marrying to his kinswoman, the heiress of the marquise, became, in her right, earl of Saint John and marquis of Tavora. The family of Tavoras is the most illustrious of the kingdom, as well for the purity as antiquity of their descent; deriving their origin from the kings of Leon, and having ever preserved their dignity, by disdaining to make any other than the most noble alliances; inasmuch that it has of late been the practice of the chief branches of this family to marry only among one another. The marquis was in the 56th year of his age, of the highest middle stature; a genteel person, comely countenance and grave deportment.

Donna Leonor de Tavora, marchioness of Tavora, in her own right, and wife to

the above-mentioned marquis, was in the 59th year of her age: She was of the lower middle size and thin, extremely genteel, and in her youth had been very beautiful.

Luis Bernardo de Tavora, younger marquis of that title, was the eldest son of the above-mentioned couple, and in the 36th year of his age. He was married, with a dispensation obtained for that purpose from the pope, to his father's youngest sister Donna Theresa de Tavora, and Lorena (or Lorain) who was twenty days elder than himself. The marquis was a little man and thin, well enough made, but not of a pleasing aspect, though with a considerable resemblance of his mother. He was neither deficient in wit or humour, but not amiable in his conduct, nor extremely correct in his morals.

Joseph Maria de Tavora, second and youngest son of the elder marquis and marchioness of Tavora, in the 23d year of his age; of a middle size, most beautiful face, genteel person, agreeable deportment and amiable disposition. There are said to have happened circumstances of fortitude and resolution in his prosecution that do him honour.

Don Jeronymo de Atraide, earl of Atougia, one of the oldest, if not the most ancient title of the kingdom. This nobleman was in the 38th year of his age, related himself to the Tavoras and married to the eldest daughter of the elder marquis and marchioness of Tavora; and sister to the young marquis and Joseph Maria of that name. He was of a middle stature, clumsy in his make, of a heavy aspect, ungraceful demeanour, and of slow parts, but in his general conduct an inoffensive man.

REFERENCES to the annexed PLATE.

1. The body of the marchioness of Tavora.—2. The body of her youngest son.—3. The count of Atougia.—4. The young marquis of Tavora.—5. The body of Maraval Alvarez.—6. The body of Joas Miguel.—7. Braz Joze Romero.—8. The wheel on which the body of the marquis of Tavora was placed.—9. The wheel on which the body of the duke of Aveiro was placed.—10. The duke of Aveiro's brave fixed to his stake.—11. The effigy of another of the duke's braves, who had escaped.—A The marquis of Tavora, as salted on the cross on which his limbs were broke alive.—B The instrument of iron with which the criminals limbs were broken.—CC The three executioners.—D The two fiars, who attended.—E An officer of justice.

The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Dec. 1, 1757, with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Dissputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p. 13.

FEBRUARY 9, there was presented to the house, and read, a petition of George Amyand, and John Anthony Rucker, of London, merchants, agents for the Embden East India company; setting forth, that in the month of September then last, the prince Ferdinand of Prussia, one of the said company's ships, bound from China to Embden, arrived at Plymouth, where she was obliged to remain till she could be properly disposed of; Embden being in possession of an enemy, she could not proceed to her destined port, nor with safety into any other in his Prussian majesty's dominions; and that the directors of the said company finding their effects so circumstanced, were desirous of having the said cargo sold in England, and appointed the petitioners their agents for that purpose, who had contracted for it with our East-India company; but that the said contract could not be carried into execution, nor the necessary insurances upon the said ship and cargo made, as the laws then stood, without the aid of parliament; and therefore praying the house to take the premises into consideration; and to give leave that a bill might be brought in to enable the petitioners to compleat the said contract, and to make the requisite insurances; and that our East-India company might import all, or any part of the said cargo, under the same duties and conditions in every respect, as the same several species of goods imported by them directly from the East-Indies, then paid and were subject to.

This petition was presently referred to a committee, from whom Mr. Oswald, on the 16th, reported, that they had examined the matter of the said petition, and directed him to report the same, as it appeared to them, to the house; and the report being read at the table, as also the deed of sale, or contract between the petitioners and our East-India company, it was ordered, that leave should be given to bring in such a bill as the petitioners had prayed for; and that Mr. Oswald, Mr. Henry Fane, and Sir Richard Lloyd, should prepare and bring in the same. Which bill was accordingly, on the 23d, presented to the house by Mr. Oswald, afterwards passed both houses in common February, 1759.

course, and received the royal assent by commission on March 23.

Although this was a private bill, and passed as such, yet I thought myself obliged to take notice of it, because it was not only a generous national proceeding, but shewed the great and just regard we have for the king of Prussia; and because this bill, or at least the regard we now have for the king of Prussia, was the cause of bringing in a publick bill for repealing an act passed in the 25th year of his present majesty's reign, for restraining the making insurances on foreign ships bound to or from the East-Indies; which act was chiefly designed against the East-India company then just established at Embden; but as circumstances are now altered, therefore on May 10, it was ordered, *nem. con.* that leave should be given to bring in a bill for repealing the said act; and that Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Nugent, Mr. Amyand, and Mr. Alderman Beckford, should prepare and bring in the same. Accordingly, the bill was, on the 25th, presented by Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, passed thro' both houses in common course, and received the royal assent at the end of the session; without any opposition being made to it even by our East-India company, who perhaps had now learned from experience, that our prohibition of insurances upon foreign East-India ships was of no service to them, and was a loss to the nation, by depriving our insurers of a profit they might otherwise make; for no man will insure unless he has a very considerable profit according to the common course of things, and where such a profit is to be made, insurers will be found in other countries as well as this, tho' the good faith of our insurers, and the justice of our courts, makes foreigners desirous to insure in this country rather than in any other.

February 13, a committee was appointed to consider of the importation and growth of madder in this kingdom, and to report their opinion thereupon to the house; to which committee was referred an account of the quantity of madder imported into England from Holland, for seven years last past, distinguishing each year, which account had been presented

to the house on May 3 last. Accordingly the committee took this affair into their consideration, and after a full inquiry into the nature of it, Mr. Hanger, on the 27th, reported their resolution, which were as followeth, viz.

That it is the opinion of this committee, A

1. That madder is an ingredient essentially necessary in dying and callico-printing, and of great consequence to the trade and manufactures of this kingdom.

2. That madder may be raised in this kingdom, equal in goodness, if not superior to any foreign madder.

3. That encouraging the growth of madder in this kingdom, will be a saving of a very large sum of money which is now paid for that commodity imported, duty free, from abroad.

4. That the encouraging the growth of madder in this kingdom, will be a means C of employing great numbers of poor families in the winter months.

5. That the ascertaining the tythe of madder, will be the greatest means of encouraging the growth of that commodity in this kingdom.

And, 6. That the house be moved, D that leave may be given to bring in a bill to encourage the growth and cultivation of madder in this kingdom.

The first five of these resolutions being then read a second time, were agreed to by the house; and after reading the several acts for the better ascertaining the tythes of hemp and flax, viz. act 3 W. and M. chap. iii. act 11 and 12 W. III. chap. xvii. act 6 Anne, chap. xxviii. and act 1 Geo. I. chap. xxvi. It was ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill, as mentioned in the said 6th resolution; and that Mr. Hanger, Mr. Whitworth, Mr. Rose Fuller, Sir Francis Dashwood, and Mr. Oswald, should prepare and bring in the same. The bill was accordingly presented to the house by Mr. Hanger, March 10, passed thro' both houses in the usual course, and received the royal assent, June 9.

By this act it is enacted, that from and after August 1, 1758, all persons, who shall plant or cultivate any madder in England, shall, before the same be carried off the ground where it grows, pay a tythe of 5s. an acre, and no more yearly, to the person having the right of tythes; and so proportionably for more or less ground so planted or cultivated; but this act not to extend to charge any lands discharged by any *modus decimandi*, ancient composition, or other discharge of tythes by law. And by the last clause it is pro-

vided, that the act shall continue in force for 14 years, and to the end of the then next session of parliament, and no longer.

How this act came to be made temporary, or why it should not have been made perpetual as well as the above-mentioned clause in another act *, I believe, every one who reads the account you have given of madder in your Magazine for last year, p. 577, will be at a loss to assign a good reason. Surely, 5s. an acre for tythe is what may satisfy the most avaricious man in the kingdom who has a right to tythe; B for in most of the lands in England, there is hardly any thing we can cultivate, that will produce so much, were the tythes to be taken in kind; and the making of this law temporary will discourage many from beginning to cultivate madder; because by the time a man has brought his plantation to perfection, the 14 years will expire, and if it should then appear, that the tythe of madder plantations, if taken in kind, would amount to a great deal more than 5s. an acre, every man must foresee, that it would be very difficult to get this law continued for any longer time by a new law, and that this difficulty will increase in proportion as our madder plantations improve. This observation I must recommend to our society for the encouragement of arts, &c. and, I hope, they will have interest enough to get this law made perpetual, before the difficulty becomes insurmountable. E

For we must not expect, that it will be as easy to get this law continued or made perpetual, as it was to get the law for ascertaining the tythe of hemp and flax continued, and at last made perpetual; because the tythe of madder may be much more easily taken in kind, and more easily managed or disposed of, than the tythe of hemp or flax; and yet the continuing of that law met every time with great difficulty, and its being at last made perpetual, was owing to an opportunity's being taken of a time when those G who had an interest in opposing it, had very little influence at court. After it was first enacted, it expired before a law could be obtained for continuing it; and when it was continued, the tythe was raised from 4 to 5s. an acre: The next time it was continued, which was in the year 1708, happened to be a conjuncture very favourable for it; and when it was made perpetual, the conjuncture was still more favourable, being the very first year after the accession of his late majesty king George the First. And as an acre planted with madder, and properly cultivated, H

will produce a much larger sum at market than an acre sown with hemp or flax, it is to be feared, that the continuing or perpetuating of this act, will be found more difficult than it was found to continue or perpetuate the act for ascertainment of the tythe of hemp or flax; tho' this can be no good reason why the tythe of madder should be higher, because its cultivation will be much more troublesome and expensive than the cultivation of hemp or flax.

I believe there is no country in the world where there are so many laws made, or so much money raised, for providing for the poor, nor is there any country in the world where the poor are so much loaded with taxes, as in this country: Almost every session produces some new law for one or other of these purposes. In this last session, on Feb. 28, after reading the 8th session of an act passed in the third of William and Mary, entitled, *An Act for the better Explanation and supplying the Defects of the former Lawes for the Settlement of the poor*, it was ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill to amend the said act, so far as the same related to apprentices gaining a settlement by indenture; and that Sir Edmund Isham, Mr. Cartwright, Sir Richard Lloyd, Mr. Whichcot, Mr. John Hervey, and Mr. Thurstby, should prepare and bring in the same. March 3, the bill was presented to the house by Sir Edmund Isham, when it was read a first time, and, on the 7th, it was a read a second time, and committed to a committee of the whole house. On the 14th, after reading the first session of an act passed the 20th of his present majesty, entitled, *An Act for the better adjusting and more easy Recovery of the Wages of certain Servants; and for the better Regulation of such Servants, and of certain Apprentices*; it was ordered, that it should be an instruction to the said committee, to receive a clause or clauses for amending and rendering more effectual the said act, with respect to the time for which such servants were to be hired: And the committee having accordingly, on the 17th, added a clause for this purpose, the bill afterwards passed both houses in the usual course, and received the royal assent on June 9.

From hence the reader will see, that this act consists of two parts, by the first of which, after reciting, that by the said act of the third of William and Mary, a person's being apprenticed by indenture, and inhabiting in any parish, should be

entitled to a settlement; but that great numbers of persons had since been unlawfully bound apprentices by deeds or contracts not indented, and consequently were not only refused a settlement, but removed to the place of their last legal settlement, where they had no opportunity to gain a livelihood by their trade; therefore by this act it is enacted, that no person who shall have been bound, or shall afterwards be bound apprentice, by any deed or contract, being first legally stamped, tho' not indented, shall be removed from the place where such person shall have been bound, and resident 40 days; but no judgment, order, or decree, made before May 1, 1758, to be by this act set aside.

Then by the second part it is recited, that by the said act of the 20th of his present majesty, all complaints, differences, and disputes, between masters or mistresses, and servants in husbandry, hired for one year or longer; or between masters or mistresses, and artificers, handicrafts-men, miners, colliers, keel-men, pit men, glass-men, potters, and other labourers, employed for any certain time, or in any other manner, were to be determined by one or more justices for the place where the master or mistress inhabit; but that doubts had arisen, whether the words, any labourers employed for any certain time, or in any other manner, extended to servants in husbandry hired for a less time than one year; therefore by this new act it is enacted, that the said act of the 20th of his present majesty shall, from and after May 1, 1758, be deemed to extend to all servants employed in husbandry, tho' hired for a less time than one year.

The necessity of this new act plainly shews how carelessly, or rather thoughtlessly, the two acts thereby amended were drawn up; which unfortunately is the case with too many of our statutes. In framing or drawing up our new laws, we often seem to have no forethought, nor any consideration of the grievances or inconveniences that may afterwards ensue: We think only of the grievance or inconvenience then felt; and think we have done enough, if by a new law we have effectually guarded against that grievance or inconvenience for the future. This makes it so easy to evade our laws: This has swelled our statute book to such a monstrous size. And even this new law may soon appear to stand in need of an additional amending law; for I doubt much if a justice would think himself im-

powered by the said act of the 20th of his present majesty, to determine any dispute between a country shopkeeper and his journeyman, or between the master of a family and his household or menial servant. But indeed there are two inconveniences, one of which we must submit to: Either our judges, inferior as well as superior, must be allowed the latitude to consider the spirit and intention of the law; or if so strictly tied down to the words that every new inconvenience, grievance, or crime must have a new law for its prevention or punishment, the multitude of our laws must become enormous; and which of these two inconveniences may be of the most dangerous consequence to the security and happiness of the subject is not so easy to determine. Whilst we have a free and independent parliament, the former can never be attended with any danger; but if the court should ever be able in most questions to overawe or corrupt the parliament, it would be the most dangerous, as the subject might be cruelly oppressed under the form of law, which of all sorts of oppression is the most vexatious to a free and generous mind, and is that sort of oppression which the people will always find the most difficult to get rid of.

I now come to a bill, for which there would never have been any occasion, if some people at a late famous election, had not by bribery been tempted to be guilty of perjury: How their seducers can pretend to be men of honour or religion, let them answer; but to prevent for the future any such breach of the laws both human and divine, Sir John Philipps, on March 1, moved, that the 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th, and 9th sections of an act made in the 18th of his present majesty, entitled, *An Act to explain and amend the Laws touching the Elections of Knights of the Shire to serve in Parliament, for England*, might be read; and the same being read accordingly, he then moved, and it was ordered *nem. con.* that leave be given to bring in a bill to obviate any doubts that may arise, concerning the elections of knights of the shire to serve in parliament, for England, and for further regulating the proceedings at the elections of such knights of the shire; and that he the said Sir John Philipps, Mr. Townsend, Mr. Cornwall, the lord North, and the lord Carysfort, should prepare and bring in the same.

On March 6, the bill was presented to the house by Sir John Philipps, when it was read a first time, and ordered to be

read a second time. On the 15th, it was read a second time, and committed to a committee of the whole house; and then, after reading the entry in the journal of the house of Nov. 22, 1680, of the proceedings of the house with relation to the bill for regulating elections of members to serve in the commons house of parliament, and to the bill to prevent the offences of bribery and debauchery in the election of members to serve in the commons house of parliament; and also the entry in the journal of the house of May 10, 1690, of the proceedings of the house with relation to the bill for the better securing the publick peace, and preventing the designs of papists, and other disaffected persons to their majesties government; it was ordered, that it should be an instruction to the said committee, that they had power to turn the said bill into two bills, if they thought fit.

On the 20th, the house resolved itself into the said committee, as they did again on April 4, when Mr. Cornwall reported from the committee, that they had gone thro' the bill, and made several amendments thereunto, which they had directed him to report, when the house would please to receive the same; which they did the next day, when the amendments were agreed to by the house, and the bill, with the amendments, was ordered to be ingrossed. And on the 10th, it was read a third time, passed, and Sir John Philipps ordered to carry it to the lords, and desire their concurrence; which their lordships granted in the usual course, and having thereof acquainted the commons, by message, on the 18th, the bill received the royal assent on June 9, being now entitled, *An Act for further explaining the Laws touching the Elections of Knights of the Shire, to serve in Parliament, for that Part of Great-Britain, called England.*

The preamble of this act sets forth, That by an act of 18 Geo. II. entitled as above, no person might vote at the election of a knight or knights of a shire within England or Wales, without having a freehold estate in the county for which he votes, of the clear yearly value of 40s. over and above all rents and charges payable out of or in respect of the same: But that notwithstanding the said act, certain persons who hold their estates by copy of court roll, pretend to have a right to vote, and have at certain times, taken upon them to vote at such elections, therefore it is enacted by

Clause 1. That from and after June 29, 1758, no person who holds his estate

by copy of court roll, shall be entitled thereby to vote at the election of any knight or knights of a shire within England or Wales: But every such vote shall be void, and the person so voting shall forfeit 50*l.* to any candidate for whom such vote shall not have been given, and who shall first sue for the same; to be recovered with full costs of suit by action of debt, in any of, &c.

Clause 2. That the plaintiff in such action may only set forth in the declaration or bill, that the defendant is indebted to him in the sum of 50*l.* and alledge the offence for which the suit was brought, and that the defendant hath acted contrary to this act, without mentioning the writ of summons to parliament, or the return thereof; and upon trial of any issue, the plaintiff shall not be obliged to prove the writ of summons, or the return thereof, or any warrant or authority to the sheriff upon any such writ.

3. Every such action shall be commenced within nine months after the fact committed.

4. All the statutes of Jeofails, and amendments of the law, shall be construed to extend to all the proceedings in any such action.

5. If the plaintiff shall discontinue his action, or be nonsuited, or judgment given against him, the defendant shall recover treble costs.

Thus we see, there is but a part of what was at first designed, provided against by this act; for it is plain from the title of the bill, as first moved for, and from the above-mentioned entries in the journals which were read on March 15, that some new regulations were intended for preventing bribery at all elections, and for putting an end to that drunkenness, feasting, and rioting, so frequent at all our popular elections, which, if not prevented, must at last put an end to our constitution, as they did to the famous republican form of government at Rome; but, it seems, nothing practicable and effectual could be contrived for this purpose; and indeed, it is, I fear, impossible, without a thorough reform of our constitution. Upon this principle, I believe, an effectual and practicable scheme might be contrived, and such a one as would secure our liberties even against the people themselves; but for the establishment of such a scheme we must have another Alfred, a Solon, or a Lycurgus. That is to say, we must have a man who not only is a great and disinterested lawgiver, but has authority enough among

the people to get his scheme approved of without objection or amendment; for if it were to be carped at and amended by any sort of popular assembly, they would certainly spoil it. Such a man would soon discover and select the few who had intellectual eyes sufficient for prying into futurity, hearts that could rejoice at nothing so much as at the happiness of their country, and heads that could distinguish what would tend most to secure that happiness for the future: With these he would privately consult: With these he would re-examine every article of what he proposed: But when he had with the advice of these few fully digested and settled his scheme, the business of the many would only be to approve, and it would be the duty of every man in his sphere to contribute to the execution of the plan.

[To be continued in our next.]

Account of the *BRITISH COLONIES in the Islands of AMERICA, commonly called the West-Indies, continued from p. 16.*

THE next island planted by us, is that which is now called Jamaica, and is the largest as well as the most beneficial island we have in the West-Indies. This is the only possession we have in America, which can properly be said to have been got by conquest. It was first discovered by the famous Christopher Columbus himself, who landed here in 1494; but no colony of Spaniards were settled here till the year 1509; soon after which Don Diego Columbus, the son of Christopher, was made governor of the island, and by him was built the city of St. Jago de la Vega, which on account of his residence there, and also on account of the conveniency of its situation, and the excellency of the harbour of Port Royal in its neighbourhood, became the capital of the island, and has continued so ever since, under the same name in all publick records, but is otherwise by us often called Spanish town.

One of the first things the Spaniards did, was to massacre and destroy, in the most cruel manner, all the Indian inhabitants, to the number of at least 60,000; and then they minded nothing of any sort of industrious improvement, but just what was necessary for their own subsistence, and for procuring them what necessities they wanted from other parts of the world. However, they increased considerably in number, and having a constant intercourse with the Spanish settlements upon the continent, they became tolerably rich, which was the cause of the island's being

twice invaded and plundered by our people, once, in 1596, by Sir Anthony Shirley, and again, in 1635, by col. Jackson; and at last it was conquered by us rather by accident than design.

As soon as Oliver Cromwell had got himself appointed protector of the three kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and had made an honourable peace with the Dutch, he began to think of establishing his government by gaining the affections of the people. For this purpose nothing could be so effectual as adding something by conquest to our trade and possessions in America; and having had a very particular and distinct account of the Spanish dominions in that part of the world, from one Gage, an Englishman, who had been a priest, and had resided long in Hispaniola and other parts of those dominions, he concluded, that nothing was better worth taking, or could be more easily conquered, than that island, as from experience, in Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands, we had then found the advantage of sugar plantations. Beside this, he had other reasons; for by a war with Spain he might find an opportunity to intercept and seize some of their galleons or flota, and thereby provide himself with money for supporting his army, without loading the people with heavy taxes; and another was to get rid of some regiments that had been in the service of king Charles the First, and had submitted to, and been kept in pay by the commonwealth. It is true, the court of Spain had never given him or the commonwealth any just reason for attacking them; but justice and right he had never regarded, when they happened to be inconsistent with his interest, and accordingly he resolved to begin the attack without any previous notice or declaration of war.

With this view, in the summer or autumn, 1654, he prepared two formidable squadrons with transports for 7 or 8000 men; and they sailed all together from Portsmouth, Dec. 27, with sealed orders, which they were to open at such a latitude at sea. By these orders, when opened, one of the squadrons, to be commanded by Blake, was to proceed directly to the Mediterranean, to correct the Algerines for some piracies they had committed; and the other, to be commanded by Pen, together with all the land forces, to be commanded by Venables, was to proceed directly to Barbadoes, and there open other sealed orders inclosed. We may suppose, that other sealed orders were

likewise inclosed in admiral Blake's, which he was not to open till after his arrival in the Mediterranean, or till after his having brought the Algerines to reason; and that by these orders, when opened, he was directed to protect our trade in the Mediterranean, and to seize every Spanish ship he met with; for Cromwell never did things by halves, and upon this occasion he was at such pains to conceal his real intentions, that he caused a report to be industriously propagated here at home, of this great armament's being designed to attack and plunder the Holy House and city of Loretto in Italy, which by the enthusiasts here was looked on as a most religious and meritorious design, for enthusiasm as well as superstition will justify the most wicked, the most cruel actions; and this report gained so much credit at Rome, where the effects of enthusiasm are well known, that the pope put himself to a considerable expence in repairing and strengthening the fortifications of Loretto.

Now to return to the fleet under Pen and Venables, upon opening their sealed orders at Barbadoes, where they arrived Jan. 28, they found themselves impowered to order the governors of Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands to raise as many troops as possible in those islands, which troops were to join those they carried along with them, and with all together they were to proceed as soon as they could to attack the city of St. Domingo in Hispaniola, and to reduce that whole island under the dominion of the commonwealth of England; for which purpose they were provided with very particular and circumstantial instructions, containing an exact description of all the fortifications and passes in the island, and the best methods for carrying on the attack. Accordingly they were joined by a good many troops from the said islands, and the whole fleet sailed from Barbadoes March 30, 1655. On April 13 they came in sight of St. Domingo, and the appearance of such a numerous fleet threw the inhabitants into such a panic, that, it is thought, they might have landed with little or no opposition, had they attempted it directly; but that they might land the troops with the more safety, they proceeded along the coast, and landed them at ten leagues distance, tho' Cromwell's orders were express to land the troops as near the town as possible. This gave the inhabitants time not only to recover from their fright, but to call to their assistance a great number of the Buccaneers who then lived in that

that island, chiefly by piracy even upon the Spaniards themselves, but were ready to fight for any one that would give them money. By this means they had drawn together a very considerable force into the town of St. Domingo, before our people could land and march up to it; and the soldiers were so fatigued with such a long march, in a climate much hotter than most of them had ever before been in, that they were repulsi'd with some loss. This so discouraged the commanders, that they despaired of being able to make themselves masters of the place; therefore without making a second attempt, they reembarked the troops, but being ashamed to return home without doing any thing, a council of war was held on board, wherein it was resolv'd, to go and attack Jamaica, tho' they had no orders for such an attack, nor any instructions for directing their conduct.

In pursuance of this resolt, the whole fleet steer'd its course westward for Jamaica, where they arriv'd May 3. Here they resolv'd not to be guilty of the same faults they had committed at Hispaniola; for they land'd the troops immediately in Port Royal harbour, within seven or eight miles of St. Jago, to which they directly march'd, with a design to storm the place; but the Spaniards sav'd them the trouble, for they presently offer'd to capitulate, thinking it not possible to defend against such a force a place which, about twenty years before, had been storm'd and taken by col. Jackson at the head of only a few privateers. However, they artfully protracted the treaty for some days, until they had remov'd their plate and all their valuable effects up to the mountains; and after having done so, away they march'd, man, wife, and child, in the night time, after their effects, imagining that our people, as they had done before, would soon depart, and leave them in possession of the island. Next day our commanders hearing nothing about the treaty, order'd the troops to march into the city, where, to their surprize, they found nothing but desolate streets and empty houses. At this disappointment they were exceedingly enrag'd; but it was perhaps one of the motives for our making an acquisition of that beautiful and fruitful island; for upon this they resolv'd to hold the possession they had got, and to drive the Spaniards quite out of the island, in hopes of afterwards finding the treasures and valuable effects which they had carried to, and conceal'd in the mountains. Therefore they establish'd themselves in the city

of St. Jago and at Port Royal, threw up some intrenchments to prevent any surprize, and both officer and soldier went about manuring the ground, to provide for their future subsistence.

Soon after this their two commanders A Pen and Venables set out on their return for England, leaving the troops, at least most of those that had been brought from England, under the command of colonel Doyly, together with a squadron of 20 men of war under vice-admiral Goodson, to prevent their being attack'd by sea: In B September the two commanders arriv'd in England, and were both imprison'd for their misconduct by Cromwell's orders, who was heartily vexed at the disappointment with regard to Hispaniola, which would certainly have been a more valuable acquisition: However, he put the best C face he could upon his chagrin, than whom no man could put a better, and highly extoll'd the advantage that Jamaica would be of to England; therefore he soon after discharged the two commanders from prison, because, tho' they had misbehav'd in the errand they were sent on, yet they had add'd a precious jewel to the possessions of the commonwealth. But as all or most of the regiments left in Jamaica, had been in the service of king Charles the First, he did not like they should remain under the command of such a man as col. Doyly, who was of the same E complexion, he likewise having been an officer in the same service; therefore as soon as Venables arriv'd, he sent out a recruit of 1000 men under the command of major Sedgewick, to whom he gave a commission as governor of Jamaica, with a view probably to oblige Doyly to throw F up his commission, as he could not well serve under an inferior officer; but Sedgewick died soon after his arrival in Jamaica, and before he could take the government upon him; whereupon the Protector, as soon as he heard of it, sent orders to col. Brayne in Scotland, to ship G off 1000 men from Port Patrick, and to sail with them to Jamaica, of which he had appointed him governor, which Brayne accordingly did, and with this recruit arriv'd in Jamaica, but he likewise died soon after his arrival, and before another could be appointed the Protector himself H died, after whose death our government was so unsettled at home, that they had not time to settle it any where abroad.

Thus to the great good fortune of the colony, col. Doyly, in spite, I may say, of the Protector, continu'd to be its chief governor, from its first establishment until

oil after the restoration; and notwithstanding the difficulties he was left involved in by Pen and Venables, he had before that time, by his conduct and courage, overcome them all; for when they left the islands, the Spaniards with all their Blacks and Mulattos were still in the mountains, and making daily incursions upon our infant colony; but Doyly made the troops observe such exact discipline, that very seldom any of them were surprized, and the Spaniards were always driven back to the mountains with great loss.

At last col. Doyly, by giving liberty and good usage to some of their blacks he had taken, discovered all their lurking places in the mountains, and the passes by which he could come at them; and then he harrassed them so that they sent express after express to the viceroy of Mexico for relief, or leave to abandon the island entirely, and retire to Cuba. The viceroy accordingly sent them first 300 men, who fortified themselves in a place called St. Cheras, on the north side of the island; after which he sent a reinforcement of no less than 30 companies, not very numerous we may suppose; and then they collected their whole force together, and intrenched themselves in the strongest manner on Rio Novo in St. Mary's precinct, having had for that purpose a number of cannon and plenty of ammunition sent them from Cuba. As soon as col. Doyly had got sufficient information of their numbers, situation, and works, he marched with, it is said, little more than half their number, attacked them in their camp, drove them from all their batteries, and after killing great numbers of them, made himself entirely master of their intrenchments, and all their cannon, ammunition, and baggage. The few that escaped from this engagement, seated themselves at Point Pedro, where they were presently again attacked and totally routed by the colonel; and not daring now to appear any where in a body, nor finding any security in the most secret or inaccessible parts of the mountains, they despaired of being ever able to recover the island, therefore all the Spaniards got themselves, by degrees, transported over to Cuba, leaving only their slaves and Mulattos in Jamaica, many of whom submitted soon after, or were hunted out and killed by the parties which the colonel sent out in search of them; but a few remained still in the mountains, and became a receptacle for all the runaway Negroes from the English

inhabitants, by which, and by propagation, they became afterwards so numerous as to be, for a long time, a great plague to the island, and a great hindrance to its improvement.

From hence we may see, that tho' the island of Jamaica was conquered under the protectorship of Cromwell, yet its conquest, and the establishment of the colony, were chiefly owing to the cavaliers; for most of the officers and soldiers sent upon this service, were such as had been in the king's army against the parliament, having been sent upon this service in order to get rid of them; and our holding possession, and establishing the colony, was perhaps chiefly owing to this; because tho' those officers and soldiers were obliged to serve the commonwealth for subsistence, yet it is probable, that they chose to serve any where rather than at home, and therefore they submitted to all the fatigues, dangers, and difficulties of establishing a new colony, rather than return home; whereas, it would not have been easy to persuade any other sort of troops to have remained in such a troublesome situation.

Even these troops were sometimes apt to be a little mutinous, and some of the officers finding the troops at one time pretty generally in this humour, they entered into a conspiracy to have col. Doyly murdered, and to take upon themselves the command, but what they were to do next we have no account. However, as the colonel was well liked among the common soldiers, some of them with whom the conspirators had been tampering, discovered to him the plot, whereupon he made a strict enquiry, and having discovered the whole, he had col. Raymond and col. Tyson, the two chief conspirators, seized and tried by a court-martial, by which they were both condemned, and in pursuance of that sentence soon after shot; and we may suppose the sentence was agreeable to law, for as col. Doyly appears to have been no favourite of the Protector's, if any fault could have been found with the sentence or execution, he would certainly have been ordered to be brought home in irons.

This put an end to all future conspiracies, and the colony being now secure against any foreign danger, as well as in perfect concord among themselves, it began to thrive apace, especially by the assistance and advice of Sir Thomas Modiford, a rich planter of Barbadoes, who had very early removed and settled in Jamaica. As he perfectly well understood the

the culture of sugar canes, and the manufacture of sugar, as well as the distilling of rum, and was so generous as to communicate his knowledge to the young planters of Jamaica; by this, as well as by his example, he soon put many of them in a way of growing rich; for having had lands assigned him presently after his arrival, he began a large plantation and sugar work of his own. Beside this the colony had several other advantages; for being so near the Spanish Main, they soon fell into a very profitable smuggling trade with the inhabitants, which the Spanish government could not prevent upon such an extensive coast; and as this island lay so much in the way of the chief trade between Old Spain and their American dominions, it enabled the people to get a great deal by privateering, and it made the island soon become the chief resort of the buccaneers or pirates, as they were called, because they plundered the Spanish ships and coasts without any commission. These desperate adventurers generally repaired to Jamaica as soon as they had got any good prize, where they spent their money as idly as they had got it easily. And all these advantages made money more plenty in this island than in any of our other colonies, which encouraged many of the royalists who were uneasy at home, to resort to it, either for a subsistence or a settlement; so that before the restoration it was become a numerous and powerful colony.

[To be continued in our next.]

Mr. D'Alembert, in his French Cyclopaedia, having charged the Clergy of Geneva with Socinianism, Mr. Rousseau, before he enters upon the Subject of his Letter before mentioned*, takes notice of this Charge; and as our Readers may be curious to see the Sentiments of so great a Man upon any Point relating to Religion, we shall give them an Extract of what he says upon this Subject, as follows.

"According to you, says Mr. Rousseau, many of the clergy of Geneva are downright Socinians. This you declare in the face of all Europe. But I should be glad to know where you got this intelligence? It must have been either from your own conjectures, or from the February, 1759.

information of a third person, or from the confession of the very clergy in question. Now in matters of mere doctrine, and which are no way connected with morality, how is it possible to judge of another man's faith by conjecture? How is it possible even to judge of it from the declaration of a third, contrary to that of the person concerned? Who can tell better than myself, what I do or do not, believe? And who is to be depended upon in this matter more than myself? Should a fiery priest first draw sophistical and disavowed consequences from the discourses or writings of a worthy man, and afterwards persecute the author for those same consequences, the priest acts in character, and nobody is surprized: But are we to do honour to worthy men in the same manner as a knave persecutes them? And shall the philosopher imitate those captious arguments to which he has so often fallen a victim?

One would therefore think, that those clergy who, according to you, are Socinians, and reject the eternity of hell torments, had declared their opinions to you in confidence: But were these their opinions, and had they entrusted you with them, surely they would have done it privately, and with the freedom usual in philosophical conferences; they would have mentioned them to the philosopher, and not to the author. But they have mentioned no such thing; and of this your having published them, is an undeniable proof.

Far am I, however, from pretending either to judge of or to blame the doctrine you impute to them: All I say is, that you have no right to charge them with it, unless they profess it themselves. I know not what Socinianism is, so that I can say neither good nor ill of it; though from some confused notions I have of that sect and its founder, I feel a greater aversion than liking to it: But upon the whole, I am a friend to every peaceable religion, in which the Supreme is served according to that portion of reason which he has given to his creatures. When a man cannot believe what he finds absurd, it is not his fault, but that of his reason of understanding†; and how can I conceive that God should punish him for not having

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* See before, p. 39. † I think I have found a principle, which, if fully demonstrated, as it may be, would instantly disarm persecution and superstition, and assuage that fury for making profelytes, which seems to animate the ignorant. It is that human reason hath no common determinate measure, and that it is very wrong for any man to lay down his own sense of things as a rule for others.

ing framed an understanding for himself, contrary to that which he received from the Divine hands? Should a doctor come, and command me in God's name to believe that the part is greater than the whole, what could I think within myself, but that this man wanted to make a fool of me? No doubt but the orthodox Christian, who sees no absurdity in the mysteries of religion, is obliged to believe them: But if the Socinian finds them to be nonsense, what can we say to him? Shall we attempt to convince him that they are not nonsense? He then will begin to demonstrate to you, that it is nonsense to reason on what we cannot understand. What then is to be done? Let him alone.

Neither am I more offended, that they who serve a merciful God, should reject the eternity of hell torments, if they find it inconsistent with his justice. In that case, let them interpret the passages contrary to their opinion, as well as they can, rather than give it up: For what else can they do? No man has a greater

love and respect for the sublimest of all books than myself; it affords me daily comfort and instruction, when I have a dislike to other reading. Yet I maintain, that even if the Scriptures themselves were to give you an idea unworthy of the Divine Majesty, you ought to reject it in this particular, as in geometry you would reject demonstrations that conclude an absurdity: For whatever may be the authenticity of the sacred text, still it is more credible that the Bible should be corrupted, than that the Deity should be unjust or malevolent.

These, Sir, are the reasons which would hinder me from censuring any candid and modest divines for maintaining those opinions, if at the same time they professed the doctrine of obliging nobody to be of their way of thinking. I shall go further; sentiments so agreeable to a rational, but infirm creature, so worthy of a just and merciful Creator, in my apprehension appear far preferable to that stupid notion, which transforms man into a brute, and to that barbarous persecution,

Let us suppose the disputants to be sincere, otherwise all they say is idle prate. So far as a certain point there are common principles, and common evidence; and besides, each man has his own reason to determine him; therefore this opinion does not lead to Scepticism: But, on the other hand, as the general limits of reason are not fixed, and no man has a power or controul over the understanding of another person, the proud dogmatist must be stopped short. If ever peace could be established where interest, pride, and ambition reign at present, the quarrels of priests and philosophers would have an end. But perhaps neither party would find their account in this; there would be no more persecutions, no more disputes; the former would have nobody to torment, and the latter none to convince; so that their business would be worth nothing.

Suppose a person should ask me, Why do I dispute myself? My answer would be, that I am addressing my discourse to the publick, that I am explaining practical truths, that I build my notions on experience, that I fulfil my duty, and that after having said what I think, I do not find fault with any man for being of a different opinion.

The reader must take notice, that here I am answering an author, who is not a protestant; and I think I answer him effectually, by showing, that what he charges the ministers of our religion with doing, would be to no manner of purpose, and is what must be inadvertently done in several other religions.

The intellectual world, not even excepting geometry, is full of incomprehensible, and yet undeniable truths; because the reason demonstrates their existence, yet it cannot penetrate beyond its boundaries (if so I may speak) to reach them, but can only perceive them at a distance. Such is the doctrine of the existence of a Deity; such are the mysteries admitted in protestant communions. Those mysteries which offend reason (to express myself in M. D'Alembert's terms) are quite a different thing. Even their contradiction brings them within reason's reach; we have all the foundation in the world to conclude that they do not exist; for though we cannot see an absurd thing, yet nothing is easier than to see an absurdity. This is the case whenever two contradictory propositions are maintained. If you tell me that an inch is as long as a foot, you do not tell me an obscure, incomprehensible mystery, but a palpable absurdity, a proposition evidently false. Let the proofs in its favour be what they will, they cannot be stronger than the demonstration brought against it, because this flows immediately from the original notions on which all human certainty is founded. Otherwise reason, depositing against itself, would oblige me to reject its authority, and far from making us believe this or that, it would prevent our believing any thing at all, because all principle of faith would be subverted. Every man therefore, of what religion soever, who says he believes in such mysteries, either imposes upon his hearers, or knows not what he says.

tion, which delights with torturing, even in this life, those whom it devotes to eternal torments in the next. In this sense, I return you thanks, in my country's name, for acknowledging that spirit of philosophy and toleration in her clergy, and for the justice you have done this venerable body : Upon this article I join issue with you. But from their being endued with this spirit of toleration * and philosophy, does it follow that her members are hereticks ? In regard to the name of sectaries with which you distinguish them, and the doctrines which you lay to their charge, I can neither follow, nor approve of your opinion. Tho' there may be nothing in this system, but what does honour to such as adopt it, yet I shall take care not to attribute it to our clergy, by whom it has not been openly acknowledged ; lest the eulogium I make them on this occasion, should furnish others with an opportunity of decrying them, and upon the whole prove detrimental to those whom I intended to commend. Why should I answer for other men's profession of faith ? Have not I had experience enough to be afraid of these rash imputations ? Are not there many, who have undertaken to answer for mine, by accusing me of irreligion, who surely never looked into my breast ? I shall not recriminate upon them ; for one of the duties of religion is to have a regard to the secrets of hearts. Let us judge only of the actions of men, but leave it to God to judge of their faith.

So much, and perhaps too much, concerning a point, the discussion of which does not belong to me, nor indeed is the subject of this letter. The ministers of Geneva do not stand in need of an able pen to defend their cause † ; neither is it me they would chuse for their champion ;

besides, disquisitions of this kind are too remote from my studies, to pursue them with any pleasure : But as I had occasion to mention the same article, where you charge them with opinions, which we do not know they hold ; to have been silent on this charge, would seem as if I gave credit to it, which I am far from doing. Sensible of our happiness in possessing a body of philosophick and peaceful divines, or rather a corps of officers of morality ‡ and ministers of virtue, I am shocked whenever there is an accusation for them to degrade themselves, so as to be nothing more than mere priests. It behoves us to preserve them in their present state. It behoves us to let them enjoy the peace they so strongly recommend to us, and to take care, that neither their repose nor ours be disturbed by odious disputes of divinity. It behoves us, in short, to learn always by their instruction and example, that moderation and humanity are also Christian virtues.

To this we shall add what he says upon Fanaticism, in his remarks upon the French Tragedy, called *Mohomet*, which is as follows.

“ Another consideration, which tends to justify this performance, is, that the intent of the poet is not merely to expose criminal actions, but those which are the consequence of fanaticism in particular, to the end that the people may take care to distinguish and to guard against them. Unfortunately all care of that kind is not only useless, but frequently dangerous. Fanaticism is not an error, but a blind, a senseless fury, which reason can never keep within bounds. The only way to hinder it from spreading, is to restrain those who preach it. In vain is it to demonstrate to madmen, that they are deceived by their leaders ; still they will be

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* In regard to christian toleration, the reader may consult a chapter bearing this title, in the eleventh book of the *Christian Doctrine*, by professor Verriest. There he will find the reasons for which the church ought to act with greater caution in censuring errors against faith, than immorality, and how in framing this censure, christian moderation, philosophick reason, and pastoral zeal, may be all united.

† This is what they have done, as I am informed, by a publick declaration. In my present retreat I have not as yet had a sight of it, but I hear that the publick received it with applause. So that I have not only the pleasure of being the first who paid them the honour they deserve, but moreover that of bearing an unanimous approbation of my opinion. I am sensible indeed, that this declaration renders my letter entirely superfluous, and perhaps in any other case it might be look'd upon as indiscreet ; but as I was going to suppress it, I found, that mentioning the article which gave occasion to it, the same reason still subsisted, and that my silence might be construed into a kind of consent. I have therefore suffered these reflections to stand, and in much the more willingly, as tho' they may seem unseasonable, the affair being happily terminated, still they contained nothing in the world but what does honour to the church of Geneva, and may be of service to mankind in general.

‡ This is the name that the Abbé de St. Pierre always gave to the clergy, either to signify that they are really such, or that they ought to be such.

as eager as ever to follow them. Wherever fanaticism has been introduced, I see but one way to stop its progress; and that is, to combat it with its own weapons. Little does it avail, either to reason or to convince; you must lay aside philosophy, shut your books, take up the sword, and punish the knaves. Further, I am very much afraid, in regard to Mahomet, that his magnanimity will greatly diminish the atrociousness of his crimes in the eye of the spectator; and that a play of this stamp, acted before persons capable of chafing for themselves, would make more Mahomets than Zopirus's. This however is certain, that examples of this sort are very little encouragement to virtue."

To the Editor of the London Chronicle.

S I R,

BY the spirited endeavours of the Marine Society, our vagrant boys are rescued from want and the gallows. By the Asylum, our deserted girls are saved from infamy, disease, and prostitution. By the Magdalen-house a retreat is offered to the most miserable, the most forlorn of creatures, the repentant prostitute, who may now know where to hide her wretched head.

These great, these noble charities, have been very forcibly recommended to the attention of the publick. I beg your assistance to convey some hints on a subject I do not remember to have seen yet treated of, which, tho' it cannot be considered in the light of the above charities, is, nevertheless, of some consequence. I mean the improper education given to a great number of the daughters of low tradesmen, and mechanicks. Every village in the neighbourhood of this great city has one or two little boarding-schools, with an inscription over the door, *Young Ladies boarded and educated*. The expence is small, and hither the blacksmith, the alehouse-keeper, the shoe maker, &c. sends his daughter, who, from the moment she enters these walls, becomes a young lady. The parent's intention is an honest one: His time is too much taken up, as well as his wife's, by the necessary duties of their profession, to have any to bestow on the education of their children; they are therefore obliged to send them from home. As this is the case, there ought certainly to be proper schools for their reception: But, surely, the plan of these schools ought to differ as much from that of the great schools, intended for the daughters of the nobility

and gentry, as the station in life of the scholars at the one, differs from those at the other. This is however so far from being the case, that, the article of expence excepted, the plan is the same, and the daughter of the lowest shopkeeper at one of these schools, is as much Miss, and a young lady, as the daughter of the first viscount in England, at one of the other. The mistress of the school is called governess, for the word *Mistress* has a vulgar sound with it: And Miss, whose mamma sells oysters, tells Miss, whose papa deals in smalcoal, that her governess shall know it, if she spits in her face, or does any thing else unbecoming a young lady. Was a foreigner, acquainted with our language, to overhear a conversation of this kind, and some such conversation is to be heard every day in some alley or other in this town, how would he be astonished at the opulence of a country, where the meanest tradesmen kept governesses for their daughters. French and dancing is also to be taught at these schools, neither of which can be of any use to young ladies of this sort. The parents may imagine, the first may procure them a place; but in this, they may be greatly mistaken; as, I believe, there is hardly a single instance of a girl's having learnt that language, to any degree of perfection, at one of these schools. As to the last, I could give reasons against that accomplishment's making a part of their education, far too numerous to be inserted. I shall only mention that it cannot possibly be of use to them, and that it would be of much more consequence they should be well instructed how to wash the floor, than how to dance upon it. I am very certain there are several fathers of this rank, who have had cause to wish their daughters had lost the use of their limbs, rather than been taught this pernicious use of them, by the dancing-master, the consequence of which has often been, that, of inducing them to quit their parent's sober dwelling, at a midnight hour, for the licentious liberties of a ball of apprentices, where the young lady, no governess present, may be exposed to great dangers, at a place where the scheme for the ruin of many an innocent girl has been formed and executed. The needlework taught at these schools is of a kind, much more likely to strengthen the natural propensity in all young minds, to show and dress, than to answer any housewifely purpose. One of these young ladies, with the assistance of an ounce of coarse thread, and a yard of catgut, dresses herself

herself up, in what has the appearance of point, or Brussels lace.

How disappointed will the honest shop-keeper be, if, at an age when he thinks proper to take his daughter from school, he should expect any assistance from her. Can he suppose a young lady will weigh A his soap for him? or perform any other office, the gentility of her education has exalted her so far above? Tho' ignorant of every thing else, she will be so perfect in the lessons of pride and vanity, that she will despise him, and his nasty shop, and quit both, to go off with the first B man who promises her a silk gown, and a blonde cap. In short the plan of these schools, appears to me much better calculated to qualify the scholars to become, in a few years, proper inhabitants of the Magdalen-house, than to make of them industrious frugal wives to honest tradesmen, or sober faithful servants; and I cannot suppose the ambition of any father of this rank, amongst us, rises higher, than to see his children in one or the other of these stations. That he may not be disappointed in so laudable a view, I would propose that schools for the education of such girls should be kept by discreet women; those who have been housekeepers in large families, would be the properest persons for this purpose: That the young people should be taught submission and humility to their superiors, decency and modesty in their own dress and behaviour. That they should be very well instructed in all kinds of plain-work, reading, writing, accounts, pastry, pickling, preserving, and other branches of cookery; be taught to weave, and wash lace, and other linen. Thus instructed, they may be of great comfort and assistance to their parents and husbands; they may have a right to expect the kindest treatment from their mistresses; they are sure to be respected as useful members of society; whereas, young ladies are the most useless of all God's creatures.

I am, S I R,

Your constant reader,
and obedient humble servant,

C. S.

FENCING EPITOMIZED: Or, a compendious SYSTEM of all that can be properly performed by the small Sword.

Ferire vitalia ac tueri sciat. Quintil.

THERE are sixteen parades on the small sword.

You parry, with the point high, (1) Quart, (2) Tierce; with the hand turned

or not; and (3) Second: with the point low, (4) Prime, and (5) Quint; with the point level, (6) Quart, and (7) Tierce. You may parry round, with the point high, (8) Quart, and (9) Tierce; with the point low, (10) Quart, (11) Tierce, and (12) Second. You may also parry with (13) the left hand. You may parry (14) by striking your adversary's sword up or down. Retiring out of (15) distance is equal to a parade; so is (16) getting out of the line.

There are *six thrusts* with the small sword.

With the point level you push, (1) Quart, (2) Tierce, (3) Second: with the point low, (4) Prime, (5) Quint: and with the point high, (6) Sixieme.

There are *ten attacks*.

(1) Plain thrusts; (2) Forcings; (3) Pressings; (4) Beats; (5) Feints; (6) Half thrusts; (7) Cuttings over the point; (8) Returns; (9) Timing; and (10) Disarming.

Method of pushing, and parrying, Quart and Tierce at the Wall.

D Advance your right foot farther than usual; have your point lower than your wrist; engage as little of your foil as possible; and shorten your arm. When you defend at the wall, you should open no more than just to cover the side your adversary is engaged on.

E There are *eight methods of play* with the small sword.

(1) The quart play is defensive: Cover yourself in tierce; and if your opponent comes on that side, time him; but if he push quart, parry and return. (2) So is the tierce play: Cover your quart, time on that side; parry on the other and return. (3) The prime play is also defensive: Cover your tierce in prime; parry and return. (4) So is the left hand play: Cover your tierce; parry with the left hand and return. (5) And the retiring play: Instead of parrying, retire, and beat on your adversary's sword. (6) The loose play is offensive: Advance on your opponent with bold feints; if he answer, finish; if not, get under his wrist, and push quart over the arm. (7) The play with both hands is offensive and defensive: Parry with both hands, and return with one; beat, and push. (8) The middle play is the same: Stand in the middle guard; engage your adversary's sword; and answer all his motions: This guard admits of the whole compass of sword-play.

Translation of a Letter from MARY Queen of Scots to Queen ELIZABETH.

A Greecably to my promise and to your desire, I now acquaint you (with regret, that such things should be spoke of, and with the utmost sincerity and freedom from passion, which I call God to witness) that the countess of Shrewsbury told me of you what follows, almost in these words. To the greatest part of which I protest to you I made answer, by reproving that lady for believing, or speaking with such liberty of you, as they were things I did not believe, nor do I believe them now, knowing the countess's temper, and how much she was then offended at you.

First she said, That a person, to whom you had promised marriage in presence of a lady of your bed-chamber, had lain with you an infinite number of times, with all the freedom and intimacy of a husband with his wife; but that certainly you were not like other women; and that therefore it was great folly to press your marriage with the duke d'Anjou, as it never could take place; and that you would never part with the liberty of having love made to you, and of wantonly dallying, at any time, with new lovers: She, at the same time, regretted that you would not content yourself with Maitier Hatton, or some other of this kingdom: But that which vexed her the most, for the honour of the country, was that you had not only parted with your honour to a foreigner, one Simier (going in the night to meet him in the apartment of a lady, whom the countess greatly blamed on that account, where you kissed him, and used many indecent familiarities with him) but that you also revealed to him the secrets of state, thus betraying your own counsels; that you behaved in the same loose manner with the duke his master, who went one night to the door of your chamber, where you met him with nothing on but your shift and your bed-gown, and soon suffered him to come in, and he staid with you near three hours.

That, as to Hatton, you followed him so, that the whole court took notice of your passion for him; and he himself was forced to leave the court; and that you gave Killigrew a blow on the ear, because he could not, as you ordered him, bring back Hatton, who had parted from you in anger for some abusive language you had given him, on account of some gold buttons he had on his cloaths.

That she had endeavoured to make a

match between Hatton and the late countess of Lenox, her daughter; but that, for fear of you, he durst not listen to the proposal: That even the earl of Oxford durst not make up his difference with his lady, for fear of losing the favours he expected by making love to you: That you were lavish to all these persons, and to such as intrigued with you as they did, particularly one George, a gentleman of your bed chamber, to whom you gave three hundred pounds a year for bringing you the news of Hatton's return: That to every body else you were most ungrateful and niggardly; and that you had never done any thing for above three or four persons in your whole kingdom.

She advised me (laughing at the same time most immoderately) to put my son on making love to you; which she said would be of infinite service to me, and would make you shake off the duke of Anjou, who would otherwise do me a great prejudice. And upon my answering, That this would be taken for a piece of downright mockery, she replied, that you were so vain, that you had as high an opinion of your beauty, as if you were some celestial goddess; that she would, on pain of losing her head, undertake to make you believe that he was passionately in love with you; and would also keep him in a proper temper. That you were so delighted with the most extravagant flatteries, that you could bear to be told, that people could not look at you full in the face, because the brightness of your countenance was like that of the sun. That she and all the other ladies of the court were obliged to talk to you in this strain; and that the last time she went to wait on you, with the late countess of Lenox, they durst not look at one another, for fear of bursting into laughter at the ridiculous and sullen bombast with which she loaded you; and at her return she desired me to chide her daughter, whom she never could prevail with to do the same: And that as to her daughter Talbot, she told me, she could scarce ever forbear laughing in your face. This lady Talbot, on returning from paying her compliments to you, and taking the oaths as one of your servants, told me of it as a thing done by way of mockery, and begged of me to receive from her the same homage, but paid with more sincerity; which I long refused; but at length, moved by her tears, I suffered it. She said she would not for any thing be in your service to be near your person, so much was she afraid, that when you were in

in a passion, you would do to her, as you had done to her cousin Skedmur, whose finger you broke, and gave out at court, that it was done by the falling of a candlestick ; and that another of your servants you cut cross the hand with a great knife ; that, in short, for these things and several others that were commonly reported, you were mimicked and made game of, as in a comedy, by my women ; on hearing of which, I swear to you, that I forbade them ever to do so any more.

Moreover, the countess formerly told me, that you wanted to appoint Rolson to make love to me, and endeavour to dishonour me, either in fact, or by reports, about which he had instructions from your own mouth. That Ruxby came here about eight years ago to make an attempt on my life, having spoken about it with you yourself, who told him to do as Wallingham should recommend to him and direct him. When the countess was making up the match between her son Charles and one of lord Paget's nieces, and that, on the other hand ; you, of your own pure and absolute authority, would have her for one of the Knolles's, because he was your relation ; she exclaimed loudly against you, and said that it was downright tyranny for you to dispose of all the heirships of the country at your fancy ; and that you had used lord Paget in a shameful manner by opprobrious words ; but that some others of the nobility of the kingdom, whom she knew, if you should address yourself to them, would not put up with it so tamely.

About four or five years ago, when you was ill, and I was ill at the same time, she told me that your illness proceeded from the closing of a running sore in your leg ; and that as a great change in your habit of body had just preceded it, you would certainly die, at which she greatly rejoiced, from a vain imagination she had long conceived from the predictions of one Jon Lenton, and of an old book which foretold your death by violence, and the succession of another queen, whom she interpreted to be me ; regretting only that according to the foresaid book the queen that should succeed you, would reign only three years, and die, like you, by violence, which was even represented in a picture in the said book, in which there was one leaf, the contents of which she would never tell me. She knows herself that I always looked on this as a foolish thing ; but she made her account that she should be the first in my good graces ; and even that my son should marry my niece Arabella.

As to the rest, I again solemnly declare to you, upon my word and honour, that what is said above is strictly true : And that what your honour is concerned in, it never once entered into my thoughts to injure you by revealing it ; and that I never shall speak of it, as I look upon it to be very false. If I could have an hour to speak with you, I would tell you more particularly the names, time, place, and other circumstances, that you might know the truth both of this, and of other things, which I reserve till I be assured of your friendship, which, as I wish for it more than ever, so if I could once obtain it, you never had relation, friend, or even subject, more faithful and affectionate to you, than I should prove. For God's sake secure to yourself her who is both willing and able to do you service. From my bed, putting a force upon my arm and my pains to satisfy and obey you.

MARIE, R.

[The preceding very extraordinary letter was lately made publick in the second Volume of the Burghley Stare Papers, published by the Rev. Mr. Murdin, and will not be unaptly accompanied by the following.]

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

TO shew how strongly queen Mary of Scotland was attached to the popish religion, and consequently how ready she must have been to give credit to every malicious story she heard of queen Elizabeth's conduct, we shall give the following extract from Dr. Robertson's History of Scotland, lately published, relating to a breach between the said queen Mary and her son king James, in the year 1585.

The doctor's account is as follows:

"Neither the insults of her enemies, nor the neglect of her friends, made such an impression on Mary, as the ingratitude of her son. James had hitherto treated his mother with filial respect, and had even entered into negotiations with her, which gave umbrage to Elizabeth. But as it was not her interest that this good correspondence should continue, Gray, who, on his return into Scotland, found his favour with the king greatly increased by the success of his embassy, persuaded him to write a harsh and undutiful letter to his mother, in which he expressly refused to acknowledge her to be queen of Scotland, or to consider his affairs as connected, in any wise, with hers. This cruel requital of her maternal tenderness overwhelmed Mary with sorrow and despair. "Was it for this," said she, in a letter

letter to the French ambassador, "that I have endured so much, in order to preserve for him the inheritance, to which I have a just right? I am far from envying his authority in Scotland. I desire no power there; nor wish to set my foot in that kingdom, if it were not for the pleasure of once embracing a son, whom I have hitherto loved with too tender affection. Whatever he either enjoys, or expects, he derived it from me. From him I never received assistance, supply, or benefit of any kind. Let not my allies treat him any longer as a king; he holds that dignity by my consent; and if a speedy repentance does not appease my just resentment, I will load him with a parent's curse, and surrender my crown, with all my pretensions, to one, who will receive them with gratitude, and defend them with vigour." The love which James bore to his mother, whom he had never known, nay whom he had been early taught to consider as the most abandoned person of her sex, cannot be supposed ever to have been ardent; and he did not now take any pains to regain her favour. But whether her indignation at his undutiful behaviour, added to her bigotted attachment to popery, prompted Mary at any time to think seriously of disinheriting her son; or whether these threatenings were uttered in a sudden fall of disappointed affection; it is now no easy matter to determine. Some papers which are still extant seem to render the former not improbable."

And to confirm what he says, he gives us, in the Appendix, a copy of queen Mary's last will and testament, in which, she appoints the prince of Scotland, her son, her executor, and her sole and only heir, not only as to the kingdom of Scotland, but as to the right she had to the crown of England and dominions thereunto belonging, upon condition of his abjuring the calvinistical heresy, in which, to her regret, he had been educated by the rebels. But if he should continue in that heresy, she cedes, transfers and grants all the right she had, or could pretend to have, to the crown of England, and all the rights, seignuries, and kingdoms thereunto belonging, to the king of Spain, and his heirs, on account of his being then the only sure support of the catholic religion, as also in gratitude for the gracious favours she had received from him, and likewise in regard that he might himself pretend a right to those kingdoms and countries.

Of this testament there is, or was, a copy in the Cotton library, wrote partly

in her own hand, and partly in that of her secretary Navé; but this could not therefore be her last, because historians, and among the rest Dr. Robertson, say that she wrote her testament with her own hand, the night before her execution; and it is a question whether Navé was then with her, as he had been taken into custody, and sent prisoner to London, when her papers were seized, before her trial. Nay, it seems to be certain, that he never after saw or spoke to her; because she complained, that her secretaries were suborned to witness against her. Besides, just before her execution, she said to those about her, commend me to my son. Tell him I have done nothing injurious to his kingdom, to his honour, or to his rights. Therefore, it is probable, this will was never executed, but wrote in a passion, when she was angry with her son, on account of the above mentioned letter, which Gray had persuaded him to write to her. But it shews her being then of opinion, that a difference in religion was a sufficient reason for depriving a prince of his right of succession to a crown; and this opinion the priests took advantage of her passion to inculcate with success; but when she began to think seriously of death, she seems to have altered her opinion. Feb. 12, 1759. I am, &c.

Substance of a Pamphlet, entitled, A Parallel, in the Manner of Plutarch, between a most celebrated Man of Florence, and one scarce ever heard of in England. By the Rev. Mr. Spence.

THE Italian who forms one part of this comparison, is Signor Antonio Magliabechi, librarian to the grand duke of Tuscany. This man was born at Florence, Oct. 29, 1633. Such was the poverty of his parents, that they thought themselves happy in getting him into the service of a man who sold herbs and fruit. Here he took every opportunity, though he could not tell one letter from another, to pore on the leaves of some old books that served for waste paper, declaring that he loved it of all things. A neighbouring bookseller, who observed this, took him into his service. Young Magliabechi soon learned to read; and his inclination for reading became his ruling passion; and a prodigious memory his distinguishing talent. He read every book that came into his hands, and retained not only the sense of what he read, but often all the words, and the very manner of spelling, if singular. To make trial of the force of his memory, a gentleman lent him a manu-

script

script he was going to print. Some time after it was returned, the gentleman came to him, with a melancholy face, and pretended it was lost. Magliabechi being requested to recollect what he remembered of it, wrote the whole, without missing a word, or varying the spelling. He was consulted by all the learned who proposed to write on any subject. If a priest, for instance, was going to compose a panegyric on a saint, Magliabechi would tell him every author, to the number of an hundred sometimes, who had said any thing of that saint, naming the book and the page, and the very words. He did this so often, and so readily, that he came at last to be looked upon as an oracle; and Cosmo III. grand duke of Florence, made him his librarian, the most suitable office to Magliabechi's genius. In the latter part of his life, when a book came into his hands, he would read the title page all over, dip here and there in the preface, dedication, and prefatory advertisements, if there were any; and then cast his eyes on each of the divisions, sections, or chapters. After this he could tell at any time what the book contained.

Though Magliabechi must have lived a very sedentary life, yet he attained to the age of 81. He died July 14, 1714, in the midst of the publick applause, after enjoying, during all the latter part of his life, such an affluence as very few persons have ever procured by their knowledge or learning. By his will he left a very fine library collected by himself, for the use of the publick, with a fund to maintain it; and the overplus of the fund to the poor. It had been usual for every author and printer to make him a present of a copy of every thing they published.

Though he was not an ecclesiastick, he would never marry. He was quite slovenly in his dress. He received his friends, and those who came to consult him on any point of literature, in a civil and obliging manner; though in general he had almost the air of a savage, and even affected it; together with a cynical or contemptuous smile. In his manner of living, he affected the character of Diogenes: Three hard eggs, and a draught or two of water, were his usual repast. When any one went to see him, they most usually found him lolling in, a sort of fixed wooden cradle, in the middle of his study, with a multitude of books, some thrown in heaps, and others scattered about the floor, all around him; and this his cradle, or bed, was attached to the nearest piles of books by a number of cobwebs.

February, 1759.

At their entrance, he commonly used to call out to them, "Not to hurt his spiders."

Mr. Spence selects to compare with this very extraordinary man, ROBERT HILL, born Jan. 11, 1699, at Millwell, near Tring, in Hertfordshire. His mother lost her husband within the year; and about five years after married another at Buckingham. This child was left with his grandmother, who taught him to read, and sent him to school, for seven or eight weeks, to learn to write; which was all the schooling he ever had. At the age of eleven he was set to drive the plough: But his constitution being weakly, he was bound apprentice, in 1714, to his father in law whose name was Robinson, a taylor, at Buckingham. Two years after he got part of an *Accidence* and *Grammar*, and about three-fourths of *Littleton's Dictionary*. He conceived a violent passion for reading, and wanted greatly to learn Latin, for no other reason, that he remembers, but that he might be able to read the Latin epitaphs in the church. As his master would not allow him time from his work by day, he used to procure candles as privately as he could, and read for good part of the nights. In 1717, the small-pox coming into Buckingham, he was sent to Tring-grove, and employed in keeping his uncle's sheep. The happiness of the Arcadian swains of romance-writers was not equal to Robin's, while he could lie under a hedge, and read all day long; though his library consisted only of the *Practice of Piety*, the *Whole Duty of Man*, and Mauger's French Grammar.

Returning to Buckingham, in 1719, he had the high satisfaction of meeting with his old friend the Latin Grammar; and by the assistance of the boys at the free-school, attained to read the Latin Testament, and Cæsar's Commentaries. A Greek Testament being soon after added to his books, he resolved to learn Greek. In the mean time, his wife proving a very good breeder, his income became deficient: He therefore, in 1724, set up for a schoolmaster, as well as a taylor. In this new employment he was brought into a terrible dilemma: A boy from a neighbouring school, who had learned decimal fractions, came to Hill's school, when Hill himself had got but a little way into division. He set his new scholar to copy the tables of decimal fractions in Wingate, which engaged him about six weeks; and in the mean time, by sitting up the greatest part of every night,

night, he made himself master of decimal fractions before that time was expired. About 1726, he maintained a controversy for two years with a popish bishop, who endeavoured to seduce one of his scholars. Two years after this he lost his wife, and in 1730, married a second, who proved a bad woman in all respects. The debts she brought upon him, obliged him, at the end of two years, to leave Buckingham, and to travel and work about the country as a taylor and staymaker. Some time before he set out, upon seeing some Hebrew quotations in the works of Mr. Weemse, prebendary of Durham, he became extremely desirous of learning that language. For want of proper helps he laboured several years in this study with little success: And the difficulty of distinguishing between the pronunciation of the two vowels so alike, *Cametz* and *Cametzatter*, at last quite tired his patience, and he parted with all his Hebrew books. This was only a sudden gust of passion: His eagerness to master the Hebrew returned; and having bought (in 1737) Stennit's Grammar, it immediately cleared up his grand difficulty; and after this he went on successfully.

All this while, as it was necessary his place of residence should be concealed, he kept up no correspondence at Buckingham, so that death had kindly removed his greatest trouble, two or three years before he heard of it. She had, as he himself allows, one child, and, as she used to affirm, two by him: But the parentage of the latter was very equivocal. However, they both died soon after the mother, and Hill returned to Buckingham in the end of January, 1744, N. S. He maintained himself for four or five years by his first occupation of taylor and staymaker; but marrying a third wife, in 1747, who proved as good a breeder as his first, this, with the dearpest of provisions, and hardness of the times, reduced him to inexpressible distress.

Though his modesty had always made him keep his acquisition of the learned languages as secret as possible, it was rumoured about the country, "That he could read the Bible in the same books, and the same strange figures, that the travelling Jews did." A neighbouring clergyman, finding it to be true, took a liking to him, and has been his friend ever since. This gentleman, some time after, set him to write remarks on the *Essay on Spirit*, which appeared in 1753, and was the first piece of Mr. Hill's that

was printed. The next thing the same gentleman employed him about was, a tract against the Papists, shewing that the favourite doctrines of the church of Rome are novel inventions. About the same time he wrote *The Character of a Jew*, when the bill for naturalizing that people was in agitation. This, he says, was the best thing he ever wrote, and was the least approved of. And, latterly, he has written *Criticisms on Job*, in five sheets; which is the largest of all his works.

He says, he would now engage to teach Hebrew, to any body of tolerable parts, and with very moderate application, in six weeks, at an hour each morning; and another each afternoon. He is writing a Hebrew grammar, on which sort of subject he will probably succeed better than in any other, because it has been the most general study of his life. Mayr's grammar he thinks much the best of twenty Hebrew grammars he has read; he therefore intends to build his chiefly on Mayr's; as Mayr himself did on that of cardinal Bellarmine. He says, it is very hard work sometimes to catch a Hebrew root; but that he never yet hurtled after one which he did not catch in the end. He might affirm the same of every thing he has attempted, for his application and attention exceed what any one can conceive who hath not observed the process of his studies. He is a vast admirer of St. Jerom, whom he equals to Cicero. He says he has had more light from father Simon, than from all other writers put together. He thinks the Hutchinsonians wrong in almost every thing they advance. He is a most zealous son of the church of England. Of the poets, his chief acquaintance have been Homer, Virgil, and Ogilvy. The *Iliad* he has read over many times.

The *Odyssey* being put into his hands, in 1758, both in the original, and in Mr. Pope's translation, he was charmed with both, but said that it read finer in the latter, than in Homer himself. Pope's *Essay on Criticism*, charmed him still more; he called it "The wisest poem he had ever read in his whole life."

Mr. Spence, after this relation, proceeds to the comparison between Hill and Magliabechi, to draw which, was his principal and almost only reason for writing their lives. For this we shall refer to the book itself, price 1s. 6d. contenting ourselves with giving here the two following passages.

"Hill seems to have been the better citizen, in marrying three times; and Magliabechi,

Magliabechi, perhaps, was the wiser student, in not marrying at all.

I am very sorry that there is still one point remaining, in which Hill is as much unlike Magliabechi, as many of the preceding. Magliabechi lived and died, as has been already said, in very great affluence: He abounded in money, and his expences were very small, except for books; which he regarded as his truest treasure: Whereas poor Mr. Hill has generally lived in want, and lately more than ever. The very high price, even of the most necessary provisions, for this and the last year, [that is 1758 and 1757] have not only made it often difficult for him to provide bread for himself and his family; but have in part stoppt up even the sources for it, in lessening his business. Buckingham is no rich place at best; and even there his business has chiefly been among the lower sort of people; and when these are not able to purchase the food that is necessary for them, they cannot think of buying new cloaths. This has reduced him so very low, that I have been informed, that he has past many and many whole days, in this and the former year, without tasting any thing but water and tobacco. He has a wife and four small children, the eldest of them not above eight years old: And what bread they could get, he often spared from his own hunger, to help toward satisfying theirs. People that live always at their ease, do not know, and can scarce conceive, the difficulties our poor have been forced to undergo in these late hard times. He himself assured me, upon my mentioning this particular to him, that it was too true.—“But, alas! (added he) it is not only my case, but has been that of hundreds in the town and neighbourhood of Buckingham, in the last, and for the former part of this year [1758]; and I fear we must make many more experiments of the same kind, before it is at an end.”—

If any one in this age, so justly eminent for charities of almost all kinds, should be so far moved with the distress and necessities of so worthy and industrious a poor man, as to be inclined to help towards relieving him; they are humbly intreated to send any present which they might wish in his hands, either to Mr. Richardson, in Salisbury-court, Fleet-street, or Mess. Doddsley, booksellers in Pall-Mall, London; Mr. Prince, at Oxford; Mr. Thurlbourn, at Cambridge; Mess. Hamilton and Balfour, at Edinburgh; Mr. Faulkner, at Dublin; Mr. Owen, at Tunbridge; Mr. Leake, at

Bath; Mr. Cadell, at Bristol; Mr. Hinxman, at York; Mr. Richardson, at Durham; Mr. Creighton, at Ipswich; Mr. Chace, at Norwich; Mr. Burdett, at Winchester; Mr. Collins, at Salisbury; and Mr. Seeley, at Buckingham: And they may be assured, that whatever may be thus collected, shall be put to the properest use for the service of him and his family.

This parallel is published, and sold by Mess. Doddsley, for Mr. Hill's benefit. It is handsomely printed on a new letter, and a fine writing paper, and is adorned with a head of Magliabechi, which merits the attention of the curious in physiognomy. Salvini, an Italian writer, says it always put him in mind of the satyrs that Socrates was compared to of old.

C To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

THE law question proposed in your Magazine for June last (p. 305.) has exercised the wits of many of your correspondents; but none of them has hit on the true solution of it, except Mr. Davies, whose answer you gave us in your December Magazine (p. 632.)

A similar case is to be met with in *Godolphin's Orphan's Legacy*, Part III. Cap. XVIII. §. 4. p. 386. “Suppose (says he) a man, possessed of an estate to the value of 721. (his wife being with child) did devise in this manner, viz. Whereas my wife is with child, I will, that if she be delivered of a son, that then the son shall have 480l. 13s. 4d. and my wife 240l. 6s. 8d. But in case she be delivered of a daughter, then my will is, that the daughter shall have 240l. 6s. 8d. and my wife the 480l. 13s. 4d. He dies, and his wife is after delivered both of a son and daughter. The question is, how each legatary shall be satisfied his or her legacy, according to the intention of the testator? for by the will a legacy is left to each of them. It is resolved, that according to the testator's intention, which is the index of the testament, the son shall have double to the wife, and the wife double to the daughter: And consequently the son shall have 412l. the wife 206l. and the daughter 103l. which in all amounts to 721. the full value of the testator's said estate. So that each person is to have a portion according to the rate of proportion mentioned in the will.”

For this decision *Godolphin* quotes *L. si ita ff. De Liberis et Posthumis*. The words of

of the *Digest*, to which he refers, are these : *Si ita scriptum sit ; si filius mihi natus fuerit, et besso heres esto, ex reliquâ parte uxor heres esto ; si vero filia mihi nata fuerit, ex triciente heres esto, ex reliquâ parte uxor heres esto : Et filius et filia nati sunt : Dicendum est ; assum distribuendum esse in septem partes, ut ex his filius quatuor, uxor duas, filia unam partem habeat : Ita enim secundum voluntatem testantis filius altero tanto amplius habebit, quam uxor ; item uxor altero tanto amplius quam filia.*

The authority of the *civil law* is great in our *ecclesiastical courts*, particularly in *testamentary matters* ; so that this may be looked upon as a *judicial determination* of the question : Yet, I fear, if it be examined to the bottom, it will appear, that it is not an *equitable one*.

There are *two cases* clearly and expressly provided for by the will (though neither of them happened) viz. that there would be a *son only* or a *daughter only*. In the *former case* the widow was to have *half as much* as the son, and in the latter, she was to have *as much again* as the daughter. Let us suppose the whole sum to be divided in *three equal parts*, then according to the will, the proportions will stand thus :

Case I.

Son	2
Widow	1

Case II.

Widow	2
Daughter	1

But a *third case* really happened (which was a conjunction of the *two former*) by the birth of twins, a *son and a daughter*. Now it may at first sight seem most agreeable to the will, that the widow should have as much again as the daughter, and the son as much again as the widow, according to the determination of the *Digest*. Upon this supposition their proper proportions will stand thus :

Daughter	1
Widow	2
Son	4

7 equal parts.

But now I would ask, is it reasonable to suppose, that it was the testator's intention that the son should have *four times* as much as the daughter ? Does not the very letter of the will (the *two cases* therein mentioned being compared together) expressly declare that the son (if there be a son) should have just as much again as the daughter (if there be a daughter.) It is true, the particular sums assigned by the will to the son in one case, and to the daughter in the other, must be lessened, upon account of there being *three claimants* instead of *two* ; yet their proportions

with respect to each other must still be preserved. But that the son should have double to the widow, or the widow double to the daughter, these proportions depend entirely on the *two supposed cases* (mentioned in the will) which did not happen, viz. that there would be a *son only* or a *daughter only*. We must therefore carefully distinguish between that proportion which is *absolutely determined* by the will (viz. that the son should have just as much again as the daughter) and those proportions which are merely *conditional*, viz. that if there be a son only, he should have double to his mother, and if there be a daughter only, the mother should have double to the daughter. These proportions between the mother and her children respectively, I call *conditional*, because they vary even in the *two supposed cases* mentioned in the will ; in one case the mother's share is double to what it is in the other. As to the case which really did happen, it is impossible that the mother's share should be just half as much as the son's, and yet as much again as the daughter's ; because these would make two different sums : If we give the mother as much again as the daughter, we make her portion equal to the son's ; and if we give her but half as much as the son, we lessen her portion to an equality with the daughter's. To prevent this manifest inconsistency, and for no other reason that I can imagine, *Godolphin* (having the authority of the *Digest* to support him) doubles the son's proper share, that so it may be as much again as the mother's, tho' he thereby destroys that just proportion which should still be preserved between the son and the daughter ; and increases the son's share (contrary to the declared intention of the testator) to *four times* as much as the daughter's. It is true, the will directs that the mother should have half as much as the son, and as much again as the daughter ; but then it is on two different suppositions, and in two different cases (which did not happen) and produces two different sums.

What then are we to do in the present case to ascertain the widow's just proportion ? Why, we may safely reason thus : It appears by the will, that the mother was to have *just as much less* than the son (had there been only a son) as more than the daughter (had there been only a daughter ;) and therefore, as there were both a son and a daughter, the mother's just proportion will be truly determined by assigning to her the exact *medium* between the son's portion and the daughter's.

Now

Now the son's proper share being double to that of the daughter, as I have shewn above; their proportions with respect to each other may be expressed thus; daughter 1; son 2; and the *mean* between 1 and 2 being $1\frac{1}{2}$, that denotes the widow's proper share.

The three proportions then with respect to each other will stand thus:

Daughter	1
Widow	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Son	2

Now since the numbers assigned to these several proportions being added together amount to $4\frac{1}{2}$, in order to determine the distinct shares, it will be most convenient (upon account of the odd half) to double the numbers, and then the proportions will stand thus:

Daughter	2
Widow	3
Son	4
	—
	9
	—

And now let the whole sum bequeathed, viz. 721. be divided into 9 equal parts, and let the son have 4, the widow 3, and the daughter 2, and every one will have his or her proper share, according to the manifest intention of the testator.

	l.	s.	d.
Son	$\frac{4}{9}$	320	8 10 $\frac{2}{3}$
Widow	$\frac{3}{9}$	240	6 8
Daughter	$\frac{2}{9}$	160	4 5 $\frac{1}{3}$
		721	0 0

Here the son has just as much again as the daughter and the widow the exact *medium* between both, according to the most equitable construction of the will.

I should not have troubled you or your readers with my sentiments on this case, had it been a mere speculative point; but it is in truth a matter of real importance, as it relates to property, and the right determination of it ascertains the just claim of widows and orphans in cases of the like nature, which, no doubt, sometimes happen. I am,

S I R,
Hastingleigh, Kent, Your, &c.
Jan. 16, 1759. J. CONANT.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,
UPON reading the case of Peter Vague, in your Magazine for June, 1758, p. 305, I immediately applied myself

to the resolution of it according to the conditions of the will, as they appeared to me. But as I did not imagine, that such a question could be admitted as a true problem, so I determined not to send you my numbers, till I should first have seen what acceptance the question met with from the curious in numbers, and whether any of them should agree with me in sentiment, in case they should give any answer thereto.

I have since seen various answers to the proposed case, in your subsequent Magazines, but as they all differ from mine, I have at length taken the liberty of sending it to you, hoping thereby to promote peace amongst my brother calculators, some of whom, I find, are a little angry with one another.

	l.	s.	d.
C To the son I give	789	9	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
To the mother	526	6	4
To the daughter	350	17	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
To the nephew his legacy in full	333	6	8
	2000	0	0

To the nephew I give the full legacy, because the testator has assigned him one sixth of the whole sum, in both the events of either a son or a daughter, and has omitted to give any ratio between his legacy, and the legacy of any one of the other three legatees. Therefore when Mr. Hooley says, that the nephew must needs be entitled to $\frac{1}{3}$ as much as the son, (see p. 37.) he says it arbitrarily, for, from the conditions of the will, I may as well say, that the nephew must needs be entitled to half as much as the daughter, and then a new solution to the question will arise, which is the solution given by Mr. Eagland (see our last Vol. p. 655.) and consequently neither of these solutions can be warranted by the *data*.

But, in regard to the mother's legacy, the testator has given the ratio between that and the legacies of her respective children, and consequently the unexpected contingency cannot annul this ratio.

This solution appears to be further favoured by considering the mean proportion, or chance of the mother's legacy, and the same of the legacy for the produce of the *venter*, after the husband's death, and before the produce of the *venter* was known.

	l.	s.	d.
By the will, the first must be	833	6	8
And, in like manner, the last must be	833	6	8

	l.	s.	d.
The complement to wool. will then be } the nephew's legacy }	333	6	8
	2000	0	0

Lastly, By this solution the mother, and the produce of the *venter*, have the full money assigned them by the testator, and cannot therefore, in my humble opinion, be said to be injured.

Pray observe, that I do not give this, as an absolute answer to the question, but only as the most rational answer that can be given under such feeble *data*; and certainly the proposer of the question should not have asked a legal answer to it, for if a whimsical man should, by will, devise his personal estate geometrically, the division of it must conform to the rules of geometry, and not to the rules of Westminster-Hall. I am,
Richmond, S I R,
Feb. 5, Your humble servant,
1759. William Whitaker.

We gave our Readers an Account of the Assassination of the King of Portugal, in our last Volume, p. 542. and of the Discovery of the Conspirators in our Magazine for last Month, p. 55. since which the following Articles have been published in the London Gazette.

LISBON, Jan. 20. On the first instant, the count de Ohiros, and the count de Ribeira-grande, were sent to the castle of St. Julian, and guards placed at the doors of their respective dwelling-houses; but, in general, it is thought, that these two gentlemen are not implicated in the conspiracy, but rather that they may have been too free of speech. On Thursday the 4th instant the dutchess of Aveiro, the countess of Atouguia, and the marchioness of Alorna, and their children, were sent to different nunneries. On Friday, the 11th instant, eight Jesuits were taken into custody. A council was appointed by the king, for the trial of the prisoners, composed of the three secretaries of state, the person acting as chief justice in the room of the duke of Alarcos, who is still indisposed, and five other judges, the solicitor for the crown being present. The whole process was closed on Thursday the 9th instant. The marchioness of Tavora, wife to the general of horse, was brought on Wednesday the 10th, from the convent das Grillas, to the place where the other criminals were confined: This lady was

one of the chief instruments in this conspiracy.

Saturday the 13th instant, being the day appointed for the execution, a scaffold had been built in the square, opposite to the house where the prisoners were confined, and eight wheels fixed upon it.

On one corner of the scaffolding was placed Antonio Alvares Ferreira, and on the other corner the effigy of Joseph Policarpio de Azevedo, who is still missing; these being the two persons that fired at the back of the king's equipage. About half an hour after eight in the morning, the execution began. The criminals were brought out one by one, each under a strong guard. The marchioness of Tavora was the first that was brought upon the scaffold, where she was beheaded at one stroke. Her body was afterwards placed upon the floor of the scaffolding, and covered with a linen cloth. Young Joseph Maria of Tavora, the young marquis of Tavora, the count of Atouguia, and three servants of the duke of Aveiro, were first strangled at a stake, and afterwards their limbs broken with an iron instrument; the marquis of Tavora, general of horse, and the duke of Aveiro, had their limbs broken alive. The duke, for greater ignominy, was brought bareheaded to the place of execution. The body and limbs of each of the criminals, after they were executed, were thrown upon a wheel, and covered with a linen cloth. But when Antonio Alvarez Ferreira was brought to the stake, whose sentence was to be burnt alive, the other bodies were exposed to his view; the combustible matter, which had been laid under the scaffolding, was set on fire, the whole machine, with the bodies, were consumed to ashes, and thrown into the sea.

A summary of the process and sentence has been printed, the most remarkable passages of which are as follow.

That the old marchioness of Tavora, the duke of Aveiro, and the Jesuits, were the principal instigators and actors in this conspiracy: That the marchioness seduced her husband and the other relations: That there were several conferences held at the Jesuits colleges, called Santo Antao and St. Roque, at the marquis of Tavora's, and at the duke's: That the union of these noblemen with the Jesuits was since the time that the king dismissed those of that order from the palace: That all the male criminals, now executed, were in the field on the 3d of September, in different parties, waiting for the

the king : That the duke of Aveiro was with the two men who shot at the king's equipage, and was the person that first presented his piece to the position, which missed fire : That forty moidores were collected among these noblemen and given to these two men : The duke's hatred to the person of the king is set in a strong light ; and the motives alledged in this paper, for this wicked project, are, the duke's being disappointed in marrying his son to a sister of the duke of Cadaval, who is a minor ; the king having thought proper, that this match should be put off, till the duke of Cadaval should be married, and have an heir. Another motive of disgust was, the duke's being disappointed in a law-suit for some commanderies, which the late duke of Aveiro possessed, the marchioness's great cause of resentment was, that her husband was not made a duke, when he came from the East-Indies, which he had often desired, but could never obtain, because he had carried the reward of the service he was going upon, with him, it being always customary for the king to pass, particular grants to the viceroy, upon his being appointed, and before he sets out upon his voyage. The estates of these noblemen are all confiscated to the crown, the dwelling houses to be razed to the ground, and the name of Tavora never to be used by any person whatever ; this family being the principal branch of that name. The name of Mascarenhas, which was the duke of Aveiro's, is spared, because his family is a younger branch of the families of that name.

A reward of 10,000 crowns is offered to whoever shall apprehend the person of Joseph Policarpio de Azevedo.

The embargo was taken off the shipping the 16th instant ; the three English men of war, the merchant ships under their convoy, and the Hanover packet, which sailed the 31st of December, are the only ships that have gone out of this port, from the 13th of December to the day the embargo was taken off.

The king and the royal family assisted on Monday the 15th instant, at a *Te Deum* sung at the chapel of Nossa Senhora do Livramento, in thanksgiving for his most faithful majesty's happy recovery. As this was the first time that his majesty had appeared abroad, great demonstrations of joy were shewn by the people, to whom the king was pleased to give the satisfaction of waving his handkerchief, first in one hand, then in the other, to shew that he had the use of both. *Te*

Deum for the king's recovery has also been sung in all the churches and chapels throughout the kingdom.

Their majesties, and the royal family, set out yesterday, the 19th, for Salvaterra, to take their usual diversion of shooting and hawking.

What is extracted above, from the process and sentence, agrees with *The Genuine legal Sentence*, a translation of which has been since published. We shall from that piece, however, give the account of the assassination, to satisfy the curiosity of our readers.

" It farther appears, that our said lord having turned the corner of the said northern extremity of the above-mentioned houses belonging to the garden de Meyo, the aforesaid ringleader of the conspiracy Joseph Mascarenhas, came forth immediately from the arch, which was in that place, and (accompanied by his servants and confident John Michael, and the other of the criminals guilty of this enormity) let off against Custodio da Costa, the coachman who drove his majesty, a blunderbuss or demi-culverin, which missing fire, and warning the coachman with the report it gave, and the flash from the pan, obliged him, without declaring to his majesty what he had seen and heard, to push on the mules, so as that he (the coachman) might avoid the repeated discharges which he apprehended ; inasmuch as he had seen the one, which was let off, aimed with a design to murder him : And the miscarriage of this attempted firing against the said coachman was the first of the apparent miracles, with which the divine omnipotence, in that most fatal night, succoured all these realms, by the preservation of the inestimable life of his majesty ; it being impossible he should have escaped, if, the coachman falling dead with that infamous discharge, our said lord had remained a prey in the hands of those horrible monsters, who stood armed, in so many and such neighbouring ambushes against his most august and most precious life.

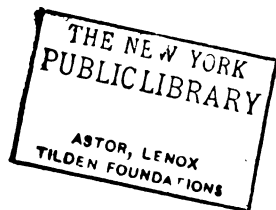
It farther appears, that, on account of the hasty pace with which the said coachman endeavoured to save himself from the farther discharges with which he saw himself threatened, as aforesaid, the two most savage malefactors, Antony-Alvares and Joseph-Policarp, who were posted in the ambush immediately following, clove to the cavity of the new wall, which was lately raised there, could not, with all the facility they wanted, make their infamous discharges at the back of the carriage which

which conveyed our said lord, so as to take a steady aim at the spot against which they should fire. Wherefore galloping after the said carriage, they fired as they possibly could, upon the back of the same, the two sacrilegious and execrable shot, which (after having wrought on the said carriage, and upon the very cloaths our said lord was drest in, all the mischiefs and destructive effects manifested in the proceedings on the matter of the crime) caused in his majesty's most august and most sacred person those most grievous and most dangerous wounds and dilacerations; **B** which, from the right shoulder along the arm and down to the elbow on the outside, and also on the inner part of the same, occasioned, over and above the said wounds and dilacerations, a considerable loss of substance from the largeness of the cavities, and the variety of the contusions: Six of which went so far as to offend the breast; a great number of slugs being extracted from them all. Whence on one hand is manifestly seen the cruelty with which the slugs were preferred to bullets, in order by that means the more certainly to secure the most fatal purpose of that savage and sacrilegious insult: **A** And on the other, that this was the second of the miraculous works of the divine omnipotence in that most unfortunate night, for the common benefit of these realms, and of all the dominions thereof: **C** For it cannot be in the common order of **E** events, nor can it be any wise ascribed to the casualty of accidental occurrences, that two charges of slugs, fired out of such pieces, should make their way thro' the narrow space of a carriage, without totally and absolutely destroying the persons who were in such carriage. **F** And this is a self-evident proof, that only the arm of the Almighty could have the power to turn aside those sacrilegious shot, so as that the one should only grazingly offend the outward part of the said shoulder and arm, and that the other should graze along between the said arm and the tight side of the body, offending only the outward parts, without affecting any principal one.

It farther appears, that this second miraculous event was followed by a third, equal to it, or rather greater. For our lord God making use in that critical conjuncture of that heroic courage and unshaken serenity, which among his majesty's many royal and most august virtues are so distinctly brilliant, towards the preservation of his most inestimable and beneficent life for the unspeakable good

of us all: Our lord God, we say, making use of these the royal virtues, to manifest his prodigies to us; his majesty not only bore those unexpected and most torturing mischiefs, without uttering a single word, which indicated a complaint; but, in the same most unhappy moment, reflecting with an enlightened and steady judgment, that every step he should advance would throw him wider off the chief surgeon of the kingdom, who resides at Junqueira, and that the great quantity he was losing of his royal blood, would not allow him the time for the three delays, which would be occasioned in his going on to his palace at our lady of Ajuda, in sending from thence to Junqueira to fetch the said chief surgeon; and in the coming of the same from Junqueira to the said palace; his majesty took the wonderful resolution to order the carriage to return back immediately from where he then was to the house of the said chief surgeon of the kingdom: Where, not suffering his wounds to be uncovered till he had, by the sacrament of penance, first returned thanks to the supreme King of Kings **D** for the incomparable goodness it had pleased him to exert for the preservation of his life from so great a danger, he first confessed himself at the feet of a minister of the gospel, and then proceeded with the same silence, serenity and firmness to submit to the painful operations necessary towards a cure. Which wisdom the divine omnipotence made use of as another instrument towards blessing us with the preservation of the most precious and most beneficent life of our lord the king: Inasmuch as his majesty's magnanimous silence at the time of the insult, and his enlightened resolution in returning back after that brutal attempt upon him, are what constitute the third miraculous dispensation of the divine omnipotence; for by these means his majesty avoided the other dangers, which he could not have escaped, had he continued the route he was accustomed to take in returning home to his palace; since, by going that way, he must inevitably have passed through the several ambushes of the other savage associates in the crime (all guilty of this heinous and horrible insult): They being posted on the said road, ready armed to **H** way-lay our said lord, in the case (which happened) of his saving himself from the two foremost of the said ambushes."

With regard to the execution of the criminals, we believe our humane readers will be fully satisfied with the account given above; and, indeed, if we could depend



Depend upon a late pamphlet (which after comparing it with the genuine sentence, &c. we find we cannot do;) yet it paints the tragedy in so shocking, so horrible a light, that we should not think it proper to make any extract from thence.

WE have annexed a correct MAP of the countries bordering on the rivers Sanaga and Gambia, with a beautiful prospect of the Island of Goree, and it is therefore necessary to refer our readers to our last Vol. p. 371, 312, 313, 319, 359—361, and to our last month, p. 50, 56, for an account of, and of the conquest of that valuable place, where they will also find a Map of the course of the Sanaga, and of that island and fort Louis.

To the AUTHOR, &c.

S I R,

SINCE you was so good as to publish my method of floating on water (see our last Vol. p. 626.) in order to complete the art, I also send you two methods of moving on it, which I have often made use of, and which, for brevity's sake, I then omitted.

The first is by means of four *Palmata*; (as I call them from the feet of a duck or goose) one for each foot, and one for each hand.

The foot *Palmatum* consists of a small square piece of polished steel, somewhat more than a foot long. Upon the two opposite sides of this there are eight very small pieces of the same, to wit, four on each side. They are about half as long, and are round and taper towards the outermost ends, and are fixed upon the square piece in the middle, by means of joints. Upon these joints they move so as to turn downwards till they almost meet, the middle piece being horizontal, but do not turn up any farther than to be all in one plane. On the under side they are laid quite over with a piece of parchment, well soaked in linseed oil, and sewed tightly thro' holes drilled in the pieces of steel. One of these is fixed upon each foot with the upper side next the sole, nearly in the same way as we do skis, by means of leather straps and buckles.

The hand *Palmata* are made after the same fashion, only they are considerably less, and buckled with the upper side upon the wrist.

The use of these is plain; for when one upon the water draws forward his hands and feet, the two *Palme* on each

side clap almost close together; but when he pushes them back they spread, stand so firmly, and take such hold of the water, that if it be done with vigour, he moves forward very swiftly.

The second method is by means of a sail, made of strong linen. Each end of this sail is cut gradually into a narrow point, to which is tied a small cord. One of these cords is taken in one hand, and the other in the other, or they are fixed at the ends of a pretty long small piece of wood made for the purpose, and held up by the hands to the wind, which, as soon as it fills, carries one on very swiftly. One can use his legs instead of a rudder; tho' indeed I have been at a loss for the want of something to perform the office of a keel; which might pretty easily be procured, if it were very necessary.

These little instruments, which may be varied and improved, as every one thinks proper, are very convenient in swimming or bathing for one's health or pleasure. And even at sea to those that can procure them, some or all of them might be very useful, tho' they are not so essentially necessary as the bag; or any other method of supporting one in water, such as by cork, &c. since one may move pretty fast without them. And it is a pity that every person at sea has not one of the bags, which are, in my opinion, much more convenient than cork any how disposed; and also some or all of these little instruments if he can have them: But such are the prejudices of mankind in general, and especially of seamen; that they despise every new thing, and never think of past or future dangers, nor of wisely providing against them. For my part, I have been where I would not have wanted my bag for any thing in this world.

I am, &c.

L. S.

P. S. Since I wrote the above I have read a contrivance of Mr. Dohourg, which may do very well to those that choose it. I have often used cork, and proposed to have it used many ways; such as pieces of it fixed upon several parts of the body, as the back, breast, sides, and arms; and in several parts of one's clothes, such as the sleeves, sides, pockets, skirts, &c. but really all these were not quite so convenient, nor so easily carried about with one, as they were either clumsy or stiff, and could not be used so well on the naked body as a genteel small bag of parchment, especially for gentlemen and ladies, as it is light, easy, and can be prettily ornamented. It is true, cork

needs

needs not blowing up ; but that is easily done ; and, I think, there is no great danger of tearing : But in this every one may please himself ; for either of them is better than nothing. However, he who uses cork may dispose of it better, and in less quantity, than Mr. Dubourg ; and whoever chuses the bag, it will be worth while to soak it well in linseed oil.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

AS your Magazine meets with an universal good reception, I do myself the pleasure to convey to the literary world, thro' your channel, the following very small criticism, which, if you do me the favour to insert, I apprehend any thing that has the least tendency to illustrate a point of importance, cannot be inconsistent with the plan of a work that is of general circulation. Very far from assuming to myself an exemption from error, I offer the criticism, with submission, and, as such, hope it will be accepted with candour ; which, whether it has not some little weight in it, I leave to the impartial decision of the literati. I flatter myself an attempt to clear the sense of the *δυσκρινία* (which occur in scripture) especially where there is the appearance of any thing that is derogatory to the dignity of the sacred writings, will, by the encouragers of literature, meet with approbation, who, giving the criticism a favourable inspection, the *well meant intention*, will, in their opinion, be some compensation for any deficiency in the merits of the *execution*. If what I have advanced, should engage an abler pen to improve the hint, I shall think the time I have spent upon it, well employed ; if in the right, it will give me pleasure to see it consumed by one of abilities much superior to my own ; if in the wrong, I shall take it as a favour to be set right in a point which I think every one must own is something *ambigucus*, as it is in the present translation. I am,

S I R,

Your very humble servant,

Edward Watkinson, jun.

Ackworth, by Ferrybridge,

Yorkshire, Jan. 13, 1759.

In St. John's gospel, chap. vii. verse 35. latter part. chap. viii. verse 22. former part. Whoever attentively reflects on these two parallel passages, and at the same time compares them together, must perceive that the one is explanatory of, and illustrates the other.

Ἀντίστοιχον, in *exilium abire* (from its very great similarity to *Ἀντίστοιχον*) I think is very probably the true Greek word, and in this place, I may venture to say, with much greater propriety ; however, the other crept in by *mistake* ; besides, as they are both in allusion to the very self-same expression, there is the greatest reason to support this construction, and the sense, by this transposition of the words, is rendered so very obvious and clear of embarrassment, that, if I may use the metaphor of the prophet Habakuk, "He may run that readeth it." However, I shall be glad to see it more amply discussed in a future Magazine.

The great Disadvantage of being always in Distress for want of Seamen, being one of thirty three Letters to Charles Gray, Esq; by Mr. Hanway, lately published, and entitled, Reasons for an Augmentation of at least 12,000 Mariners, &c.

"THAT necessity is the mother of invention, is beyond all dispute. But there is some ground for belief, that so long as this happy nation is in such high credit, as to command an annual sum of twelve or fourteen millions, to carry on war, so long we shall decline the exertion of all the natural means, in our power, of bringing our wars to a more speedy issue. In other words, we shall go on in the way of applying more to the arts of gain, and less to the means of saving money ; and indulge a voluptuous habit, rather than a sober, martial temper. And so long as we can breed up seamen in time of war, and triumph over our enemies, so long we may be tempted to neglect them during peace.

Another cause which has occasioned our going on in the old way, is observation, that whilst any thing is to be got, i. e. whilst there is work for privateers, these alone breed up and employ 12 to 14,000 men, as recruits for the navy. But we are apt to forget, that all who go to sea are not seamen ; and that to prepare a man for a sea life, requires time. We can but ill afford to spend a whole year in preparation, and yet we reckon three years must pass, before we can well man our fleets, notwithstanding this spirit of gain, at the beginning of a war, carries us to sea in crowds. In this interval, many thousand *lantern-men*, and even the ablest seamen, harrassed by long voyages, and the want of time sufficient for refreshment in ports, suffer much in their health. It is probable, this would not be the

the case, if sailors were plenty, and if we had men to *relieve* each other, as the nature of their situation absolutely requires; and since we cannot *remake human nature*, we are bound to accommodate ourselves to its *necessities*.

It is also a common observation, that however formidable *France* may be, at the beginning of her wars, after some years of peace, she *appears* to be much more so than she *really* is. This arises from her *arbitrary* manner of commanding the lives and fortunes of her subjects. This kind of power *blazes* forth, and creates an *alarm*, but the *steady* perseverance of *free* subjects, will still give them a superiority. Certain it is, that the *French* have frequently made such havoc among *their* people, as in some parts to leave none but *women* to till the earth. Let us take care not to fall into a similar error, with respect to the *barrassment* of our seamen. But always living from *band to mouth*, and to the *utmost* of our abilities, we occasion a *continual scarcity*: Like *bad economists* in common life, we have much the *less* by paying so dear. *We expend more men*, because we cannot *relieve our seamen*: Nay, we are not able, in *time of peace*, to command a few sailors without distressing ourselves. As a proof of this, I recur to your memory, that it was hardly *five* years after the last war, that we wanted the small number of 1500 men for *East India*, and they could not be had without *pressing*; a circumstance, which if we could trace things thro' the ways of Providence, might be found to give occasion to the present war falling on us so soon after the last; for I am persuaded, the *French* had no conception of our being able to fit out such a fleet as we did at the beginning of 1755. However this might be, the *impressing* this small number of men, run up wages in the merchants service, from about 24 to 40s. a month, at which price it continued near a year; consequently the trade was charged, reckoning 30,000 men, employed for six months, at 16s. a month, with 144,000l. extraordinary: And supposing it cost us only half this sum, it was a very heavy and unnecessary burthen.

If it is urged, that seamen's wages, in the merchants service, are seldom so low, as 24s. a month, for any length of time, *even in peace*, the argument still turns against the false policy of not breeding up more of them. In regard to a glut at the close of a war, it has been known, that *ordinary seamen* might be had for 12 or 15s. and even some *able seamen* have been

glad to work, for a time, merely for their *food*, till they could be entered on board merchant ships. Now whether we consider the *situation* of seamen during war, or immediately after it; or the *distress* of trade for want of hands, in time of war; or the whole in one *great view*, it seems as if we were *radically* wrong in our management, and that we act, in this respect, as little like *merchants* as *warriors*.

The same *causes* will produce the same *effects*. Can we expect to go on prosperously on the *present plan* of a constant *scarcity* of seamen? I appeal to *experience*, I appeal to *common sense*, if something is not necessary to be done, and if it is not probable, that such a plan as this, or something like it, will in the issue become *beneficial* to trade, as well as to the support of war? In order to form the more just idea of the subject, let us look back and see how great a part of time, for a *whole century* past, has been spent in *broils*; and how *dangerously expensive* our wars have been. Let us consider farther, how formidable that nation is, which can collect a great force at one campaign, compared with that country which requires *two or three* years to make any figure. Slow success in war, is apt to sap the foundations of military power, not only immediately, by the *expense*, and by the *men* that perish by sickness, but so far as such war depends on *commerce*, by its introducing foreigners into a knowledge of her trade and navigation.

We are to consider, that the number of *foreign ships* arrived in *all our ports*, increased from 1754 to 1757 inclusive, from 570 to 1430, consequently this average of four years has not been less than 950. This is an increase of near 350 upon the foreign ships, mentioned in my Letter VII. to have entered our ports, including a year *before*, a year *in*, and a year *after*, the last war. Every one must see the difference between these ships being *built*, *fitted out*, *repaired*, and *renewed* in the *foreign* ports, to which they belong, and the great wages paid by us, to *their men*; and our *building*, *sitting out*, and *supporting* our own ships and men, for our own trade, which is the great object we always have in view. Various causes concur to this end, and every nation *must* owe something to *foreigners*; it seems to be the order of Divine Providence, in regard to commercial intercourse, but these inconveniences which *we suffer*, must be chiefly imputed to our want of *seamen*, and the excessive price of their wages.

If our national parsimony, at the close of the last war was such, that of 60,000 men discharged in 1748, in less than five years after, we could not command *one* in forty of them, tho' it might be supposed that the king's wages would, at that time, be as good as the merchants, it should, A methinks, instruct us to be wary. If our men were not strangely dispersed for want of employment at home, or under some other circumstances very difficult to understand, there must have been a redundancy of seamen; and tho' the sudden call for 1500 might perhaps render them B necessary in a hurry, it could not have run up the price of their wages so extravagantly. Is this a situation for a naval power, and a commercial nation? Amidst all our success in war, what hopes can we entertain of future glory, if we do not take charge of this matter? Though the C notion of our expending 40,000 men annually, in war, seems to be extravagant, yet we shall hardly have so many fighting men in the land, at the close of this war, as we had at the close of the last; and if we make no efforts to support and encrease D our sea force, but thro' the same excess of parsimony, pursue the same plan as at the end of the last war, we may, in spite of our present successes, be again called to arms, much sooner than will be convenient for us. Adieu."

I am, &c.

REMARKS upon a French Book, entitled,
De l'Esprit.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

UPON reading a famous French book, F lately published, entitled, *De l'Esprit*; I could not but recollect an observation made by Mr. Locke upon the difference between ideots or naturals, and madmen, which is as follows, B. ii. C. xi. §. 13.

"In fine, the defect in naturals seems to proceed from want of quickness, activity, and motion in the intellectual faculties, whereby they are deprived of reason: Whereas mad men, on the other side, seem to suffer by the other extreme. For they do not appear to me to have lost the faculty of reasoning; but having joined together some ideas very wrongly, they mistake them for truths; and they err as men do that argue right from wrong principles: For by the violence of their imaginations, having taken their fancies for realities, they make right deductions from them. Thus you shall find a distracted man fancying himself a king, with a H

right inference, require suitable attendance, respect, and obedience: Others, who have thought themselves made of glass, have used the caution necessary to preserve such brittle bodies. Hence it comes to pass, that a man, who is very sober, and of a right understanding in all other things, may in one particular be as frantick as any in Bedlam; if either by any sudden very strong impression, or long fixing his fancy upon one sort of thoughts, incoherent ideas have been cemented so powerfully, as to remain united. But there are degrees of madness, as of folly; the disorderly jumbling ideas together, is in some more, and some less. In short, herein seems to lie the difference between ideots and mad men, that mad men put wrong ideas together, and so make wrong propositions, but argue and reason right from them: But ideots make very few or no propositions, and reason scarce at all."

To shew that I had some cause for this recollection, I shall give the substance of the first chapter of this French author's first discourse upon Spirit, a word which the French often make the vocal sign of an idea we never, in our language, express by the same word.

Spirit, says he, may be either considered as the effect of thinking, in which sense it is nothing but the assemblage or collection of a man's thoughts; or it may be considered as the faculty of thinking itself. E

To be able to determine what spirit is when taken in this last sense, we must know what are the productive causes of our ideas.

We are indued, says he, with two faculties or passive powers, the existence of which are generally and distinctly acknowledged. One of these is the faculty of receiving the different impressions which external objects make upon us, which we call physical sensation; and the other is the faculty of preserving those impressions, which we call memory, and which consequently is only a continued but weakened sensation.

These two faculties, which we have in common with other animals, he looks on as the productive causes of our ideas, and these two, he says, would furnish us with but a very small number of ideas, were it not for a certain external organization which we have joined with them; by which organization he means our having pliable toes and fingers; for if we had no such toes and fingers, we should, in his opinion, have no more ideas, nor any greater

greater variety of words or sounds, than other animals have.

From hence he concludes, that sensation and memory, or rather sensation alone, as memory is but a continued sensation, is the sole productive cause of all our ideas.

Thus, tho' he has read Mr. Locke, he excludes the other productive cause of our ideas, called reflection, by which we have communicated to us all the ideas of the faculties and operations of our own minds.

A serious answer to such a proposition would be ridiculous, and therefore I shall only ask this gentleman, whether he has any idea annexed to, or if he means any thing by the word Faculty, or by the word Thinking: If he has, by which of his senses was either of these ideas communicated to him? Or was it by his toes or his fingers, by his thumb or his little finger, that they were communicated to him?

Surely the idea we have of the faculty of receiving impressions from external objects, is an idea quite different from our idea of the impression itself, tho' it was perhaps the impression that first made us reflect, and then by that reflection we acquired a new idea, which we called a faculty or passive power of receiving impressions from external objects. Therefore, with Mr. Locke, we must conclude, that sensation is not the only productive cause of all our ideas, but on the contrary, that we have an infinite number of ideas communicated to us by reflection, and such ideas too as never could have been communicated to the mind by sensation alone.

In this it is that the great difference between men and brutes consists, for other animals have the faculties of sensation and memory as well as we have; but no brute animal has any idea communicated to its mind by reflection. They receive impressions from external objects, and those impressions they remember as well as we do; but no brute animal ever received that idea which we call a faculty of the mind, or any of those ideas which we receive by reflection alone.

And, indeed, there are many men, whose ideas received by reflection are so faint, that if it were not for their conversation with other men, they would treasure up but very few of them in their memory; for even the ideas received from sensation must be impressed with a certain degree of force, to make us take notice of, or remember them; therefore, there are many impressions made upon us by exter-

nal objects, which we take no notice of, much less remember, tho' by the distempers they produce we afterwards fatally feel that they have been made; and one man whose sensation is more delicate than that of another, may take notice of, and remember impressions which, if they had been made upon the other man, he would not have taken the least notice of, as is evident in smells, tastes, sounds, &c.

But beside the faculty of receiving and remembering impressions from external objects, even this gentleman allows us to have another faculty, which is that of feeling pain or pleasure from those impressions, and consequently a desire to pursue and seek after those impressions which give us pleasure, and to avoid or prevent those which give us pain.

This faculty, I suppose, he allows us, because we have it in common with the brute creation; for he endeavours as much as he can to bring the mind of man down to a level with that of brutes; for which purpose he strips us of every natural passion or affection except sensual pleasure and pain; from whence he derives all the other passions and affections which the mind of man is supposed to be induced with; and this he does in such an ingenious and agreeable manner, that he may deceive even a very attentive reader, and make him believe that virtue is nothing but self-interest, that love is nothing but lust, and that friendship is nothing but a desire of sensual pleasure, or a fear of sensual pain.

One would think that this is a most extraordinary foundation for a system of virtue and morality; and yet from these mistaken principles he draws very good consequences; and however nearly he may approach to the above definition of madness given by Mr. Locke, he appears to be an ingenious philosopher, and a lover of mankind, as in politics he seems to be an enemy to arbitrary power, and in religion an enemy to superstition and pharisaism.

Feb. 14, 1759.

I am, &c.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

IF you think the following hints will be acceptable to the publick, you may insert them in your next Magazine, and you'll oblige,

Your constant reader,

M. N.

The continual increase of the poor of this nation, is a grievance very loudly, but

but very justly complained of, in most parishes, I believe, through the whole kingdom. And, indeed, if some *effectual* method for redressing this great calamity be not *speedily* taken, it is to be feared, the consequence will be very melancholy. For already it is the *greatest difficulty* and *hardship* in the world, for the farmer to pay his proportion to the poor-rates of his parish. He is obliged to labour daily, and exercise the *strictest parsimony*, in order to enable him to support the poor; too many of them, indeed, in *idleness* and *intemperance*. And frequent instances occur, in every parish, of persons who maintain the poor, living a *more barly and laborious life*, than the *poor themselves*. The multitude of poor people every where, is certainly a very great and growing evil; and requires the *strictest* regard and consideration of parliament.—I will then humbly propose a method for reducing this burthen some tax; and also for rendering it more equal.—For reducing it, I conceive, that (as the poor are *doubtless* increased by idleness and intemperance) they would be brought into a narrower compass, by lessening the *prodigious number* of little *alehouses*; those nurseries of drunkenness, and all kinds of debaucheries. By them *numberless* families are impoverished, and thrown upon a parish, to the ruin of the *honest, laborious farmer*. If the licences for selling ale were to be *five pounds each*, and for selling wine and spirits *five pounds more*, it would be a means of draining the kingdom of those *mean, scandalous alehouses*; people of *substance and character* would generally be in that employment: And there would be an abundant sufficiency of *reputable* houses to answer all proper occasions; to the encouragement of industry, frugality, temperance, and every moral and christian virtue. The additional price of the licences, together with the abundant increase of business in the reputable and licenced houses, would *over and above* compensate to the government for the loss in the number; and the excise would be collected with more ease and less expence.—Now for rendering the poor-rates more equal.—It is very well known that bills for inclosures are passing every day, as they have done for some years. By this means the once open arable fields are turned into *large grazing farms*, &c. (a much more *profitable and easy* method of managing the land) by which, not a *fourth* part of the hands will be wanted in those parishes. The consequence of this is plain, that they are in a manner

depopulated: And the poor are *driven* into the open field parishes, where they must necessarily have a great number of hands to cultivate their land. So the inclosed parishes (generally worth a great deal more) bear no proportion in the poor-rates to the open fields. This is proved every day plainer and plainer: And as the open field parishes chiefly supply us with bread and beer, the necessities of life, it is very hard they should be oppressed above others. Therefore, to remedy this evil, I would propose, not that they should be inclosed (by which the publick stock of grain would be *still lower*) but that they should be taxed in a just equality with other parishes. And for this purpose, that the poor belonging to every county should be maintained and kept by a just and equal rate, to be levied upon every parish in the county according to its value. This might be done by maintaining the poor of every hundred, in a *separate and distinct workhouse*; where the poor would be employed and kept at an easier rate. But I would have every hundred in the county, and every parish in the hundred, bear a *just and equal* proportion of the county expence, according to the value of the parishes in each hundred. So would farming, one of the most *useful employments* in the world, and the most laborious, not be burthened with *heavier* taxes, than those which afford more *ease and profit*, though *less useful*.

N. B. These hints come from no farmer, but from one who has nothing more in view than the publick good. (See our last Vol. p. 135, 515.)

TO the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

ON my arrival here (being the usual place of my abode) on Saturday last, after a journey of some weeks, I had an opportunity of seeing, in your useful Magazine, Mr. Davies's remarks upon my answer to Peter Vague's case (see our last Vol. p. 632.) it is true I little expected to have met with any thing of this nature, as Mr. Eagland (see our last Vol. p. 523) (who is unknown to me) had fully obviated, in my opinion, any objection whatever, which was a sufficient inducement with me to keep silent; but, as Mr. Davies is not yet satisfied, and objects to my answer, I think it incumbent on me to observe, that Mr. Davies lays it down as an indubitable certainty, that the nephew must have one third of the son's share: Now

I readily agree, that, in case there had been but a son, then the nephew would have been entitled to one third of the son's legacy; but the event which happened, including both son and daughter, therefore the nephew's claim must be changed; and must as much depend upon the daughter's, as the daughter's upon the mother's, and as the mother's upon the son's; and as the will absolutely declares, in case of a son, that the mother shall have but two-thirds of the son's share; and, in case of a daughter, that the daughter shall have but two-thirds, and the nephew but one-third of the mother's share; I have therefore decided it in this manner, and cannot conceive how any other determination can possibly take place. Before I conclude, give me leave to remark, that Mr. Davies's answer is directly repugnant to the express words of the will, he having assigned the wife above two thirds of the son's share, and given the daughter above two-thirds of the mother's, and the nephew one-third of the son's; though the nephew's share, in case of a daughter, is expressly limited in the will, to but one-third of the mother's, or but one-half of the daughter's.

Bengeworth, Wor- I am, SIR,
cestershire, Feb. Your humble servant,
12, 1759. PETER PENNY.

A Letter from Bishop ATTERBURY to his Son OBADIAH, at Christ Church, Oxon. E

DEAR OBBY,

I THANK you for your letter, because there are manifest signs in it of your endeavouring to excel yourself, and by consequence to please me. You have succeeded in both respects, and will always succeed, if you think it worth your while to consider what you write, and to whom, and let nothing, though of a trifling nature, pass through your pen negligently; get but the way of writing correctly and justly, time and use will teach you to write readily afterwards; not but that too much care may give a stiffness to your style, which ought, in all letters, by all means to be avoided. The turn of them should be always natural and easy, for they are an image of private and familiar conversation. I mention this with respect to the four or five first lines of yours, which have an air of poetry, and do therefore naturally resolve themselves into blank verses. I send you your letter again, that you yourself may now make the same observation. But you took the hint of that thought from a poem, and it is no wonder, therefore,

that you heightened the phrase a little, when you were expressing it. The rest is as it should be; and particularly there is an air of duty and sincerity, that if it comes from your heart, is the most acceptable present you can make me. With these good qualities, an incorrect letter would please me, and without them the finest thoughts and language would make no lasting impression upon me. The great Being says, you know,—*My son, give me thy heart*, implying, that without it all other gifts signify nothing. Let me conjure you, therefore, never to say any thing, either in a letter, or common conversation, that you do not think, but always to let your mind and your words go together on the most trivial occasions. Shelter not the least degree of insincerity under the notion of a compliment, which, as far as it deserves to be practised by a man of probity, is only the most civil and obliging way of saying what you really mean; and whoever employs it otherwise, throws away truth for breeding; I need not tell you how little his character gets by such an exchange.

I say not this as if I suspected that in any part of your letter you intended to write what was proper, without any regard to what was true; for I am resolved to believe that you were in earnest, from the beginning to the end of it, as much as I am, when I tell you, that I am,
Your loving father, &c.

REFERENCES to the PLAN of the Island and Fortifications of GOREE.

1. Fort St. Francis.—2. Court belonging to it.—3. Governor's house.—4. Guard room.—5. Kitchen.—6. Magazine.—7. Officers quarters, with the chapel at the end, and magazines.—8. The slave booth.—9. Soldiers huts.—10. Stair case.—11. Entrance of the fort.—12. A cannon to defend it.—13. Landing place.—14. A barrier.—15. Places of ease.—16. Plan of fortifications.—17. Platform, six feet broad.—18. Ditch, ten feet wide.—19. A horse-shoe.—20. Garden.—21. Garden-lodge.—22. Bake-house.—23. Forge.—24. Burying-place.—25. Pidgeon-house fallen.—26. Little well, or cistern.—27. Great well, or cistern.—28. Fort St. Michael.—29. The court.—30. Guard-house, with two little magazines underneath.—31. The gate.—32. Powder-house.—33. A Horse-shoe.—34. Batteries.—35. Perpendicular rock.—36. Rocks hanging over the sea.—37. Rocks heaped one upon another.—38. Rocks even with the water.—39.

Necessary

Necessary well. — 40. Slave-booth, and necessary magazines. — 41. Court of the slave-booth. — 42. Convenient place for huts to lodge the free negroes. — 43. Huts of the Bambarras, and necessary well. — 44. Plan of a pier.

N. B. The places marked with a + A seem to be only planned out, or projected.

From the MONITOR. Feb. 17.

"THERE are those, I am ashamed to say that they are Englishmen, Mr. Monitor, who gnash their teeth at the sun, and tell him, *How they bate his beams*; who pine in corners over the glory of their country; and who, like the three hags in Macbeth, hold midnight revels, and contrive how they shall meet again when the burly burly is done. Could you believe now, Mr. Monitor, that there existed an Englishman, who in his heart lamented that blessed spirit of union, which in this day of danger has given nerves and strength to government, and without the continuance of which, it is not in the power of human wisdom to establish us, even on a safe foundation? Are there any number of men, who have contributed to promote this union? who with a great and becoming spirit have sacrificed every private consideration, every private prejudice to publick safety and publick honour? the honest heart, Mr. Monitor, applauds them; the patriot honours them, and excites them to perseverance.

Is there a man then, an Englishman I mean, so very trifling, or so very factious and corrupt, as to think, such a union, and such men, the fit and proper subject of ridicule. Yet the following piece, which was first slipped into every hand in London in manuscript, and is now slipped into print, proves to you that there is such a man. I hope there is but one such: And when I find there is one, I am glad to tell you that he is the same, who has lately published an elaborate treatise, to prove the necessity of corruption in the governors of a free country, and who has publickly exercised his great talent for ridicule against those, who have been attempting to revive a military spirit in a great, and once warlike people; yet a people, who by the corruption of the great were so enervated, as to be actually over-run, a few years since, by a handful of banditti; and who on a false alarm of a few flat-bottomed boats coming from France to attack them, fell on their knees, and held up their naked hands to the landgrave of Hesse Cassel for protection.

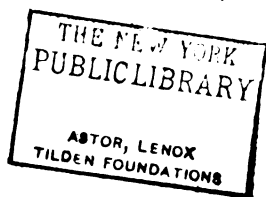
Yet nothing appeared a fitter subject of ridicule to this honest, worthy gentleman, than the attempt to revive, in this people, the spirit of their ancestors, and instruct them in the principles of self-defence.

Pray Mr. Monitor, give this worthy man the satisfaction of seeing his simile made still more publick in your paper. Let all England see his work: 'Tis pity they could not see the author too standing — where he ought to stand. I cannot help thinking, that he would make a pretty companion to the famous Dr. Sh—re; nor does it seem unfit that he, who libels his king, and he, who libels his country, should share the same fate. Yet I do not mean to set him on the pillory as a thief, though he deserves it; for he has stolen his whole SMILE from one of Swift's *Intelligencers*. You will there find, in the neat and compact style of that true master of ridicule, about six or seven couplets, containing all the wit, which this spinning poet has worked into his whole piece. But that is not all: Though he had cunning enough to steal the wit, he had not the judgment to use it.

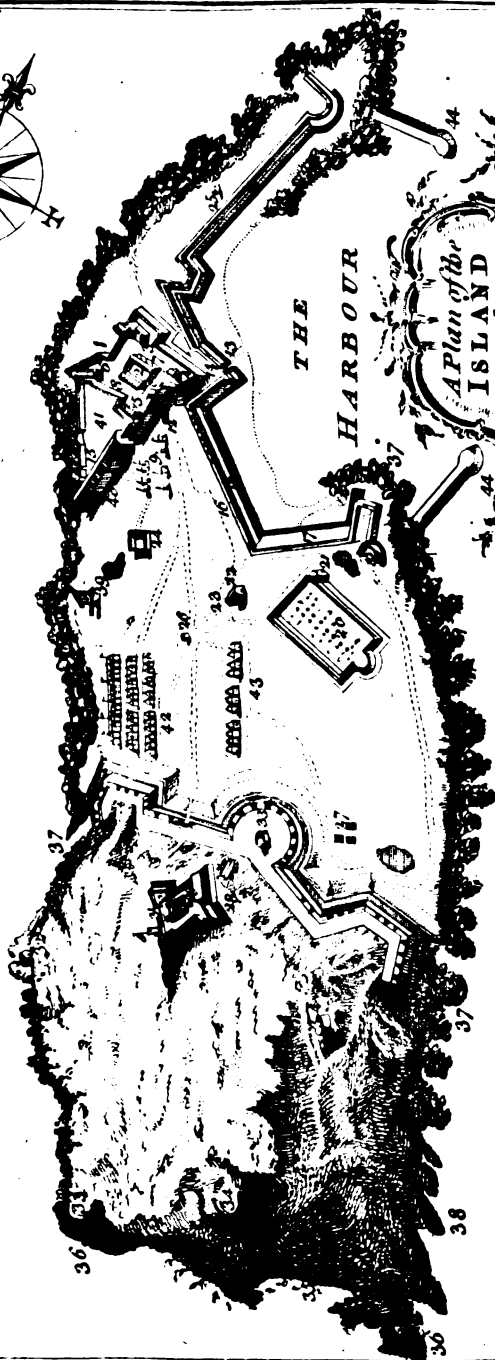
Swift's is a moral as well as a witty piece. He describes a man of honest principles elected into p—t on the country interest, who, by degrees, is won over to sell himself for a pension to a corrupt minister, and to become the supporter of every scandalous and profligate measure. And then he compares such a man to a raw country girl, who by degrees is corrupted, and at last turns common prostitute.

The comparison is elegant, the moral sound. Therefore, says our judicious poet-raster, those, who by reason and eloquence are won over from unjust prejudices to support what is right, are like an innocent girl, who is drawn in to offend against the principles of virtue and modesty; till at last she sins without fear or shame. Where is the moral of this fable? or had he forgot all morality? He certainly has reduced himself to an unhappy dilemma. Either he must support his moral, by saying that, what the gentlemen of the tory race are by reason won over to approve, is wicked and profligate, which, if I guess the man right, he will not be permitted to say; or else he must justify to morality the town notions, that a young girl may be won over by reason to sin without fear or shame. The latter may be a principle worthy his pen.

However, give his simile to the publick, Mr. Monitor! and present the author with



ATLANTIC OCEAN



A Plan of the
ISLAND
and
FORTIFICATIONS
of
GOREE.
on the Coast of
AFRICA.

Scale of 1320 feet or 1/4 British Mile.



with the fragment you will find under it. Such a little poet does not excite the indignation of *virtue*, and merits no worse punishment than what the pillory, or ribaldry like his own, can inflict.

A SIMILE.

CORINNA, in the country bred,
Harbour'd strange notions in her head,
Notions in town quite out of fashion :
Such as that love's a dang'rous passion,
That virtue is the maiden's jewel.
And to be safe, she must be cruel.

Thus arm'd she'd long secur'd her honour
From all assaults yet made upon her,
Had scratch'd th' impetuous captain's hand,
Had torn the lawyer's gown and hand,
And gold refus'd from knights and squires
To bribe her to her own desires :
For, to say truth, she thought it hard,
To be of pleasures thus debar'd,
She saw by others freely tasted,
So pouted, pin'd, grew pale, and wasted :
Yet, notwithstanding her condition,
Continu'd firm in opposition.

At length a troop of horse came down,
And quarter'd in a neighb'ring town ;
The cornet he was tall and young,
And had a most bewitching tongue.
They saw and lik'd : The siege begun :
Each hour he some advantage won.
He ogled first ;—she turn'd away ;—
But met his eyes the following day :
Then her reluctant hand he seizes,
That soon she gives him, when he pleases ;
Her ruby lips he next attacks :—
She struggles ;—in a while she smacks :
Her snowy breast he then invades ;—
That yields too, after some parades ;
And of that fortress once posses'd,
He quickly masters all the rest.
*No longer now a dupe to fame,
She smothered or resists her flame,
But loves without, or fear, or shame.*

So have I seen the Tory race
Long in the pouts, for want of place,
Never in humour, never well,
Wishing for what they dar'd not tell,
Their heads with country notions fraught,
Notions in town not worth a goat,
These tenets all reluctant quit,
And step by step at last submit
To reason, eloquence, and P. I. T.

At first to *Hanover* a *plum*
Was sent ;—They said—A trivial sum,
But if he went one tittle further,
They vow'd and swore, they'd cry out
murder ;
Ere long a larger sum is wanted ;
They pish'd and frown'd—but still they **H**
granted :

He push'd for more, and more agen—
Well—money's better sent, than men :
Here virtue made another stand.—
No—not a man shall leave the land.
What ?—not one regiment to *Emden* ?
They start—but now they're fairly hem'd in :

February, 1759.

These soon, and many more are sent ;—
They're silent—Silence gives consent.
Our troops they now can plainly see,
May Britain guard in *Germany* :
The *Hanoverians*, *Hessians*, *Prussians* ;
Are paid t'oppose the *French* and *Russians* :
Nor scruple they with truth to say,
A They're fighting for *America* :
No more they make a fiddle-faddle
About an *Hessian* horse, or saddle ;
No more of continental measures,
No more of wasting *British* treasures ;
Ten millions, and a vote of credit—
'Tis right—He can't be wrong, who did it :
B They're fairly fous'd o'er head and ears,
And cur'd of all their rustick fears.

Who it was that the writer of the following tale had described in those lines, which are, it seems, lost, it may be hard to say ; but perhaps some of your readers, who are skill'd in modern history, may point out, *who is the man*.

DOLL COMMON. A FRAGMENT.

So, lost to sense of shame and duty,
Doll came to town to sell her beauty :
Celia her friend with heart-felt pain,
D Had preach'd up virtue's lore in vain :
In vain she try'd each winning art ;
For *Doll* had lewdness in her heart.
Thus bent to be a sordid whore,
She knock'd at prostitution's door.
• • awoke, and let her in,
And stroak'd her cheek, and chuck'd her chin ;
E While far from whimpers, sobs, or weeping,
Doll curt'ried, and was soon in keeping :
Now in *Hyde-Park* she flaunts by day,
At night she flutters at the play.
This keeper, and a second dy'd ;
Now *Doll* is humbled in her pride.
At length she comes upon the town ;
F First palms a guinea, then a crown ;
Nay, slander says, that underhand,
The forlorn wretch would walk the *Strand* ;
Till grown the scorn of man and woman,
A pot of beer would buy *Doll Common*.

Mean time, deep smit with honest flame,
Celia espous'd a youth of fame ;
From the chaste bed fair issue sprung ;
G With peals of joy the country rung :
Again the matron pregnant grown,
Now hastens to lye-in, in town.
There, near the Park, *Doll Common* found her,
(Her little fatfully around her)
Then *Doll* began—So modest Miss !
Is all your prud'ry come to this ?
Why, by your apron's round, I see,
Your e'en a strumpet rank, like me :
" Quite car'd of all your rustick fears,
" And fairly fous'd o'er head and ears."
Coy simpering maids I find can sin :
For shame, your belly's at your chin :
In spite of all your virtuous lore,
You're now become an artful whore.

N

Fair

Fair *Celia's* cheek a blush o'er spread;
 And thus with calm disdain she said:
 That love possesses me, 'tis true;
 Yet heaven be prais'd! I am not you:
 "My head's with country rations fraught,
 "Notions (to you) not worth a great."
 Aided by ev'ry virtuous art,
 A gen'rous youth has won my heart.
 Yet never did I yield my charms,
 Till honour led me to his arms.
 My charms I never basely sold;
 I am no prostitute for gold;
 On my own rents I liv'd before,
 Nor has my *William* added more.
 Wealth is our scorn; our humble labours
 Aim but to serve, or save our neighbours.
 See—heaven has blest our chaste embrace;
 Behold this little smiling race,
 The offspring of an honest bed;—
 Here, *Seregal*, hold up your head:
 This tawny boy, his parents boast,
 Shall bring us gold from *Africk's* coast:
 And mark these twins of *Indian* men,
 This *Louisbourg*, and that *Duquesne*:
 Their bold and honest looks preface,
 They'll be our comfort in old age.
 And if the babe that swells my womb,
 To a propitious birth shall come,
 O'erjoy'd I'll bless the happy day,
 And call our child *America*.

Thus *Celia* spake with modest grace,
 But rage deform'd the harlot's face:
 Her fiery eyes began to roll,
 A hag in look, a fiend in soul:
 And now she vomits forth the din
 Of oyster-wenchies drunk with gin.
 Nay, rumour scruples not to tell ye,
 The strumpet kick'd the matron's belly;
 Of the fair coming birth afraid;
 For black abortion was her trade.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
 MAGAZINE.

S I R,

THE conversation about Portugal and Portuguese affairs, being almost general, I take the liberty to send you a summary account of the rise of the present family to the throne, which will, no doubt, be very pleasing to your readers. I must premise, that upon don Sebastian's being slain, in his mad expedition to Africa, in 1557, don Henry, his uncle, a cardinal, the only male of the family, succeeded him, and reigned 17 months. Upon his demise, Philip II. of Spain, who if he had not a better title than the then duke of Braganza, had a longer sword, conquered the kingdom, and it groined under the Spanish yoke, during the reigns of his son and grandson.

I am, &c.

IN the year 1640, when Margaret of Savoy, dutchess of Mantua, governed Portugal, with the title of vice-queen; but when Vafconcellos, a Portuguese in the Spanish interest, a creature of Olivarez, and

secretary of state, ruled, in her name, with uncontrouled authority, and made the yoke of bondage still more severely felt by his countrymen, from the unnatural hand that inflicted their miseries. It was in this memorable year, that some new imposts being laid upon the inhabitants of Evora, they rose in a tumultuous manner, driven by mere despair, exclaimed against the Spanish government, and declared they would die to procure the throne for their beloved duke of Braganza. This greatly alarmed the Spanish ministry, who now began to see their error, in suffering a prince of his pretensions to live in the heart of a country which had been so lately conquered. Olivarez, therefore, practised every art, to persuade and lay him under a necessity of repairing to Madrid, by proposing several advantages and honours for him, and even remitting money to bear his expences, when the cautious duke, amongst other excuses, urg'd his inability to take that journey, in a manner befitting his rank, from the scantiness of his finances.

Olivarez more and more alarmed at the duke's still repeated delays, began, in reality, to think he was consulting measures detrimental to his master's interest; but, knowing the love the Portuguese bore him, would not use force to bring him to Madrid, contenting himself with several politick schemes, which he did not doubt would answer his purpose. To bring which about Olivarez bestowed new marks of confidence on him, made him general in chief in Portugal, ordering him to visit all the fortresses in the kingdom, and to report the state of them, and remitted him a large sum to defray the expence of his tour. He sent, at the same time, orders to the governors of those places, that upon any favourable opportunity, they should secure the duke's person, and forthwith convey him into Spain. The duke, from this great confidence reposed in him, very naturally suspected some treachery was intended, and therefore wrote letters full of acknowledgment to Olivarez; put his friends into all vacant places of trust, employed part of the Spanish money in gaining new creatures, and (imagining some mischief against him) never visited any fort, without such a crowd of attendants, as made it impossible for the governors to execute their orders; and, in short, began now to pave the way for ascending the throne. He did every thing to ingratiate himself with the people and the army. Pinto Ribeiro, comptroller of his household, an artful, diligent, and watchful

man, and formed by nature for great designs, became the principal agent in the now projected revolution: He managed so cunningly with all such as were disaffected to the present government, that without bringing his master's name in question, and seeming to do and say every thing as from himself, the good friend of Portugal, and the patriot, he worked

worked so upon all ranks, that he soon brought a sufficient number of able hands into a conspiracy to raise the duke to the throne. Amongst these were the archbishop of Lisbon, don Miguel d'Almeida, don Antonio d'Almeida, don Lewis his son, don Lewis d'Acugna, Mello lord Ranger, don George his brother, Pedro Mendoza, don Roderigo de Saa, and many other noble personages, who mourned over the calamities of their country.

Three of these worthy Portuguese were deputed to offer the duke the throne. They found, by his manner of speech and behaviour, he would not engage in their plot, without a certain prospect of succeeding, and that he would only give his consent to the execution thereof, whenever it should be ripe for it. In this crisis of affairs, the duke consulted his wife, a princess of great spirit, of the family of Medina Sidonia, whose advice determined him to become a sovereign.

After various plans had been debated between the conspirators, and after much wavering and irresolution on the duke's side, who was, over and over again, confirmed in his designs, by the dutches and Pinto, the conspirators fixed upon Saturday, Dec. 1, 1640, for the important day when they were to put a period to the slavery of their country. Mustering their forces, they found they could depend upon 150 gentlemen (heads of families) with their servants and tenants, and about 200 substantial citizens, who could bring with them a considerable number of inferior workmen.

Betimes in the morning, of this memorable day, the conspirators were furnished with arms, and, what was amazing, amongst such numbers of people of different ranks and stations, not one forfeited his word; but all were punctual at the rendezvous. Being arrived near the palace, when the clock struck eight, a pistol, the appointed signal, was fired by Pinto. One party immediately fell upon the German guard, and cut them in pieces; another defeated and disarmed the Spanish guard, at a place before the palace, called the Fort. Pinto, with a third party, forced into Vasconcellos's apartment, and found him hid under a heap of papers in a press. Don Roderigo de Saa, shot him through the head, several others of the conspirators stabbed him, and then threw him out of the window, crying, *Liberty! Liberty! The tyrant is dead! Long live Don John, king of Portugal!* The mob shouted, and mangled the body by a thousand indignities, every one being willing to shew his hatred of this instrument of oppression. The fourth party seized the vice-queen, and made her a prisoner, crying out, *Long live Don John, king of Portugal!* The rest of the Spaniards in the palace were all soon secured, as well as the sea officers (who were on shore) and whose ships lay in the harbour. Those who were released from prison, where they had

been confined by the Spanish ministers, formed a strong and resolute body, in behalf of the conspiracy. They then forced the vice-queen to send an order for the delivery of the citadel, which the pusillanimous governor immediately obeyed. Afterwards they took the three Spanish galleons in the harbour, and, in fine, the duke of Braganza made a publick entry into Lisbon, amidst the joyful acclamations of all ranks of people, and the whole kingdom soon after declared in his favour, driving the Castilians out of their confines, and proclaiming the duke of Braganza: so that, in less than a fortnight, except those in custody, not a Spaniard was left in the kingdom. On Dec. 15, his majesty was crowned, and the grandees and clergy took the oath of allegiance to him. The Portuguese of the Indies, Africa, and Brazil, soon followed the example of their mother-country, and revolted from the Spaniards. And thus this mighty revolution was effected, and John IV. seated on the throne of his ancestors. Though it was near a year in projecting, and the secret most of that time in the hands of above 200 persons, it was never known to the court of Spain till it was too late to prevent the execution of it. King John suppressed all plots and conspiracies formed against him, and supported himself on the throne, against all the power of Spain. He reigned 16 years, being esteemed a good prince, and an encourager of learning. He left two sons behind him, and a daughter, the infanta Catherine, afterwards married to Charles II. king of Great Britain.

E Alphonso VI. his eldest son, succeeded to the throne, who was deposed, and succeeded by his brother Peter II. who, in 1716, was succeeded by John V. his son, the father of his present most faithful majesty, who came to the crown in 1750, and on Jan. 9, 1728-9, married Mary-Anne-Victoria, infanta of Spain, who was first betrothed to the present king of France, at four years of age, but sent back into Spain, by the duke of Orleans, the regent of France. They have issue four daughters, viz. Maria-Francisca, princess of Beira, born Dec. 17, 1734. — Maria-Anna, born Oct. 8, 1756. — Maria-Francisca, born Sept. 21, 1739. — Maria-Francisca-Benedictina, born July 25, 1746. His majesty has a brother alive, don Pedro, infant of Portugal, born June 5, 1717; and two uncles, viz. don Antonio, born March 15, 1695, and don Emanuel, born August 3, 1697.

H It may be remarked, that the duke d'Aveiro, a grandee, of the blood royal, an ancestor of the unfortunate duke d'Aveiro, was nominated by several of the conspirators to be their king, upon throwing off the Spanish yoke, but the majority declared for the duke of Braganza. (See an account of the conspiracy, &c. at p. 86.)

Sung by Mr. LOWE in TAMERLANE.

To thee, Oh! gentle sleep a—long Is
owing all our peace; By thee our joys are heighten'd shown, By
thee our sor—rows cease.

2.
The nymph whose hand by fraud or force,
Some tyrant has possess'd;
By thee obtaining a divorce,
In her own choice is blest.

3.
Oh! stay, Arpasia bids thee stay,
The sadly weeping fair;

Conjures thee not to lose in day,
The object of her care.

4.
To grasp whose pleasing form she sought;
That motion chanc'd her sleep:
Thus by ourselves are oft'nest wrought,
The griefs for which we weep.

R E B U S.

TWO words by schoolmen undefin'd,
Yet often us'd—then call to mind,
What makes proud Frenchmen suppliant bow;
What furrows o'er the pensive brow;
What best will want and hardship bear;
What fribbles have no right to wear;
What gracefully few men can make;
Of these th' initial letters take;
And add one third of what extends,
Relief to absent lovers! friends!
And when they aptly are conjoin'd,
A wealthy pop'lous place you'll find.

H—Y.

Monf. Brocks à son Lit.

THEATRE des ris et des pleurs:
Lit! où je nais et où je meurs—
Tu nous fais voir combien vixins
Sont nos plaisirs et nos chagrins.

I M I T A T E D.

THOU bed! in which I first began
To be that various creature, man;
And, when again the fates decree,
The place where I must cease to be:

When sickness comes, to whom I fly,
To sooth my pain and close my eye:
When cares surround me, where I weep;
Or lose them all in balmy sleep:
When sore with labour, whom I court,
And to thy downy breast resort:
Where too ecstasick joys I find,
When deigns my Delia to be kind;
And full of love, in all her charms
Thou giv'st the fair one to my arms:
The center thou! where joy and pain
Disease and rest alternate reign!
Instructive emblem of mankind,
In whom these opposites are join'd:
Oh! if within thy little space
So many different scenes have place,
Lessons as useful shalt thou teach
As sages dictate, churchmen preach:
And man, convinc'd by thee alone,
This great important truth shall own,
That thin partitions do divide
The bounds where good and ill reside;
That nought is perfect here below,
But bliss still borders upon woe.

A NEW MINUET.



Poetical ESSAYS in FEBRUARY, 1759.

The Progress of POETRY. By Mrs. M—.

UNIQUE, how shall I the search begin,
Or paint with artless hand the awful
scene? [tread,

Through paths divine with steps adventurous
And trace the muses to their fountain head?

Ye sacred Nine, your mighty aid impart,
Assist my numbers and enlarge my heart!
Direct my lyre, and tune each trembling
string,

While POETRY's exalted charms I sing;
How, free as air, her strains spontaneous move,
Kindle to rage, or melt the soul to love:
How the first emanations dawn'd, disclose,
And where, great source of verse, bright
Phœbus first arose.

Where nature warmth and genius has de-
ny'd, [ply'd,
In vain are art's stiff, languid pow'rs ap-
plied: Unforc'd the muses smile, above controul;
No art can tune the inharmonious soul,
Some rules 'tis true, unerring you may cull,
And void of life be regularly dull:

Correctly flat may flow each study'd rhyme,
And each low period indolently chime.
A common ear perhaps, a vulgar heart,
Such lays may please, the labour'd work of
art!

Far other strains delight the polish'd mind,
The ear well judging and the taste refin'd.
To blend in heavenly numbers ease and fire
An Addison will ask, a Pope require:
Genius alone, can force like their's bestow,
As stars, unconscious of their brightness,
glow.

Hail Greece! from whence the spark ethe-
rial came [flame.
That wide o'er earth diffus'd its sacred
There the first laurel form'd a deathless
shade,

And sprung immortal for thy HOMER's head.
There the great bard the rising wonder
wrought [thought;
And plac'd the Iliad in his boundless
By no mean steps to full perfection grew,
But burst at once resurgent to the view.

Who can unmov'd the warm description read,
Where the wing'd shaft repels the bounding
 fleet?

Where the torn spoils of the repacious war
With shocking pomp adorn the victor's car!
When from some hostile arm dismiss'd the
 reed

On the mark'd foe directs its thirsty speed,
Such strength, such action strikes our eager
 fight,

We view and shudder at its fatal sight;
We hear the straiten'd yew recoiling start,
And see thro' air glide swift the whizzing
 dart.

When higher themes a bolder strain demand,
Life waits the poet's animating hand:
There, where majestic to the sanguin'd
 field

Stern Ajax stalks behind his seven fold shield;
Or where, in polish'd arms severely bright,
Slides dreadful issues to the sight:

With martial ardour breaths each kindling
 page,

The direful havock and unbounded rage,
The clash of arms tumultuous from afar,
And all that fires the hero's soul to war.

Bold PINDAR next, with matchless force
 and fire,

Divinely careles, wak'd the sounding lyre,
Unbound by rule, he urg'd each vig'rous
 lay,

And gave his mighty genius room to play:
The Grecian games employ his daring strings,
In numbers rapid as the race he sings.

Mark, Muse, the conscious shade and vo-
 cal grove, [love,
Where SAPPHO tun'd her melting voice to
While echo each harmonious strain return'd,
And with the soft complaining Lesbian
 mourn'd. [laid,

With roses crown'd, on flow'rs supinely
ANACREON next the sprightly lyre essay'd;
In light fantastick measures beat the ground,
Or dealt the mirth inspiring juice around.
No care, no thought the careful trifler knew,
But mark'd with bliss each moment as it
 flew.

[To be continued.]

On the Defeat at TICONDEROGA, or CARILONG.
By a Lady in America.

Neglected long had lain my useles lyre,
And heart-felt grief repress the poet's
 fire;

But rous'd, by dire alarms of wasting war,
Again, O Muse, the solemn dirge prepare,
And join the widow's, orphan's, parent's
 tear.

Unwept, unsung, shall Britain's chiefs re-
 main;

Doom'd in this stranger clime to bleed in vain?
Here a last refuge hapless Braddock found,
When the grim savage gave the deadly wounds:
Ah! hide Monongahel, thy hateful head
(Still as thy waves roll near the injur'd dead)
On whose gore-moisten'd banks the num-
 rous slain,

Now spring in vegetative life again,

Whilst their wan ghosts at night's dark glooms
 prevail

Murmur to whistling winds the mournful
Cease, cease, ye grisly forms, nor wail the
 past

Lo! a new scene of death exceeds the last;
Th' unpurpled fields of Carilong survey
Rich with the spoils of one disastrous day!
BOLD to the charge the ready vet'ran flood
And thrice repell'd, as oft the fight renew'd
Till (life's warm current drain'd) they
 funk in blood.

Uncheck'd their ardor, unallay'd their fire,
See Beaver, Proby, Rutherford expire;
Silent Britannia's tardy thunder lay

While clouds of Gallick smoke obscur'd the
 day.

Th' intrepid race nurs'd on the mountain's
O'er-leap the mound, and dare th' astonish'd
 foe

Whilst Albion's sons (mow'd down in ranks)
Their much lov'd country's wrongs, nor feel
 their own;

Chearless they hear the drum (discordant)
And with slow motion sullenly retreat.

But where wert thou, oh! first in martial
 fame,

Whose early cares distinguish'd praises claim,
Who ev'ry welcome toil didst gladly share
And taught th' enervate warrior want to
 bear;

Illustrious Howe! whose ev'ry deed confess,
The patriot wish that fill'd thy gen'rous breast:
Alas! too swift t' explore the hostile land
Thou dy'dst sad victim to an ambush band,
Nor e'er this hour of wild confusion view'd
Like Braddock, falling in the pathless wood;
Still near the spot where thy pale corpse is
 laid

May the fresh laurel spread its amplest
Still may thy name be utter'd with a sigh,
And the big drop swell ev'ry grateful eye;
Oh! would each leader who deplores thy
 fate

Thy zeal and active virtues emulate,
Soon should proud Carilong be humbled low
Nor Montcalm's self, prevent th' avenging
 blow.

To BELINDA on her crowning the Author with
 Laurel.

— Et mihi delphica Lauro
Ginge volens Melpomene coronam. Hor.

WHILE you Belinda, fan the poet's
 fire

And bid the youth to laurel'd fame aspire;
While brilliant eyes with dazzling lustre
 shine,

Melt without art, and pierce without design;
While on your cheeks the blush of roses
 glows,

While on your neck the silver lilly blows;
While taintless innocence your bosom sways,
And bliss-rapt virtue beams her radiant rays;
Say, shall the hard the grateful lay refuse,
While wit and beauty crown the happy muse?

To you may science all her charms dispense,
And what time robs from beauty add to sense.
When age shall plow deep furrows o'er your
face,
Languish each glance, and wither ev'ry grace;
When from your cheeks each roseate bloom
shall fly,
When love shall cease to frolic in your eye;
Unfading worth shall flourish in your breast,
Till death shall wait you to eternal rest;
E'en after death your fame shall verdant bloom,
And never dying laurels grace your tomb.

M. M.

*The following Lines are to be inscribed on the
Grave Stone of John Becket, of Chalkleton
Church Yard, Oxon, who died Jan. 21, 1759,
aged 33.*

COULD grateful love recall the fleeting
breath,
Or chaste affection sooth relentless death,
Then had this stone ne'er claim'd a social
tear
Nor read to thoughtless youth a lesson here.

M. M.

Epitaph on a Country Gentleman.

HERE lies an honest man without pre-
tence

To more than prudence, and to common sense.
Who knew no vanity, disguise, nor art,
Who spoke no language foreign to his heart;
Diffusive, as the light, his bounty spread,
Cloath'd were the naked, and the hungry fed.
These be his honours! honours that dis-
claim [same:
The blazon'd 'scutcheon, and the herald's
For these shall boast defiance to the grave,
Where spite of Anstis, rots the garter'd
knave;

To meaner titles soar superior far,
And leave to lordlings coronet and star;
Give life and immortality to clay,
Honours! which kings can't give, nor time
decay.

On HAPPINESS.

O Happiness where's thy resort?
Amidst the splendor of a court?
Or dost thou more delight to dwell
With humble hermit in his cell,
In search of truth? Or dost thou rove
Thro' Plato's academic grove?
Or else with Epicurus gay,
Laugh at the fables mortals play;
Or with the graces dost thou lead
The sportive dance along the mead?
Or in Bellona's bloody car,
Exult amidst the scenes of war?
No more ill search, no more ill mind thee
Far fugitive:—I cannot find thee!

*An excellent Satire has lately made its Appear-
ance levelled at those malevolent Beings who are
miserable themselves and rejoice at the Misfor-
tunes of others. It is entitled, The Beldames.
We shall extract some Passages from it.*

HAIL, happy beldames! yours those
joys,
Which time, nor accident destroys.

** This stone is to be erected by the person to whom he was seen to be married.*

Sickness and cares your bliss dilate,
And pain but whets your lust of hate.

The flow'r of youth will soon decay,
Health, beauty, pleasure, fade away:
Sharp sorrows sting the breast humane,
And hopes are false, and wishes vain:
But hence your joys eternal flow,
Their source exhaustless, human woe.
For you fierce war high piles his dead,
Disease thick strews her squalid bed;
Famine and plagues their myriads sweep,
And tempests lash th' all-whelming deep.
The fiery meteors hear your call,
And houses blaze, and temples fall."

"By no degree, no sex defin'd,
Their virtues stamp the beldame kind.
Who cringe and slander, sting and fawn,
In rage, or lace, in fur, or lawn;
Whether in periwigs or pinners,
If Whitfield's faints or Arthur's sinners;
If now the scold at Wapping flames,
Or flaunts a dutchess at St James';
Alike if they revile or flatter,
(Who lie in praise, will lie in satire)
All the foul sisterhood compose,
All those, and all resembling those.

But some, in hoary age's train,
By sixty winters chill'd in vain,
With hearts that melt, and nerves that feel,
Display a breast unarm'd with steel.
How few are these! and of the few
Good heav'n has seiz'd on Montagu.
Germain yet lives, nor half reveal'd,
Her bounties more than half conceal'd.
And should I add another name,
Blushing she flies pursuing some.
For such is virtue's awkward pride,
Scarce more intent to give than hide.
Peace to all such in silent state,
So few scarce worth the beldame's hate.

'Tis not enough that nature's plan
To cares, to death predestines man;
That e'en those few, we happy call,
Bend to the gen'ral doom of all,
While bliss, a scanty portion, flows
Mixt in the stream of bitter woes:
Not one escapes the beldame's hate,
Great leveller to one estate."

"Some spotless name their rage demands,
The name rebelling thro' the bands;
Some holy sage of faintest life,
A virgin pure, a faithful wife,
And you, who dauntless dar'd to brave
The ruthless foe and threat'ning wave,
Vainly you 'scap'd th' unequal fight;
Deep yawns the gulph of deadlier spight;
There plung'd—th' insatiate beldames roar,
And the wide ruin gapes for more.

Where trees their mantling foliage spread,
And roses bend their blooming head,
Ye, virgins, tread with cautious feet,
And cautious pluck the tempting sweet:
There lurks the snake with speckled crest;
There broods the toad with bloated breast;
With poisons dire the reptiles fill'd,
From Heav'n's transparent dews distill'd.
—But O! more wary trace the maze,
Where youth in frolic pastime plays:

There

Therethread the spight swoln beldame's wrath,
Glancing thro' pleasures flow'ry path,
And subtle drawing foul offence
From the chaste breath of innocence.

Or should the tender bosom yield
Transpiers'd thro' honour's frailer shield;
O virtue smooth thy brow austere,
Accept the penitential tear:
Raife the fall'n mourner from the ground,
And pour sweet mercy o'er his wound;
Nor join these furies in their chase,
Nor drive her 'midst that hellish race.
Angels shall hear the suppliant voice,
And beldames howl, and Heaven rejoice,

Let the obdurate stoic's pride
Climb the steep mountain's craggy side;
Where far remote from mortal ken
Virtue usurps the tiger's den,
And scowling on the crowd below
Nor feels nor pities human woe.
Let holy zeal, with frantick mein,
And haggard look and garb obscene,
Spurn ev'ry gift the Heavens dispense
And pine in sullen abstinence;
Yet drink with eager ears and eyes
The tortur'd wretches agonies.

Hence hell-born fiends! nor dare bely
The seraph with indulgent eye:
Whence science beams eternal day,
Enlight'ning millions with her ray:
Whence arts their genial influence spread
O'er smiling nature's teeming bed;
Whence bounty with extended hand
Scatters her blessings o'er the land;
And love the universal soul,
Pervades, unites, inspires the whole.

So virtue dwelt, celestial guest,
O Lonsdale! in thy spotless breast.
Tho' pure as Heav'n from moral stain,
Tho' torn with unrelenting pain,
'Twas thine for others woes to melt,
And pardon frailties never felt.
While youth thy gayer converse sought,
And age instructed heard and thought.

And thou, my friend, for such my claim,
And such my best my dearest fame,
Tho' time with shrivell'd fingers throws
Thick o'er thy head unmingled snows,
Still in that eye the spark divine
Shall with unfading lustre shine;
Still flow the stream of copious sense
Clear as in Attick eloquence.

So thro' the meadows silver bed,
With lillies and with snow-drops spread,
Far honour'd Thames, our Britain's pride,
Majestick rolls his chrystal tide,
Where many an ancient brook distils
Its wealth in tributary rills.

And in the happy social hour
Well sav'd from state, and cares, and pow'r,
Long may I come a welcome guest
To share the treasures of that breast,
Where spleen ne'er rankled at the heart,
Nor malice lodg'd her rusty dart."

A Morning Soliloquy on Deafness.

NATURE. thy genial voice I hear,
Which wakes the morn and me,
And seems to strike upon my ear,
Tho' deaf to all but thee:

To me the hours in silence roll away,
No musick greets the dawn, or mourns the
close of day.

To me the sky-lark pois'd aloft
In silence seems to play;
And hail no more in warbling soft
The rising dawn of day;
For me in vain they swell their liquid throats,
Contemplative I muse, nor heed their jo-
cund notes.

To me the shepherd pipes in vain,
In vain the milk-maid sings;
Lost are the bleatings of the plain,
The gurgling of the springs:
No more I hear the nightingale complain,
When to the moon she chaunts her sad love-
labour'd strain.

And when with me Lucinda strays
Along the breezy grove,
In transport on her charms I gaze,
And think the talks of love:
Ah cease, dear maid, to talk of love in vain:
Thy smiles alone to me the voice of love
explain.

Pygmalion thus, when he survey'd
The work his hand had form'd,
Enamour'd, wish'd to see the maid
With mutual passion warm'd;
And as he woo'd, his ear he oft inclin'd,
Whilst yet no voice of love reliev'd his anx-
ious mind.

Whence these complaints? methinks e'en now
The voice of reason cries,
Dispel the gloom that clouds thy brow,
Suppress thy heaving sighs:
What fate decrees 'tis folly to bewail,
Weigh then the good and ill in wisdom's e-
qual scale.

No more in friendship's thin disguise
Shall flatt'ry sooth thy ear;
Experienc'd kindness makes thee wise
To know the friend sincere:
No more shalt thou attend to fashion's cries,
The taunts of jealous pride, or envy's
blasting lies.

No more shall now thy mind be tost
By ev'ry breath of praise;
No more thy reason shall be lost
In controversy's maze:
Thou safe thro' life's sequester'd vale shalt
go [crees to know.

And learn from nature's works, her wise de-
On *Good Humour. Written at Eton School, 1729.*

TELL me, ye sons of Phœbus, what is this
Which all admire; but few, too few possess?
A virtue 'tis to ancient maids unknown,
And prudes, who spy all faults except their own.
Lov'd and defended by the brave and wise,
Tho' knaves abuse it, and light fools despise.
Say, Windham, if 'tis possible to tell
What is the thing in which you most excell?
Hard is the question, for in all you please,
Yet sure good-nature is your noblest praise:
Secur'd by this your parts no envy move,
For none can envy him, whom all must love.
This magic pow'r can make e'en folly please,
'Tis to Pitt's genius adds a brighter grace,
And sweetens ev'ry charm in Cælia's face.

Monthly Chronologer.

Sheriffs appointed by his Majesty in Council, for the Year 1759, viz.



FOR Berks. Henry Plant, Esq;—Bedf. Dennis Farrer Hillersden, Esq;—Bucks. John Osborne, Esq;—Cumb. James Spedding, Esq;—Chesh. Samuel Harrison, Esq;—Camb. and Hunt. George Montgomery, Esq;—Cornw. Robert Lovell, Esq;—Devon. James Modiford Heywood, Esq;—Dorset. John Damer, Esq;—Derb. Gilbert Cheshire, Esq;—Essex. Jasper Kingman, Esq;—Glouc. Samuel Hayward, Esq;—Herts. Sir John Chapman, Bart.—Heref. James Broome, Esq;—Kent. Pyke, Buffar, Esq;—Leicest. Edward Palmer, Esq;—Linc. Joseph Dixon, Esq;—Monm. William Morgan, Esq;—Northumb. Abraham Dixon, Esq;—Northamp. William Payne King, Esq;—Norf. Richard Fuller, Esq;—Notting. John Whetham, Esq;—Oxfordsh. Anthony Hodges, Esq;—Rutl. Edw. Ward, Esq;—Shrop. Samuel Griffith, Esq;—Somer. Henry Powell, Esq;—Staff. Sir Nigel Gresley, Bart.—Suff. Sir John Rous, Bart.—Southamp. Thomas Hall, jun. Esq;—Surrey. Daniel Ponton, Esq;—Suff. John Margeson, Esq;—Warw. David Lewis, Esq;—Worcest. John Amplett, Esq;—Wilts. William Norris, Esq;—Yorksh. Charles Turner, Esq;—For South Wales: Brecon, Evan Hughes, Esq;—Carm. Arthur Jones, Esq;—Card. George Pryce, Esq;—Glam. Thomas Pryse, Esq;—Pemb. Thomas Jones, Esq;—Rada. David Stephens, Esq;—For North Wales: Angl. Robert Owen, Esq;—Carnarv. William Smith, Esq;—Denb. Hugh Clough, Esq;—Flint. John Williams, Esq;—Merion. Humphry Edwards, Esq;—Montgom. Geo. Mears, Esq;

Duchy-office, Feb. 3, 1759. His majesty was pleased to appoint Richard Whitehead, Esq; sheriff for the county Palatine of Lancaster.

Copy of a Letter from Capt. Barton, of the Litchfield Man of War, stranded on the Coast of Barbary, at a Place called Yeadare, about nine Leagues to the northward of Saffy, dated Dec. 4.*

"I am sorry to inform you, that, on the 29th of November, his Britannick majesty's ship Litchfield, of 50 guns, and 350 men, was cast away here. We have lost the first lieutenant, captain of marines, and his lieutenant, with several officers and seamen, amounting to the number of 130. There are of us on shore two of my lieutenants, and other officers and seamen, amounting to 220. It blew so hard when we came on shore, that the ship soon went to pieces, and

we could not save either provisions or any other necessaries. For these two days past, we have been on shore, we have subsisted on drowned sheep and hogs, and water and flour hardened on the fire. A great number of the men are lamed by the bruises received against the rocks by the violence of the surf. The poor sufferers were extremely ill used by the natives when they got on shore.

P. S. The Somerset, a transport with troops, and a bomb-ketch, which were in company with the Litchfield, are said to have shared the same fate."

The following odd accident happened on New-Year's day last: Several gentlemen being out a fox-hunting, unkenelled a fox near a place called Wellington, in Shropshire, and pursued him as far as the Clee-Hall, near Ludlow; upon which hill are a number of coal-pits, so that travellers are obliged to use much caution on some parts of the hill, for fear of falling in. Upon the top of this hill the hounds had the fox in view, almost tired, and close at his heels, when in the sight of numbers of sportsmen (who were obliged to keep off for fear of the pits) the fox threw himself into one of them, and the dogs being quite lost on the scent, no less than six couple of the foremost threw themselves after him; five of them were killed on the spot, and the rest much hurt. Several workmen were in the pit (which was near 60 yards deep) who were very much frightened at so unusual an affair.

SUNDAY, January 28.

A dreadful fire did considerable damage at Leith, in Scotland.

FRIDAY, February 2.

George Guest finished the walking of 1000 miles, which he had undertaken to walk in 28 days. He had 106 miles to walk the two last days, which he did with so little fatigue to himself, that he walked six miles in the last hour. He had till twelve o'clock at noon to do it in.

THURSDAY, 8.

At a court of common-council, at Guildhall, the vacancies in the several committees were filled up.

Mr. Beardmore was found guilty of a contempt of court, in not executing his office, as under sheriff, in the sentence of Dr. Shebbear. (See our last Vol. p. 648)

TUESDAY, 13.

Admiral Holmes sailed from Spithead, with four ships of the line and three frigates.

THURSDAY, 15.

Admiral Saunders sailed from Spithead, with nine ships of the line and six frigates.

FRIDAY, 16.

Being the Fast-day, it was kept in a becoming manner, and all the churches in the cities of London and Westminster were ex-

ceedingly crowded.—His majesty, the prince of Wales, the princess dowager, the duke, the princess Amelia, prince Edward, and princess Augusta, were at the chapel royal, and heard a sermon preached by Dr. Hall, from Isaiah, chap. i. verse 10.—The Right Rev. the lord bishop of St. Asaph preached before the Right Hon. house of peers, in the collegiate church of St. Peter's, Westminster, and took his text from the first chapter of Jeremiah, and the 19th verse.—As did also the Rev. Dr. Green before the Hon. house of commons, in St. Margaret's church, Westminster, and took his text from the 7th chapter of Ecclesiastes and 3d verse.—Dr. Wilson preached before the lord mayor and aldermen, at St. Paul's.

TUESDAY, 20.

At a general court, was a numerous meeting of the proprietors of the British Fishery, when it was resolved to carry on the fishery. A call of 2 per cent. on the stock subscribed was agreed to. The useless buffes and other stores, cordage, nets, salt, &c. were directed to be sold by the council; and it was left to their discretion to fit out as many buffes this year, as the call of 2 per cent. and the produce of the sale of buffes, &c. could conveniently furnish.

THURSDAY, 22.

Admiralty-office. Capt. Parker, of his majesty's ship the *Mountrague*, gives an account in his letter of the 18th instant. that on the 31st past, the said ship and *Deptford*, chased a French privateer, which the *Mountrague* took the next day. She is called the *Marquis de Marigny*, belonging to *Granville*, mounts 20 six pounders, and had 194 men on board, and was commanded by M. Le Crouse.

Capt. Parker also took on the 15th instant, a cutter privateer of Dunkirk, called *Le Hardi Mendiant*, commanded by Jean Meuleuaer, of eight six pounders, and 60 men.

Captain Graves, commander of his majesty's ship the *Unicorn*, has also taken on the 14th instant, the *Moras* privateer of St. Malo, carrying 22 guns and 202 men.

Captain Lendrick, commander of his majesty's ship the *Brilliant*, likewise gives an account of his taking, on the 30th past, two French merchant ships of upwards of 300 tons burthen each, freighted and loaded with provisions on the French king's account for Martinico, having also on board some clothing, and 500 stand of arms for the soldiery.

The Stationers company have given 50l. and the Fishmongers company 100l. to the Marine Society, their second subscriptions. Each company gave 100l. before.

The *Ruby*, a transport ship from St. John's, with 400 French prisoners, was lost off the western islands. Only 70 of the people were saved. (See our last Vol. p. 655.)

The bounties to seamen, &c. are continued to April 1, ensuing.

By the new treaty with the king of Prussia,

his Prussian majesty is to receive the same subsidy as last year, which was 670,000l.

And by the treaty with the landgrave of Hesse, that magnanimous prince, in consideration of the immense losses he has sustained by his steady adherence to the common cause, is to receive a subsidy of 60,000l.

A general cartel is settled with France for the exchange of prisoners of war.

The Favourite man of war has taken and carried into Gibraltar a large French ship from St. Domingo, with sugar, coffee, cotton, and indigo, said to be worth 40,000l.

Amongst the variety of uncommon vegetable productions in the last year, the following seems not the least extraordinary, viz. a turnip which was pulled up at or near Tudenham, in Norfolk, weighed upwards of 29 pounds.

A gentleman who lately came from Chester informs, that one Thomas Siddal, a gardener in the suburbs of that city, has now in his possession a potato, which he lately dug out of his own garden, that weighs 17 pounds four ounces averdupois, measures in circumference 38 inches, and in length 47 inches and an half.

Reading, Feb. 10. Among the many remarkable instances of the forwardness of the present spring, we are well assured, that in the parish of Caversham near this town, there is now a nest with young thrushes nearly fledged. At Sunnyside and Bishop Wearmouth, near Sunderland, they have gooseberries, as large as peas, upon the bushes, which seem to stand and be in a thriving condition. (See p. 50.)

Towards raising the supplies for the present year, the sum of 6,600,000l. will be raised by annuities and a lottery. Each subscriber of 100l. will be entitled to 105l. annuities, and a lottery ticket value 10l.—The annuities, which with the additional 5l. per cent. (being 330,000l. will make a capital of 6,930,000l.) will bear interest after the rate of 3 per cent. from the 5th of July, 1759. The lottery tickets making a capital of 660,000l. (the number of tickets being 66,000) will bear interest at 3 per cent. from the 1st of January, 1760. The blanks are not to exceed eight to a prize.

The days in which the several payments are to be made are as follow:

15 per cent. deposit on or before the 30th of Feb. last.—10 per cent. on or before the 30th of March.—10 per cent. on or before the 27th of April.—10 per cent. on or before the 31st of May.—10 per cent. on or before the 28th of June.—15 per cent. on or before the 27th of July.—10 per cent. on or before the 31st of August.—10 per cent. on or before the 28th of September.—10 per cent. on or before the 26th of October.

Birmingham, Feb. 19. On Monday forenoon a mare of Mr. Stokes's, of Kinsare, in Staffordshire, died; she fell ill the day before, and, on being opened by Mr. Clewes, a farrier of the same place, who had the care of her, had in the rectum, or gut nearest

nearest the fundament, a stone which weighed a pound and ten ounces, being larger than the passage would receive, and in the colon or large gut was found another stone, which weighed one pound fourteen ounces and an half, and measured twelve inches round. They are like Brazil bowls, and when struck together sound like pebbles stones.

Letters from France give an account, that the count de St. Florentine was harangued on the 3th instant at his audience in the Louvre, by a young girl of nine years and a half, living on his estate at Chateau-neuf, who was born deaf and dumb, and who had been by that minister committed to the care of the Sieur Pereire, remarkable for his talent of learning the dumb to speak. The following is the compliment that was made by the child to her benefactor, which it is said she pronounced in a clear and natural tone: "Sir, The commencement of this year offers to my heart a precious occasion to renew its homage. My tongue, which owes to your goodness the use of speech, shall never cease offering up prayers for your prosperity. May heaven, Sir, deign to hear them, and to heap blessings on you, as you have loaded me with your bounties."

Extract of a Letter from Antigua, to a Merchant in this City.

"The accounts we have received of the destiny of the three French men of war, viz. the Florissant, and two frigates, which engaged the Buckingham, capt. Tyrrell, are as follow. (See p. 5.) The largest frigate, of 38 guns, had 42 men killed, and her larboard side, from the mainmast to her taffarel, beat in, only by twelve shot from the Buckingham's lower deck. The Florissant, by the first broadside, had her starboard quarter beat in, and 70 men killed outright. In the whole engagement, she had 180 men killed outright, and 304 wounded, most of them having lost legs or arms; many of whom are since dead. All the officers, except her captain, were killed, or died of their wounds. The Florissant escaped by the favour of the night; for had the Buckingham had one hour more day light, she would have sent her to the bottom. She got into the Granadoes with much difficulty, being towed in by the frigates, where she was hauled ashore. Her captain made a demand upon the governor of Martinico of 100 carpenters, and 500 seamen. It is reported since, that the carpenters have condemned her, being utterly incapable of any repair."

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Feb. 1. **M**R. Daniel Mesman, jun. was married to Miss Devisme.

Mr. William Bower, of Sheffield, to Miss Briddon, a 10,000l. fortune

3. Her grace the dutchess dowager of Hamilton, to the Hon. col. Campbell.

8. Mr. Hope son to the late Mr. Hope the brewer, to Miss Jones.

Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, to Miss Townsend.

9. Nath. Mason, Esq; to Mrs. Fuller.

11. James Pearce, jun. of Brentwood, Esq; to Miss Tisdale.

Thomas Ripley, Esq; to Mrs. Combes.

18. Hon. Richard Vernon, Esq; member for Tavistock, to the countess dowager of Upper Ossory.

21. Christopher Moleworth, of Derby, Esq; to Miss Lawton, of Brompton, a 10,000l. fortune.

22. Mr. Adair, to lady Caroline Keppel.

24. Edward Astley, Esq; to Miss Milles.

Henry Wells, Esq; to Miss Doughty.

Jan. 26. The countess of Lauderdale was delivered of a son.

28. Lady Beauchamp Proctor, of a son.

30. Lady Bacon, of a daughter.

— of Frank Schut, Esq; of a daughter.

— of Philip March, Esq; of a son.

— of Henry Bridgman, Esq; of a son.

Feb. 9. Lady Head, of a son.

11. — of Simon Fanshawe, Esq; of a daughter.

— of the attorney-general, Charles Pratt, Esq; of a son.

DEATHS.

Jan. 27. **M**RS. Parsons, relict of Humphry Parsons, Esq; twice lord mayor of London.

Thomas Swaine, of Orchard-street, Esq;

Tho. Sutton, of Kensington-square, Esq;

William Barnes, at Brodie House, in the shire of Elgin, North Britain, aged 109.

28. Mr. Steers, surveyor of St. Thomas's Hospital.

29. Joseph Higgins, of Maningtree, in Essex, Esq;

30. Right Hon. George Evans, lord Carberry, of the kingdom of Ireland.

Lucy Weston, of French Bay, in Devonshire, Esq;

Hitch Young, Esq; member for Steyning, in Suffex.

Feb. 5. Christopher Denton, Esq; deputy clerk of the pipe.

6. Sir Thomas D'Oyley, Bart. succeeded in honour and estate by his brother, now the Rev. Sir John D'Oyley, Bart.

7. Edward Frost, of Peckham, Esq;

Right Hon. lady Strange, wife of lord Strange, eldest son of the earl of Derby.

8. Samuel Hitchin, of St. Alban's, Esq;

Mr. Acton, grocer, at the corner of the Old-Bailey, the fourth possessor of that shop that has died within three years.

Edward Williams, Esq; judge of the sheriff's court.

10. Right Hon. Elizabeth, viscountess dowager Athbrook, of the kingdom of Ireland.

12. Right Hon. the countess of Hopetoun.

13. Lady Hopkins, relict of the late Sir Richard Hopkins, knight and alderman

19. Sir Thomas Clarges, Bart. aged 77, succeeded in title and estate by his grandson,

John Healey, of Bewdley, in Devonshire, Esq;

Jasper Lewin, of Horsham, in Suffex, Esq; Mr. Cooper, an eminent brewer, in partnership with Mr. Truman.

Andrew Tucker, of Nash, in Somersetshire, Esq;

22. George Burrington, Esq; formerly governor of North-Carolina.

24. Mr. Bedell, late an ironmonger in Old-Street, aged 100.

On Jan. 20. Sir James Ferguson, of Killerran, Bart. one of the senators of the college of justice, in Scotland.

Samuel Cox, of Hanslope, in Bucks, aged 93: his relict is 99. They had been married 70 years, and their children, grandchildren, and great grand-children, amount to 153.

John Watkins, commonly called Black John, a beggar of Bristol, aged 78, who many years preserved his beard, the effect of a vow. Two hundred weight of silver and halfpence were found in his lodging, and a considerable quantity of gold, acquired in his mendicant capacity.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, Feb. 6. The king has been pleased to present Joseph Davie, M. A. to the rectory of Southam, in Warwickshire.

Feb. 17. A grant was ordered to pass the great seal of Ireland, to Cutts Harman, M. A. of the deanery of Waterford, and the rectory of Killieran, in the diocese of Waterford.

From the rest of the Papers.

Rev. Mr. James Backhouse appointed chancellor of the diocese of Cambridge.—Mr. Lewis was presented to the rectory of Birdbroke, in Essex.—Mr. Cookson, to the living of Keldon, in Essex.—Mr. Richard Bradford, to the vicarage of Felton-Leigh, in Hampshire.—Thomas Bouchier, M. A. to the rectory of Bognore, in Suffex.—Mr. Hartley, to the rectory of Boffington, in Norfolk.—Mr. Donne, to the vicarage of Happisburg, in Norfolk.—Richard Holmes, B. A. to the rectory of Tetherington, in Lancashire.—Mr. George Lawrence, to the rectory of Serencott, in Wiltshire.—Bolton Simpson, M. A. to the vicarage of Milford, in Hampshire.—Mr. Harvey, to the vicarage of Hartwell, in Suffex.—Samuel Drake, M. A. to the rectory of Bratter, in Lincolnshire.—Mr. Wright, to the vicarage of Thockingham, in Wiltshire.—Mr. Ring, chosen lecturer of St. James Garlickhithe.

A dispensation passed the seals to enable John Clayton, M. A. to hold the rectory of Norton-Freycroft, with the vicarage of Belgrave, in Lincolnshire.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

ST. James's, Feb. 2. The Rt. Hon. Edward Boscawen, Esq; admiral of the

blue, was, by his majesty's command, (sworn of his majesty's most honourable privy council, and took his place at the board accordingly).

Whitehall, Feb. 13. The king has been pleased to grant unto the Rt. Hon. Samuel lord Sandys, the offices of warden and chief justice in Eyre of all his majesty's forests, parks, chaces, and warrens, beyond the Trent, in the room of Richard lord Edgumbe, deceased.

Feb. 17. The king has been pleased to grant unto Edward Wilmot, of Chaddeſden, in the county of Derby, doctor of physick, and his heirs male, the dignity of a baronet of the kingdom of Great-Britain.

The king has been pleased to grant unto Felton Hervey, Esq; and Felton Lionel Hervey, son of the said Felton Hervey, the office of his majesty's remembrancer of the court of Exchequer in England.

The king has been pleased to grant unto Richard Beresford, Esq; the office or place of one of his majesty's serjeants at arms in the city of London.

The king has been pleased to grant unto Thomas Wright, Esq; the office of marshal of the ceremonies to attend on foreign ministers, in the room of Charles Cottrell, Esq; now Sir Charles Cottrell Dormer, Knt.

Feb. 20. The king has been pleased to constitute and appoint major Robert Sloper, to be lieutenant-colonel of the first, or the king's regiment of dragoon guards, commanded by lieutenant-general Humphry Bland.

Major-generals, William Shirley, Sir William Pepperell, Bart. duke of Bedford, Cuthbert Ellison, duke of Ancaſter, duke of Kingston, marquis of Granby, earl of Cholmondeley, earl of Halifax, Hugh viscount Falmouth, Simon earl Harcourt, Arthur earl of Powis, M^oBrien Dilke, John earl of Sandwich, and William earl of Home, appointed lieutenant-generals of his majesty's forces.

Whitehall, Feb. 23. The king has been pleased to constitute and appoint the Right Hon. Richard lord Edgumbe, to be his majesty's lieutenant, of and in the county of Cornwall; and also to be custos rotulorum for the said county.

From the rest of the Papers.

William Whitaker, George Nares, and Anthony Keck, Esqrs. were called to the degree of serjeants at law.—Edward Woodcock, Esq; was appointed deputy clerk of the pipe, in the room of Mr. Denton, deceased.—John Halliday, Esq; collector of the customs at Antigua.—Rev. Mr. Lort was chosen Greek professor at Cambridge.—Dr. Kennedy and Dr. Dawson, physicians, and Mr. Howard and Mr. Moffatt, surgeons of the Middlesex-hospital.—Lieutenant colonel

Isaac Newton, appointed governor of the island of Goree.

Alterations in the List of Parliament.

Bishop's Castle. Hon. Henry Grenville, in the room of Walter Waring, Esq; promoted.

Steining. Frazer Honeywood, Esq; — Hitch Young, Esq; deceased.

Winchelsea. Col. Grey, — Thomas Orby Hunter, Esq; promoted.

B—ER—TS.

ROBERT Porter, of Mynton, in the county of the town of Kingston upon Hull; William Adams, and John Holmes, of Southwark, tanners, bankers, dealers, and chapmen.

Thomas Haworth and Benjamin Haworth, of Kingston upon Hull, merchants and partners.

Richard Hill, of Halifax, merchants.

William Staveley, of Ruseel-Court, draper.

Thomas Murry, of Deptford, merchant.

Benjamin Barnes, of Puddledock-Hill, shopkeeper.

Selekman Molis, of Bowes, in Middlesex, dealer and chapman.

George Thatcher, of Canterbury, innholder.

Christopher Deighton, of Caister, woollen-draper and grocer.

John Rigby, of Manchester, Allwood Gilbert and William Turner, of Salford, brewers and copartners.

Joseph Holland, of Bealton, in Nottinghamshire, hosier.

Jonathan White, of York, hosier.

Joseph Jacobs, of Duke's Place, dealer and chapman.

John Stephenson, of Kingston upon Hull, merchant.

William Newport, jun. of Newport, cornfactor.

Ann Donner, of St. James Westminster, milliner.

John Thwaite, of London, broker.

John Smith Caddy and Thomas Browne, of Kingston upon Hull, grocers.

George Holroyd, of Coventry-Street, baker.

Robert Whitworth, late of the Poultry, bookfeller, but now of Manchester, bookfeller.

John Maine, of Petticoat-Lane, brewer.

Henry Cooper, of St. Clement's Danes, mercer.

Ann Daw, widow, and Joseph Daw, of Lewes, masons and joint traders.

Benjamin Stirk, of Addle, in Yorkshire, chandler.

COURSE of EXCHANGE, London, Saturday, February 24. 1759.

Amsterdam 35 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 35 2 Usance.

Ditto at Sight 35 11 a 10 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Rotterdam 35 2 a 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Usance.

Antwerp, no Price.

Hamburgh 36 s.

Paris 1 Day's Date 31 5-16.

Ditto, 2 Usance 31 1-16.

Bourdeaux, ditto 31.

Cadiz 40 $\frac{3}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$.

Madrid 40 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Bilboa 40 a 39 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Leghorn 50.

Naples, no Price.

Genoa 49.

Venice 51 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Lisbon 58. 5d. $\frac{1}{2}$.

Porto 58. 5d. $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$.

Dublin 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$.

THE MONTHLY CATALOGUE for February, 1759.

DIVINITY.

1. **A**cademica, Part I. By James Tunstall, D. D. pr. 2s. Rivington.

2. Motives to return to God. Buckland.

HISTORY, LIVES, &c.

3. Apocalyptical History. By Theodore Delafaye, M. A. pr. 1s. Ballard.

4. The History of Scotland. By W. Robertson, D. D. 2 Vols. pr. 1l. 1s. Millar. (See p. 79.)

5. Memoirs of the Life of Robert Cary, Earl of Monmouth, pr. 4s. Doddsley. (See p. 59.)

6. Memoirs of Field Marshal Keith, pr. 1s. 6d. Burnet.

POETICAL.

7. The Beldames, pr. 1s. Doddsley. (See p. 103.)

8. The Satires of Ariosto, pr. 3s. Millar.

9. The Guardian, a Comedy, pr. 1s. Newberry.

10. The Clouds, from Aristophanes, pr. 2s. 6d. Payne.

11. The Simile, pr. 6d.

12. Ver Vert, or the Nunnery Parrot, pr. 1s. 6d. Doddsley.

13. The Tears of Friendship. By Thomas Gibbons, pr. 6d. Ward.

14. An Ode, occasioned by Mr. Harvey's Death, pr. 1d. Dilly.

ENTERTAINING.

15. The History of Benjamin St. Martin, 2 Vols. pr. 5s. Coote.

16. The Noviciate, pr. 3s. Pottinger.

17. Memoirs of Madam de Stahl, pr. 3s. 6d. Reeve.

MISCELLANEOUS.

18. An Account of six Years Residence in Hudson's Bay. By Joseph Robson, pr. 3s. 6d. Kinnerdley.

19. Antiquities of the County of Louth. By Thomas Wright, pr. 1l. 1s. Payne.

20. Sophron: A Course of Meditations. By Mr. Lee, 3 Vols. Withers.

21. Mr. Hanway's Letters to Mr. Gray, pr. 2s. 6d. Doddsley. (See p. 90.)

22. Regular Form of Discipline for the Militia. By Edward Fage. Millan.

23. Remarks on the Conduct of John Crookthanks, Esq. Brett.

24. Succinct Account of the King of Prussia, pr. 6d. Reason.

25. Mr. Spence's Parallel between Magliabechi and Hill, pr. 2s. 6d. Doddsley. (See p. 80.)

26. The English Pericles, pr. 1s. Woodfall.

27. Observations on the Landing of Forces designed for Invasion, pr. 1s. Pridden.

28. A Letter to Tobias Smollett, M. D. By Dr. Grainger, pr. 6d. Kinnerdley.

29. Observations on the Use of Bathing, pr. 1s. 6d. Cooper.

30. A State of the British Sugar Colony Trade. By J. Massie, pr. 1s. Owen.

31. The genuine legal Sentence on the Conspirators in Portugal, pr. 6d. Owen and Harrison. (See p. 87.)

32. Letter from Mr. Hughes about the Conspiracy, pr. 6d. Wilkie.

33. Considerations on the Registering Bill, pr. 6d. Cooper.

34. The Scourge of Pleasure, pr. 1s. Flemming.

35. Defence of the Catalogue of noble Authors, pr. 6d. Woodgate and Brooks.
 36. Miscellanies. By W. Hawkins, M. A. pr. 1s. Doddslev.
 37. A new Universal History of Arts and Sciences, N^o I. pr. 6d. Coote.
 38. Two Oration in Praise of Athenians slain in Battle, pr. 1s. Doddslev.
 39. The honest Grief of a Tory. Angel.
 40. Remarks upon the Conduct and Management of the Theatre pr. 1s. Thrush.
 41. Health. An Essay. By Dr. Grosvenor, pr. 1s. Piers.

SERMONS.

42. Preached at St. Dunstan's in the West. By Mr. Fortter, pr. 6d. Waller.
 43. Preached at Christ-Church, Spittal-Fields. By Mr. Elliott, pr. 6d. Dilly.
 44. On the Death of Mr. Hervey. By Mr. Romaine, pr. 6d. Worrall.
 45. Before the Commons, on Jan. 30. By Dr. Ross. Bathurst.
 46. Preached at Margaret-Street Chapel, By Mr. Cudworth, pr. 4d. Keith.
 47. Occasioned by the Death of Mr. Mugeridge. By Sam. Fry, pr. 6d. Gardner.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1759.

THE Prussians having continued their operations in Pomerania, and the Swedish army not being in a condition to oppose them, they laid siege to Demmin and Anclam at the same time, the garrisons of both which places were by the 17th ult. obliged to surrender themselves prisoners of war, to the number in both of 2666 men, officers included. In the former of these two places they found 24 pieces of cannon, beside a large quantity of all sorts of ammunition and provisions; and in the latter they found 36 pieces of cannon, mortars, or howitzers, together with a considerable magazine; yet in Stockholm they tell us, that these two garisons were obliged to surrender for want of provisions.

In all other parts the armies have continued quiet in their winter quarters, only a few skirmishes have happened between the Prussians and Russians at the east end of Pomerania, and between the Austrians and Prussians upon the borders of Saxony and Franconia, but none of them of any great importance. But what at present chiefly engages the attention of Europe, is the present state of the health of the king of Spain. That monarch has grieved so much for the death of his queen, that he has thrown himself into a dangerous illness; and if he should die, a war would very probably break out in Italy, because by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, the duchies of Parma and Guastalla, then possessed by the empress-queen of Hungary, and the duchy of Placentia, then possessed by the king of Sardinia, were ceded to the Infant Don Philip of Spain by way of establishment, with the right of reversion to the then present possessors, after his majesty the king of

the Two Sicilies shall be removed to the crown of Spain*. But Don Carlos, king of the Two Sicilies, never acceded to this treaty, and now in case of his being removed to the crown of Spain, he refuses to yield the crown of the Two Sicilies to his brother Don Philip, whereas the empress-queen and king of Sardinia will insist upon their right of reversion's taking place, and that the duchies of Parma, Guastalla, and Placentia, ought to be restored to them, as soon as Don Carlos succeeds to the crown of Spain. This has set both sides now engaged in war a negotiating, and if the king of Spain should die, it will probably involve Italy in the flames of war, unless the empress-queen should be prevailed on, by the court of France, to sacrifice her rights in Italy, to her resentment against the king of Prussia. In the mean time both the king of the Two Sicilies and the king of Sardinia, are augmenting their armies, and preparing for war, and the courts of Vienna and Versailles are both preparing to march some of their troops towards Italy, upon the coasts of which a formidable British Squadron may perhaps soon make its appearance. But a ship may be put to all these preparations, by the recovery of the king of Spain; if there be any truth in the following article from Madrid, Jan. 21. "Some advices just received from Villa-Viciosa, and dated yesterday, import that the king had rested pretty well the night before, and that his majesty having had a strong evacuation that morning, had of his own accord called for clean linen, and ordered one of the windows of his apartment to be opened, which ever since his illness have been kept quite close. This is looked upon as a happy omen, and we begin to hope that his majesty may possibly recover."

By the last advices from Lisbon we are told, that the duke d'Aveiro confessed when put to the torture, and persisted in it till the last, that he was drawn into the conspiracy against the king by the three jesuits (one an Italian, the others Portuguese) who had been dismissed from being confessors to the royal family. These three are confined in separate prisons, and have no mercy to expect; but the government will punish none of the members of this society till they know the whole number concerned in the plot, one of whom is, it seems, the father rector of the jesuit college of St. Patrick; for after a long examination by the secretary of state, he has been committed to prison.

Paris, Feb. 16. M. de Bompars's squadron, which sailed the 26th ult. consists of eight ships of the line, and four frigates, with a number of transports, having on board a great quantity of warlike stores and provisions, and some troops.

Hague, Feb. 6. The first of this month there came here a fresh deputation from the merchants of Amsterdam, who, on receiving advice that the cargoes of the Dutch West-India ships detained by the English, which

which took in their cargoes in the manner called *Overschippen*, would be declared lawful prizes, as being French property, and that the admiralty had given them only till the 26th instant to produce proofs to the contrary, have petitioned the states general to use their intercession, representing to them the impossibility of their furnishing the proofs required in a short time, and that as St. Eustatia has but one road where the ships have no other way to take in their cargo but that of *Overschippen*, that is, to take the goods out of the French boats to put them on board the Dutch vessels, such a sentence of the admiralty would give the coup de grace to the trade of that colony.

Marfeilles, Jan. 4. The detriment we have suffered by the cruising of the English in the Mediterranean, is very apparent from the difference in the number of vessels that entered this harbour in 1757 and in 1758, the former exceeding the latter by 917.

Translation of the new Treaty between Great-Britain and Prussia, signed at London, Dec. 7, 1758.

“**F**Orasmuch as the burdensome war in which the king of Prussia is engaged, lays him under a necessity of making fresh efforts to defend himself against the multitude of enemies who attack his dominions, he is obliged to take new measures with the king of Great-Britain, for their reciprocal defence and safety: And as his Britannick majesty hath at the same time signified his earnest desire to strengthen the friendship subsisting between the two courts, and, in consequence thereof, to conclude a formal convention for granting his Prussian majesty speedy and powerful assistance: Their said majesties have nominated and authorised their ministers to concert and settle the following articles.

1. All former treaties between the two courts, particularly that signed at Westminster, Jan. 16, 1756, and the convention of April 11, 1758, are confirmed by the present convention, in their whole tenor, as if they were herein inserted word for word.

2. The king of Great-Britain shall cause to be paid at London, to such person or persons as shall be authorised by the king of Prussia for that end, the sum of four millions of rixdollars, making 670,000l. sterling, at one payment, immediately on the exchange of the ratifications, if the king of Prussia shall so require.

3. His Prussian majesty shall employ the said sum in supporting and augmenting his forces, which shall act in such manner as shall be of the greatest service to the common cause, and contribute most to the mutual defence and safety of their said majesties.

4. The king of Great-Britain, both as king and elector, and the king of Prussia, reciprocally bind themselves not to conclude with the powers that have taken part in the present war, any treaty of peace, truce, or

other such like convention, but by common advice and consent, each expressly including therein the other.

5. The ratifications of the present convention shall be exchanged within six weeks, or sooner, if possible.”

Solution to Mr. John Bull's Question, in our last Vol. p. 675. By Mr. William Miles, of Bristol.

LET x = the side of the army in the first position, then will $xx + 96$ = the number of men, per question. Again, let $x + 1$ = the side of the army in the second position, then will $xx + 2x + 1 - 109$ = the number of men, per question; consequently $xx + 96 = xx + 2x + 1 - 109$, whence $x = 102$; therefore the army consisted of 10,500 men.

Question by the same.

ONE day, being in a gentleman's spacious garden, among a great number of curiosities, I observed a fine summer-house, whose height is 25 feet; opposite to which, at the distance of 410 feet, stands an obelisk, whose height is 42 feet, and in a right line between them is a fountain, equidistant from the top of each. What is the distance from the fountain to the base of the summer-house and obelisk?

M. Verelst, Envoy Extraordinary from the States General to the Court of Berlin, having wrote to the King of Prussia to notify to him the Death of the Princess Gouvernante, that Minister has received from his Prussian Majesty the following Answer, dated from Breslau the 3rd ult.

S I R,

“**T**HE notification which you have been pleased to give me of the death of Madame the late princess gouvernante, by your letter of the 27th of this month, in the name of the states general, your masters, has renewed all the grief which seized me on the first news that I received of that unhappy and melancholy event. Scarce am I, at this hour, recovered from the shock it gave me. I have lost a friend, who, by her greatness of soul, her wisdom, and her fortitude, far above her sex, merited all my regards, and whom I shall ever have in remembrance. The assurances which your masters have charged you to make me on this occasion, contribute, indeed, to console me: I know their value; and you will do me the favour to intimate to them, on my part, the concern I am under on account of the loss they have sustained, and which is certainly very great for us all. I shall always make a due return for their good sentiments towards me. In the mean time, be assured of my perfect esteem; whereupon I pray God to keep you, Mons. de Verelst, in his holy protection.”

(Signed)

FREDERICK.

A Translation of a Paper handed about at Paris.
NOTHING and ALL.

THE pope decides Nothing.
The king dares Nothing.
The dauphin does Nothing.
The ministers understand Nothing.
The princes care for Nothing.
The chancellor suspects Nothing.
The archbishop hearkens to Nothing.
The bishops gain Nothing.
The president fears Nothing.
The parliament is dwindled to Nothing.
The curates venture Nothing.
The generals know Nothing.
God made every thing from Nothing.
God send we are not reduced to Nothing.
The Turk observes All.
The Czarina decides All.
The empress dares All.
The King of Prussia plunders All.
Spain hears All.
England at sea takes All.
Holland suffers All.
The archbishops excommunicate All.
The Jesuits meddle with All.
Pompadour sells All.
If God has no pity on All.
The devil will take All.

Expeditions since the Beginning of the Spanish War, 1739, to the 1st of January, 1759.

1739 Expedition to Ferrol, Sir John Norris. Miscarried.—1740 Expedition to the South Seas, admiral Anfon. Miscarried.—1740 Expedition to Porto Bello and Chagre, admiral Vernon, commodore Browne. Succeeded.—1740 Expedition to St. Augustine, general Oglethorpe. Miscarried.—1741 Expedition against Carthagena, with the loss of 20,000 men, general Wentworth, admiral Vernon. Miscarried.—1743-4 Attack off Toulon, of the combined Spanish and French fleet, admiral Matthews, admiral Lestock. Miscarried.—1746 Expedition designed against Canada, with the American forces, and a supply of regulars from England, intended to join them at Albany, where the former rendezvoused, laid aside. Miscarried.—1746 Expedition against Port l'Orient, gen. Sinclair, admiral Lestock. Miscarried.—1747 Expedition to the East-Indies, admiral Boscawen. Miscarried.—1755 Expedition against Fort du Quefne, general Braddock. Miscarried.—1756 Expedition for the relief of Oswego, ———. Miscarried.—1756 Expedition for raising the siege of Port Mahon, admiral Byng. Miscarried.—1757 Expedition against Louisbourg, earl of Loudon, admiral Holbourn. Miscarried.—1757 Expedition against Rochfort, general Mordaunt, admiral Hawke, admiral Knowles. Miscarried.—1758 Expedition for taking Louisbourg, and the islands of Cape Breton and St. John, general Amherst, admiral Boscawen. Succeeded.—1758 Expedition to Senegal, commodore Marth, major Mafon. Succeeded.—1758 Expedition against Fort Frontenac, colonel Bradstreet. Suc-

ceeded.—1758 Expedition against Fort du Quefne, general Forbes. Succeeded.—1758 Expedition against the Fort and Island of Goree, commodore Keppel. Succeeded.—1758 Expedition against Ticonderoga, general Abercrombie. Miscarried.—1758 Expedition for destroying the shipping, &c. in the harbour of St. Malo, duke of Marlborough, commodore Howe. Succeeded.—1758 Expedition for taking Cherbourg, and destroying the basin and shipping there, general Bligh, commodore Howe. Succeeded.—1758 Expedition against St. Malo, general Bligh, commodore lord Howe. 1000 French, 300 English killed.

Sent by the late Dr. B——y, to a young Lady, on Valentine's-Day, in a Pair of Kid Gloves.

BRIMFUL of anger, not of love,
The champion sends his foe one glove ;
But I, that have a double share
Of softer passion, send a pair ;
Nor think it, dearest Delia, cruel,
That I invite you to a duel,
Ready to meet you, face to face,
At any time, in any place ;
Nor will I leave you in the lurch,
Tho' you shou'd dare to fix the church :
There come equipt with all your charms,
A ring, and licence, are my arms ;
I will th' unequal contest try,
Resolv'd to fight, tho' sure to die.

B I L L S of Mortality, from Jan. 23, to February 20.

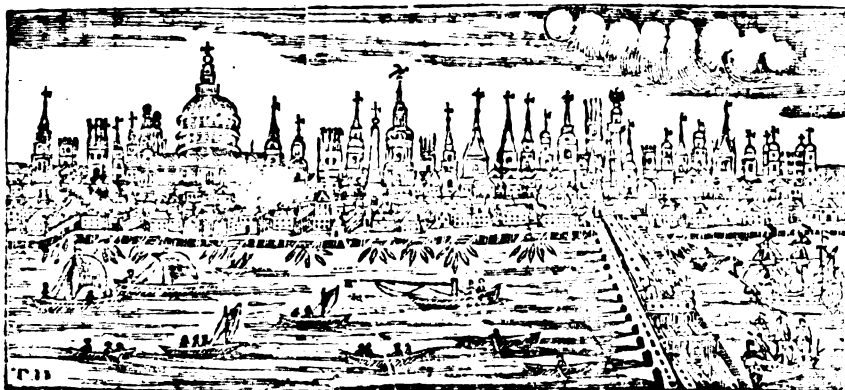
Christened	{ Males 564 } 1082
	{ Females 517 }
Buried	{ Males 750 } 1503
	{ Females 753 }
Died under 2 Years old	512
Between 2 and 5	133
5 and 10	43
10 and 20	51
20 and 30	116
30 and 40	134
40 and 50	160
50 and 60	139
60 and 70	99
70 and 80	76
80 and 90	38
90 and 100	2

Buried	{ Within the Walls — — } 1503
	{ Without the Walls — — } 335
	{ In Mid. and Surry — — } 689
	{ City and Sub. Westminster } 345
	Weekly, Jan. 30 — 404
	Feb. 6 — 363
	13 — 356
	20 — 380
	1503

Decreased in the Burials this Month 150.

Whitcomb's Peck Loaf, Weight 17lb. 6 Oz.
Dr. 1s. 8d. 5.

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN'S *Monthly Intelligencer.*

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With a beautiful and accurate MAP of the CARIBBEE ISLANDS, distinguished according to the several POWERS to which they belong; and a correct MAP of the ISLAND of GUADALOUPE, finely engraved by KITCHEN.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, jun. at the Rose in Pater-Noster-Row: Of whom may be had, compleat Sets from the Year 1733 to this Time, neatly Bound or Stitch'd, or any single Month to compleat Sets.



T H E

LONDON MAGAZINE.

For M A R C H, 1759.

To the AUTHOR, &c.

S I R,



HERE never was, I will venture to say, any matter or subject more fully treated on, or with stronger and more clear reasons vindicated, than that of our taking Dutch vessels carrying French property; it hath been proved to the thorough conviction of every thinking mortal, that if the Dutch ever had, by any treaties with this kingdom, such a strange liberty of assisting our enemies, they have forfeited it by their first breaking those treaties: But it hath, indeed, been proved, beyond all reply, that the Dutch never had, nor possibly can have, the liberty of so assisting our enemies, and be, at the same time, a neutral power, much less continue to be in strict friendship and good alliance with this nation.

Can any power assist our enemies to destroy us, and yet be neutral? Doth it not contradict common sense? Would not our allowing them to give our enemies such assistance be repugnant to the law of nature, self-defence? And doth not the law of nations absolutely forbid such assistance, and declare, that an enemy's property may be seized in any vessel on the seas, and taken as good and lawful prize? And have not the Dutch themselves manifestly acknowledged that their vessels, carrying French property, are, when taken, lawful prizes, by the many contrivances, false papers, and pretences, they have made use of to cover such property from being known, and found out to be French?

Many of these Dutch French vessels, have been taken by our men of war, and privateers, and some of them have, on the clearest evidence, been condemned, as good and lawful prizes by our court of Admiralty: But tho' such vessels have, on the fairest and most impartial trials, been

March, 1759.

condemned, yet none of them have hitherto been delivered up to the use and benefit of their captors; and why? There are it seems amongst us, some English-Dutch advocates, insurers perhaps, who strive all in their power to prevent the confiscation of such vessels, and to get their condemnation revoked: For have not these English-Dutchmen appealed on the behalf of all such condemned vessels? And with what view or to what end or purpose? Is it to protract time that the cargoes of such vessels may decay and spoil, or is it to put the captors to expence, and keep them as long as possible from reaping the benefit of their just prizes: Or, is it to be supposed, that our court of Admiralty have wrongfully condemned such cargoes? Or can any man suppose, that though they are rightly condemned, the lords of appeal may, nevertheless, release them? No, it is not to be supposed; nor will their confiscation be, I dare say, any longer delayed.

The delay, that hath already been in confiscating such vessels, hath, in my humble opinion, been very detrimental to this nation; it hath not only discouraged our privateers, and almost put an end to our privateering, but given encouragement to the Dutch, and made them proceed further in assisting our enemies, than they would otherwise have done. Had we proceeded with resolution and dispatch in confiscating such vessels, the Dutch would not, I am persuaded, have gone such lengths, and behaved so much like avowed enemies, as to grant passports and other Dutch papers to French vessels, to cover them and make them pass for Dutch property.

Such behaviour of the Dutch calls aloud for immediate resolution, and national resentment; for by such proceedings, they do this nation infinitely more damage, than if they were at open war against it: A false treacherous friend is ever much worse than an open declared enemy. By such

such proceedings, the commerce of France will be secure, whilst ours will be harassed more than ever by their privateers : Indeed, I cannot look upon such a step in the Dutch, but as a manifest declaration of war against Great-Britain, nor think, but we should take and treat it as such. As a man of known courage and nice honour will very seldom meet with any insult, so a nation, that will not suffer itself to be injured by another, but will immediately resent it, and with firmness procure itself satisfaction, will very rarely have any injury offered it.

No state, when it hath well considered, and is thoroughly well convinced of the justice and rectitude of doing any matter or thing, and hath begun to act (as in our present affairs and disputes with the Dutch) should ever pause afterwards in its proceedings, but pursue them with vigour and steadiness, till it hath obtained the end desired : To delay proceeding in, and to hesitate about a matter, after a state hath begun to act in it, is to betray a doubtfulness of the rectitude of such action, or of its power to accomplish it ; and to relinquish it, is to acknowledge such action was wrong, or that such state could not, or durst not do it. There is nothing that procures a state more respect and reputation, than its resolutely and vigorously pursuing any action, which it hath, for good reasons, begun, till it hath accomplished it ; nor is there any thing does more dishonour to, or hurts the character of a state more, than its desisting thro' impotence or fear, from a design it hath once begun.

Since then, the Dutch vessels, which have been taken, carrying French property, are beyond all manner of doubt, good and legal prizes ; and since they have, on a fair and impartial trial and on the clearest evidence, been condemned by our court of Admiralty, it is beneath the dignity of Great-Britain to delay any longer the confiscation of them for any remonstrances, especially of those, who are the very persons who have hitherto acted, and do still continue to act, as avowed enemies to her : But to release them, when justly condemned, would be discovering a strange pusillanimity, and vast impolicy ; would be injuring her own people to strengthen her enemies ; and be acting contrary to that equity, justice and protection, due and owing to her own subjects.

I am, SIR,
Your humble servant,
BRITANNICUS.

To the AUTHOR, &c.

SIR,

IT is with pleasure I transmit to you an account of the success of an act passed in the last session of parliament for the encouragement of the British sailor, and the more speedy payment of his wages. (See our last Vol. p. 335.) The common objection which was made to this law, while it was under deliberation, by those who for other reasons wished ill to the success of it, was the impossibility of properly executing several of the provisions of it. Experience, however, hath already refuted this objection ; every part of the plan hath as yet been executed with all the facility imaginable ; the wise and humane intentions of it have happily been felt by numbers. It has appeared that the dissolute manner in which seamen usually dissipate their money upon the receipt of their wages, and which has been falsely imputed to their natural disposition, was owing principally to the want of a proper method of remitting it to their wives and families : Assisted by the provisions of this law, they have now remitted large sums to relations of different denominations, residing in every part of these kingdoms ; and that which was before dissipated in debauchery, has been converted to better purposes ; the support of a forsaken family, or the comfort of an aged parent.

The Rocheller was paid at Plymouth, and out of 396 men who were paid, 55 remitted.

The whole which was remitted out of this ship only amounts to more than 1000*l*. and if we consider to whom this was sent it appears to have been (except in four instances) to wives, fathers, mothers, and brothers : 55 of which have thus received relief, while the sailors are by this means enabled to bestow what they have earned, in the manner most agreeable to their inclinations, an advantage they never enjoyed before. Some have remitted upwards of 40*l*. a sum sufficient to enrich a little family : And if we consider the places to which it has been sent, the benefit appears to have been diffused universally ; every part both of Scotland and England have partaken of it. I have heard from undoubted authority that one little seaport of Scotland hath had remitted into it, for this purpose upwards of 800*l*. and the effect hath already been such, that numbers have, by this means, been induced to destine their children to a sea-faring life, as they see that their labours

labours in that way may now be turned to so good an account; not only to the support, but even to the enriching of their families. That it may be understood how far this scheme hath already operated, I will here give

A general Abstract of the whole of the Remittances made at the Out-Ports, from December 13, 1758, to March 10, 1759.

Number of men paid.	Number of remittances made.	Amount of the men's wages who remitted.	Sums remitted.	Whereof to England.	Scotland	At what port the payments were made.
5705	690	15566	8080	5318	2762	Portsmouth.
4984	539	9993	5714	4076	1638	Plymouth.
808	95	2494	1631	551	1079	Sinecuss.
<hr/> 11497	<hr/> 1324	<hr/> 28053	<hr/> 15425	<hr/> 9945	<hr/> 5479	

It appears then, from this account, that within the space of about three months 1324 sailors have remitted 15,425*l.* which is more than the half of their wages, in the manner and to the purposes* designed by this excellent law; and from this short specimen we are enabled to guess how much greater the effects of it will be, when the advantages of it have been a little farther experienced and understood, and when some unhappy prejudices contracted against this humane plan, have, by these means, been fully removed.

After having given this state of the success of this act, it is unnecessary to say any thing in praise of the legislature which passed it, or of the right honourable person by whose labours it was formed, and principally promoted. The merits of this regulation can now no longer be doubted; the beneficial consequences, which have already resulted from it, are sufficient to refute every objection which hath ever been made to it. The humanity and wisdom of the design do no less honour to the heart which first conceived, than to the head which planned it: And when we consider that a maritime regulation of this nature had many years before been recommended from the throne, and tried without success, we cannot help admiring the abilities which were able at once to see and remedy all its defects, and to bring it, at one conception, to that state of perfection which has often been wished but never before effected. In a word, I take the liberty to congratulate you on the additional support, which hath hereby been given to the navy of England, which is so justly esteemed the bulwark of it.

I am, SIR, &c.

(See our last Vol. p. 227—229, 557, 558.)

his personal merit and capacity, a military character inferior to none of the present age; and no incident of his life was more honourable than that of losing it; inasmuch as the conduct and valour he displayed in his last moments, contributed, in a great measure, to the safety of the Prussian army. Besides, we think it a duty we owe to his memory and character, to acquaint the publick with the particulars of his death, so contrary to the injurious report, that he was surprized and slain in his own tent, before he could put on his cloaths.

Field marshal Keith disapproved of the situation of the Prussian camp by the village of Hochkirchen, and remonstrated to the king on that subject; in consequence of this remonstrance, general Ratzow was sent with a detachment to take possession of the heights which commanded this village, but, by some fatality, miscarried; incurred his majesty's displeasure, and died in disgrace at Schweidnitz.

Marshal Keith was not in any tent, but lodged with prince Francis of Brunswick, in a neighbouring chateau, belonging to a Saxon major. On the first alarm in the night, he mounted his horse, assembled a body of troops, with the utmost expedition, and marched directly to the place which was attacked. The Austrians had possessed themselves of the rising ground which Ratzow had been sent to occupy; they had planted a numerous train of artillery along the hill, and made themselves masters of Hochkirchen, after having cut in pieces the free company of Angenelle, which was posted in that village. It was here that count Daun made his principal attack with the flower of his army, hoping to penetrate thro' the flank of the Prussians; and if he had succeeded, the king's whole army must have been ruined. Marshal Keith knew the importance of the stake, and therefore directed his whole efforts to this place, while his majesty was employed in sustaining an attack from another quarter, and in forming

EVERY circumstance relating to the life and death of a great man, must be acceptable and interesting to the publick, especially to the people of that country which gave him birth. The late field marshal Keith had acquired, by

the troops as they could be assembled. General Keith, who was on horseback by four o'clock in the morning, attacked the village of Hochkirchen, and drove the enemy from that post; but, being overpowered by numbers, was obliged to retire in his turn. He rallied his men, returned to the charge, and regained the village. Being again repulsed by the fresh reinforcements of the enemy, continually pouring down from the rising grounds, he made another effort, entered Hochkirchen the third time, and set it on fire, because he found it untenable. Thus he kept the Austrians at bay, and maintained a furious conflict against a vast superiority in number, until the Prussian army was formed and began to file off in its retreat. During this engagement, he rallied the troops, charged at their head, and exposed his life in the hottest of the fire, like a captain of grenadiers. He found it necessary to exert himself in this manner, in order to remove the bad effects of the confusion which prevailed, and to inspirit the troops by his voice, presence, and example. The dispute was so desperate, that not one general or field officer escaped unwounded; and many lost their lives. The field marshal was dangerously wounded by eight o'clock in the morning; but refused to quit the field: On the contrary, he continued to signalize himself in the midst of the battle, till about half an hour after nine, when, having entirely frustrated the design of the Austrian general, he received a shot in his stomach, and fell dead in the arms of Mr. Tibuy a gallant English gentleman, who had made the campaign as a volunteer, and was himself shot thro' the shoulder.

The marshal happened to be so near the enemy, that his body soon fell into their hands and was stripped. In this situation it was recognized by count Laici, son of the general of that name, with whom marshal Keith had served in Russia. The young count had been pupil of marshal Keith, and revered him as his military father, tho' he now enjoyed a command in the Austrian service. He knew the body by the large scar of a dangerous wound which general Keith had received in his thigh at the siege of Ockzakow. He could not refrain from bursting into tears when he saw his old friend and honoured master, extended at his feet, a lifeless, naked corpse. He forthwith caused the body to be covered and inhumed upon the spot. He was afterwards dug up by the curate of Hochkirchen-laid in a coffin and decently buried: Finally, his Prussian majesty ordered it to

be removed to Berlin, that it might be interred with those honours that were due to his rank and extraordinary merit. Merit so universally acknowledged, that even the Saxons lament him as their best friend and patron, who protected them from violence and outrage, even while he acted as an instrument in their subjection.

His horse, which was a present from old marshal Schwerin, received two musket-balls in the body, but recovered. Mr. Tibuy's horse was shot in five different places. Old general Angenelli's horse was killed, and fell upon him, and this officer must have been smothered, had not he been disengaged by Mr. Tibuy. (See our last Vol. p. 493, 587.)

Extract from Plain Reasons for removing a certain great Man from his Majesty's Presence and Councils for ever. Addressed to the People of England. By O. M. Haberdasher.

1. MY first reason for removing W—P—, Esq; from his Majesty's presence and councils for ever, is because *he is the minister of the people.*

As he was raised by the people, it is to be feared that he will study to preserve their favour, and in all his measures pay regard to the genius and interest of the people of England, which, God knows, has been often found very inconsistent with maxims of state and the principles of modern policy.

2. *He was a chief promoter of the militia.*

Nobody, almost, had ever dared before, seriously to think of a subject so disagreeable to great men in power, and to the worthy gentlemen of the army.

3. *He barrages the army beyond all example.*

If I have any notion of the military art, the great object of it is the preservation of the army; and from the minutes of several courts martial, which I have lately perused, I have learned, that the safety of his Majesty's troops was formerly not only the *m—r's*, but the *g—n—r—l's* chief care in the conduct of the war. But if this great man be suffered to proceed, at the rate he has begun, for one year longer, I am really of opinion that no man above the rank of a colonel will remain in the army: And what will become of an army without generals? Many of the most antient and respectable officers have already declined the service.

4. *He sets himself in opposition to the established manners of the age.*

The present *m—r* keeps but a very moderate table, has but a very few servants, and indeed

indeed sees but very little company; and is so odd as to divert his leisure hours, if he has any (for that is uncertain) in reading of books, or with a chosen friend or two and his own wife and children. Whence I conjecture that he has a slow understanding, and is obliged to see little company that he may have the more time to plod on the affairs of state. For that the business of this great nation can be carried on with very little expence of time, or of thought, to men of ability, is manifest from the example of many of his predecessors. And that he is a man of very limited parts, appears farther from the choice he has made of a great many bl—ks to serve under him at several of the boards. For it is very remarkable that his chief favourites are those, who, like himself, are seen very little in publick places, and are all day long to be found puzzling their heads in their respective offices.

5. *In his fortune, we have seen an example, of the height to which a man may rise, by eloquence and magnanimity.*

A good many years ago, I heard it affirmed by a member of the Royal Society, that the very end of eloquence, is by an artful address to the imagination and passions, to mislead the understanding.

When you have a bad cause before any of the courts of law, do you not employ that counsellor who is the best pleader and has most eloquence? And for what reason? Why surely, that by his false and deceitful glosses you may persuade the judge out of his senses, and sway him to favour your side of the question. And for what other reason can it be, but on account of its immorality, that some of our most pious and learned b—sh—ps, and a great part of the clergy, have totally laid aside the use of eloquence as unbecoming the chair of truth and gravity.

The application of what I have said, shall be very short. It is generally thought that this same Mr. P—t, whose power gives me such concern, not only excels all of own age and nation in that bewitching eloquence which overpowers the mind; but comes the nearest of any modern to Cicero and Demosthenes, those greatest masters of the art of speaking which the antient world has to boast of.

6. *He is a great encourager of learning.*

I have known many scholars, and have never yet met with one who could so much as comprehend the course of exchange, and much less understand all the dark mysteries of the art of stock-jobbing. And how a scholar of a m—r shall be

able to settle the ways and means, and, with the help of his Greek and Latin, go through all the perplexing mazes of the funds and finances, is quite inexplicable to me.

But to tell the truth, what alarms me most is, that this m—r, and some more of the same stamp, are openly protected by the ap—suc—. And indeed what may not such desperate men as those attempt? If they have warmed the young —'s heart with a romantick love of the constitution, and filled his head with whimsical ideas of patriotism and virtue, it will be utterly impossible for the able statesmen of the old mould ever to come into power again.

7. *He has meanly complied with the maxims, and followed the measures of the Tories.*

Ever since the revolution it has been the constant topick of the Tories, and of all the patriots, real and pretended, that the ocean is the British element, that our natural strength lies there. But this inflated man is the first who has ever fairly made the experiment; and he has carried on the naval war with so much heat and violence, as to set an example, and establish a precedent, that I am much afraid will never be forgotten. And henceforth it will be impossible for the best disposed m—r to send over an army of fifty thousand only to the assistance of our dear and faithful allies, while the French have a single ship on the sea, or a fishing town on the coast.

8. *And lastly, he is an honest man.*

To be a successful minister, a man must have a multitude of friends to assist him, otherwise the wheels of government cannot be kept in motion. And the only sure way of making friends, is to give to every man every thing he asks. But honesty makes a man difficult and nice in his choice, and leads him to consider the fitness of persons for offices, which he made a rule, would probably cut off ninety-nine of a hundred. Honesty would make a m—r endeavour to discharge part of the national debt as soon as possible, lest we should come into the strange modern situation of being a rich people and a poor state. But then what would become of all the worthy money-brokers and stock-jobbers, together with the whole children of Israel, who have served the publick for nothing, so faithfully and so long? Honesty might excite the m—r to score out all sine cures and pensions from the civil list, and to invent methods of raising the taxes at a cheaper rate. But where would we find such another body of

firm and active friends to the court, thro' every rebellion, such brave champions for the administration thro' every change of min—y? Honestly, it is possible, might move the m—r to make the statute-book of the land be copied over in a more legible hand: Perhaps he might abridge what is clear, unravel what is perplexed, and omit what is useless altogether. But then what would become of the venerable body of the law, from the silver-tongued counsellor, who rolls in a chariot of state, down to the borough attorney, who, by indefatigable right, fleeces the lieges around him, to make himself a garment (I had almost said to build himself a palace) of their wool? And to mention no more, honestly might tempt a m—r to turn his eyes upon, and stretch his reforming hands, even so far as our sacred seminaries of learning. But then it is probable they would become academies for the liberal education of gentlemen, and no longer remain cloisters for disciplining monks and friars, which was the original design of their institution."

To the **AUTHOR** of the **LONDON**
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

THE extraordinary expences of the war, occasioning a constant scarcity of publick money, I would humbly propose that the pleasures, extravagancies, and superfluities of life, should bear the principal burthen: And not that the *very necessities* of life should be made still less attainable. In this method of raising supplies, neither the landed nor commercial interest in general, could have any just cause of complaint, because there being no kind of necessity of running into the extravagancies and follies, which should bear a great share of the publick expence; the taxes will be paid voluntarily and not necessarily, and the *extravagancies* and *follies* themselves, will hereby be made subservient to the *publick good*.

Let the following Articles then yearly be taxed as underwritten.

	l.	s.	d.
A pack of hounds	10	0	0
For every greyhound, pointer, or spaniel	0	10	0
For every running horse	5	0	0
For every game cock or fighting cock	1	1	0
For every French or other foreign servant out of livery	10	0	0
For ditto in livery	6	0	0
For every other servant in livery	4	0	0

So much for yearly taxes.

Now for occasional supplies.

	l.	s.	d.
For every bottle of French wine	0	5	0
For every bottle of other foreign wine	2	0	0
For every yard of foreign gold lace worn	0	10	6
For every yard of foreign silver ditto	0	5	0
For every yard of other gold lace	0	5	0
For every yard of other silver lace	0	2	6
For every yard of Brussels or other foreign lace, for ruffles, handkerchiefs, &c.	0	5	0
Opera tickets each	0	10	6
Box ditto for the playhouses	0	6	0
Pit ditto	0	3	0
Gallery ditto	0	2	0

And let the prices of tickets for the publick gardens concerts, diversions, &c. be the same to the government that they bear to the proprietors.

Many other articles might be mentioned, but as these, without taxing any of the necessities of life, would raise an *immense and incredible sum*, and promote industry, temperance, and œconomy, I shall not insist on them. But as this is a *particular time*, I thought it not amiss to refresh the memories of your readers, with part of what I think I had before suggested to them (see p. 94.) and humbly submitting the consideration hereof to the publick, and those especially in high stations,

I am, their, and S I R,

Your humble Servant,

March 17, 1759.

M. N.

A Method to destroy Rats, without the great Risk in suffering Arsenick, and other Poisons, to be laid about the House.

TAKE sponge (the softer it is the better) cut it into pieces, the size of a grey pea, fry it in dripping gently, be careful it is not crisp, lay it in places of their usual resort, but out of the reach of your domestic animals.

WE have given our readers the annexed accurate MAP of the Carribbee Islands, elegantly engraved by Kitchen. Of those that belong to Great-Britain, an account has been already given, in the course of *The History of our Plantations in the Islands of America, commonly called the West-Indies*; of Martinico in our last Vol. p. 608. with a correct Map thereof; of Guadaloupe at p. 144. which we believe will be satisfactory to our readers. The explanation accompanying, and distinctness of, this Map, leaves nothing further to be said thereon.

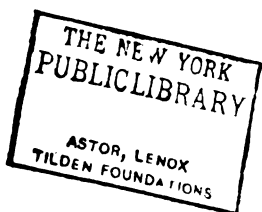
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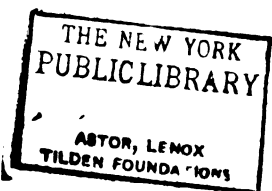
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The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Dec. 1, 1757, with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p. 69.

I SHALL now proceed to an account of the most important bills brought in last session, which had not the good fortune to be passed into laws, the first of which was, the bill for the speedy and effectual recruiting of his majesty's land forces and marines, which, on December 15, was ordered to be prepared and brought in by the lord Barrington, Mr. Thomas Gore, and Mr. Charles Townshend; and was the next day presented to the house by the lord Barrington, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time; which it was the day following, and committed to a committee of the whole house. On the 20th, the house resolved itself into the said committee, as it did again on the 22d, when Mr. Thomas Gore reported from the committee, that they had gone thro' the bill, and made several amendments thereunto, which they had directed him to report, when the house would please to receive the same; whereupon an order was made for receiving the report on January 16; which order was renewed from day to day, until Monday, June 12, when it was ordered, that the said report should be received upon that day month, before which day the parliament was prorogued.

This bill was, in effect, a transcript of the act with the same title passed in the preceding session, and which was to continue in force only until the end of the then next session*, so that this bill was only designed as a continuance of that act for another year; but as the said act had occasioned some disputes about granting the writ of *Habeas Corpus* to pressed men†, it was not thought proper, it seems, to continue that act for another year, unless the *Habeas Corpus* bill, which was brought in this last session, and which I shall hereafter give an account of, had been passed into a law.

January 25, it was ordered *nem. con.* that leave should be given to bring in a bill for the more effectually manning of his majesty's navy, and for preventing desertion from the same; as also for the relief and encouragement of seamen belonging to ships and vessels in the merchants service; and that Mr. Hume, Mr. alderman Beckford, Mr. Cooke, Mr. Nugent, Mr. Ridley, the lord register of

March, 1759.

* See *Land. Mag.* for 1757. p. 321.

Scotland, Sir Walter Blackett, and Mr. Bowes, should prepare and bring in the same; to whom Mr. Jarrit Smith was next day added. March 21, the bill was presented to the house by Mr. Hume, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time, which it was, April 7, and committed to a committee of the whole house. On the 18th, the house resolved itself into the said committee, and Mr. Thomas Gore reported from the committee, that they had gone thro' the bill, and made several amendments thereunto, which they had directed him to report, when the house would please to receive the same; whereupon the report was ordered to be received on the 21st, and being then made, it was ordered to be taken into consideration next morning; which order was put off to May 3, and the report being then taken into consideration, the bill was ordered to be recommitted to a committee of the whole house. Next day the house, according to order, resolved itself into the said committee, by which several other amendments were made to the bill, and the report being taken into consideration on the 8th, several of the amendments were disagreed to, the rest, with an amendment to one of them, agreed to, and several amendments being made by the house, the bill, with the amendments, was ordered to be ingrossed, and next day it was ordered to be read a third time on the 24th.

But on that day, there was presented to the house, and read, a petition of the owners and masters of ships within the port of Whitby in Yorkshire, taking notice of the bill, and alledging, that there were many clauses in it which, as the petitioners apprehended, would tend to the discouragement of the breed of seamen, and to the great detriment of trade and navigation; and representing that the petitioners would be subject to many hardships, in case the said bill should pass into a law; and therefore praying, that they might be heard by their counsel against the said clauses.

This petition was ordered to lie upon the table, until the bill should be read a third time, and it had, it seems, such an effect, that when the order was read for reading the bill a third time on that day,

† See *ditto* for 1758. p. 111.

it was ordered to be read a third time on that day six weeks, before which day the parliament was prorogued.

This bill was so long that it would be tedious even to give an abstract of it, therefore I shall only in general observe, that it was a bill for establishing a register or muster roll of all the seamen, fishermen, lightermen, boatmen, keelmen, watermen, and persons usually getting their livelihood upon rivers or water; which register was to be established, First, By obliging the master or commander of every merchant ship bound to any place beyond Gibraltar, or westward of Ireland, or northward of Shetland, or eastward of Copenhagen, to leave, at an office to be appointed, a muster roll, signed by him, of the company or crew belonging to his ship; and to continue the said muster roll, by inserting all the alterations that shall happen in his ship's company, during the course of his voyage, and before his return to his port of delivery in Great-Britain; that upon his return, the said muster roll, and the continuation thereof, might be examined by the muster master; and that such a number, not exceeding one half of the men employed in such ship, and not exempted by the act, might be chosen by lot for his majesty's service, in case any seamen should at that time be wanted for that service.

Secondly, By obliging the master or commander of every ship above 40 tons, trading coastwise, or not beyond the place before mentioned, to keep and continue a muster roll of his ship's company or crew, and to leave a duplicate thereof, subscribed by him, once a year, at the muster office to be appointed, and at his next clearance to deliver to the officer appointed by the Admiralty, the like proportional part of his ship's company to be taken by lot, as before mentioned, for his majesty's service, when any seamen are wanted for that service.

And, Thirdly, By obliging the justices of the peace and commissioners of the land tax in each county, to make up, as soon as thereunto required by the Admiralty, a muster roll of all the fishermen, &c. dwelling, lodging, or residing within their respective counties; that such a number of them as may then be wanted, may be taken by lot for his majesty's service; first, from the bachelors under 30 years of age; secondly, from those of 30, or above, and not more than 45; and, thirdly, from the married men and widowers having no children, &c. as prescribed by the act.

From this short account of the bill, the

reader may see that it must have consisted of a great number of clauses; but I must in general observe, that I never yet saw or heard of any scheme for increasing the number of our seamen, or for preventing the necessity of pressing in time of war, that did not throw such a burden and incumbrance upon our trade in time of peace as well as war, as would of course diminish our navigation, and consequently our number of seamen. Every office which our trade or navigation is subjected to, must be a burthen and incumbrance upon both; for let us make what laws we will for preventing it, almost every officer will in time become a Jack in an office, and will extort fines, or perquisites for dispatch, from those who are obliged to apply to his office; therefore every new office to which our navigation is subjected, must be an addition of trouble and expence to our ship masters, and consequently must raise the freight of our ships in trade, which will of course diminish their number, by obliging our merchants to employ foreign ships in every branch of trade where such ships can be employed, and in all branches of trade where such ships cannot be employed, the high freight our merchants are obliged to pay to our own shipping, will be a load upon all the goods we send to a foreign market, which will diminish our trade, and consequently our navigation.

For this reason, I shall always look upon every scheme, by which it is proposed to subject our trade or navigation to any new office, or any new expence or trouble: I say, I shall always look upon such a scheme as a *jeu de se*; and indeed, I believe, it is impossible to prevent that distress which we have always been thrown into at the beginning of a war, by any other method than that of keeping always in the pay of our government, in time of peace, a number of 30 or 40,000 seamen: I do not mean that in time of peace all these men should be kept in pay or employment as seamen; but I never could hear a good reason why all the seamen in the government's service may not be regimented, and taught, and exercised in the land discipline while they remained on shore: It would not make them a bit the less seamen, but would make them more dextrous in the management of their firelock at sea, and it would make them much fitter than they are at present for making a descent upon the coast of any enemy. In such a country as this which depends so much upon its navy, we ought to have very few marching regiments but such as consisted, both officers and soldiers,

diers, of men bred to the sea; and if the regiments were regularly in their turn sent to serve, in time of peace, on board our cruising and stationed ships of war, and no ship kept too long upon any one station, no seaman in the government's service could ever be much above six months, without serving at sea. On the contrary, they would all be fond of going in their turn, because while they were at sea, they would have their victuals provided for them, and their pay running on to be all received together upon their return.

This, I think, is the only possible method for preventing our being in distress for want of seamen at the beginning of every war; and if this be the only possible method, every scheme for this purpose must be chimerical and ineffectual, and may probably be hurtful. The business of a seaman is like every other sort of business by which a labouring man gets a livelihood. We never can have in the kingdom a greater number of labouring men in any business than that which, in the usual course, can support themselves by their business: When by any accident that number is increased, as soon as that accident ceases, the supernumeraries must go abroad, or betake themselves to some other business, for a subsistence: Just so it is with our seamen: Beside those in the pay of the government, we can never expect to have in the kingdom a greater number than can, in the usual course, be supported by our trade; and when war makes an addition to both these numbers, as soon as peace returns, the additional number must go abroad, or betake themselves to some other business, few of whom can be had, or are fit for the sea, when war breaks out again, especially if the peace has continued for any time; so that we must always be in some distress for want of seamen at the beginning of a war; and that distress will be greater or less, in proportion to the number of seamen kept in the pay of the government during the time of peace; for to load our trade, and enhance the price of freight, by obliging British merchant ships to carry, in time of peace, a greater number of hands than is absolutely necessary, would hurt both our trade and our navigation.

But if our government, in time of peace, should always keep 30 or 40,000 seamen in its pay, our distress at the commencement of a war would be scarce perceptible; because any additional number that might be wanted, might be easily got by raising that number by lot from the se-

veral counties in this kingdom and the dominions thereunto belonging, according to the method prescribed in this bill, which I take to be as good a method as ever was thought of, and a method which, I am convinced, would not be thought A oppressive even by those upon whom the lot fell to serve their country, especially if they should be entitled at the end of three years to demand their discharge, and should not be obliged to serve again for one whole year after such discharge, as was to be prescribed by a clause in this bill; for the uncertainty, both in the sea and land service, of ever being able to obtain a discharge is, I am persuaded, what makes recruiting in both services much more difficult and expensive than it would otherwise be.

February 8, it was upon motion ordered *nem. con.* that leave be given to bring in a bill for the publick registering of all deeds, conveyances, wills, and other incumbrances, that shall be made of, or that may affect any honours, manors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, within that part of Great-Britain called D England, wherein publick registers were not then already appointed by act of parliament; and that the lord Strange, the lord Downe, Mr. alderman Beckford, Mr. Bowes, and Mr. Dicker, should prepare and bring in the same.

The bill was, on April 14, presented E to the house by lord Strange, when it was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time. The 25th, it was read a second time, and committed to a committee of the whole house for that day seven night, when the house resolved itself into the same, made a progress in the bill, and resolved to go again into a committee upon it, on the Friday following, being May 5; but it then met with the same fate such a bill has before met with, and it is to be feared will always meet with; for upon the order's being read, for going again into a committee upon the bill, the motion for the speaker's leaving the chair was opposed, and after debate, the question being put, it was carried in the negative; whereupon it was resolved, that the house would on that day two months, resolve itself into a committee upon the said bill, which was the most gentle way of dropping it for that session.

Thus a regulation which every man allows to be such a one as would be attended with great benefit to this nation, for the establishment of which the house had ordered a bill to be brought in

mem. con. was, for this session at least, defeated. It is very easy to find plausible objections against the best regulation that ever was, or ever can be proposed. Even the establishment of personal property itself may be objected to, and is not allowed by the customs of some wild nations; but surely when it is established, every man's property ought to be known to his neighbours, as well as to himself, which with respect to lands can never be the case without a publick register; and it is strange that no bill for establishing such a publick register can be so framed, as to prevent any solid and just objections being made to it. But the truth is, that such a bill ought to be attended with, or would probably be soon followed by another bill for abolishing all those mysterious forms of conveyancing that have been introduced by our lawyers, and for establishing one certain, short, and intelligible form of conveying or settling lands, and every sort of real estate; both which would be of infinite prejudice to our lawyers, tho' of great benefit to the nation in general, and to every other sort of men in particular.

Against the establishing of a general register for lands there will therefore always be two reasons, carefully concealed, because if revealed, they would be most cogent reasons in its favour. These are, First, Because, if such a publick register were established, every man's real and unincumbered land estate would, or might be easily known; therefore every landed gentleman, or at least many of them, whose estates are mortgaged, will be excited by their pride, if not by some fraudulent design, to oppose the establishment of such a register. And the second reason is, because it would in a few years very much lessen the number of law suits in this kingdom, especially if it should be accompanied, or followed by the other regulation I have mentioned, for establishing one certain, short, and intelligible form of conveying or settling real estates. This would of course greatly diminish the profits of our lawyers, and in a few years very much reduce their number, to the great advantage, happiness, and quiet of all ranks of men in the kingdom. Therefore, the establishing of such a publick register will always be opposed by the greatest part of the body of the law, a most weighty body at elections, if not in our legislature itself.

But as neither of these sorts of men dare avow the true reasons for their opposition, they will endeavour to pick holes into the frame or model of every bill that

can be prepared for the purpose: They will put their fancy to the utmost stretch in suggesting dangers and difficulties that may ensue from several clauses in the bill; and it is to be feared, that they may generally find just and solid objections against it, which, I must suppose, was the case with regard to this bill; for when we go about making any new regulation it is a great disadvantage to us, that we know little or nothing of the laws or police of other countries: We are too apt to condemn every custom that is not of our own growth; and indeed, no nation in the world has better reason to do so; but for this very reason we ought to enquire a little into the laws and customs of foreign countries. No gentlemen travel more into foreign countries, no gentlemen spend more money in their travels, than the gentlemen of this country do; but they set out upon their travels before they know any thing of the laws and police of their own country, and they travel at such an age as cannot give them so much as an inclination to enquire into the laws and police of other countries; to which I must add, that they are generally put under the conduct of travelling tutors, whose heads are so full of *Virtu*, that they know no more of the laws or police of any country, than their pupils themselves do.

Thus they return as ignorant of what was chiefly worth notice in the several countries they passed through, as if they had never been there; and as there are defects in the laws and police of every country, when they, as members of our legislature, generously undertake to rectify some of those in their own, they are often at a loss how to proceed; but as there is now a professorship of the common law established in one of our great universities, and a gentleman promoted to that chair who is in every respect qualified, and worthy of the honour that has been done him by the prudent and independent choice of that learned body, it is to be hoped, that for the future our young gentlemen will know a little of the laws and police of their own country, before they set out upon their travels, and this will of course give them a curiosity to enquire into the laws and police of every country they pass through; so that instead of importing mummies, medals, caracatuas, and models for palaces, we may hereafter find them importing models of laws for guarding against slavery; for establishing liberty; for improving trade, navigation, and manufactures; and for encreasing and securing the happiness of the people of their native country.

February 11, there was presented to the house, and read, a petition of several fishermen trading to Billingsgate, whose names were there underwritten, on behalf of themselves and all others, the fishermen trading to that market, reciting several parts of two acts passed in the 22d and 29th of his present majesty's reign; and representing many inconveniences and hardships which they alledged they were subject to by the said acts; and therefore praying relief.

This petition was then ordered to lie upon the table; but, on the 15th, it was again read, and referred to a committee; and, April 19, upon a report from the committee made by Mr. alderman Dickinson, leave was given to bring in a bill to amend an act of the 29th of his present majesty's reign, entitled, *An Act for explaining, amending, and rendering more effectual an Act made in the 22d Year of his present Majesty's Reign, for making a free Market for the Sale of Fish in the City of Westminster, &c.* And the said alderman, together with Mr. recorder of London, Mr. Wilkes, Sir John Croffe, and major-general Cornwallis, were ordered to prepare and bring in the same. Accordingly, the bill was on May 8 presented to the house by Mr. alderman Dickinson, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time; and, on the 22d, it was read a second time, and committed.

On the 26th, there was presented to the house, and read, a petition of several of the trustees appointed for putting in execution the said act of the 22d of his present majesty's reign, alledging, that if the said bill should pass into a law, as it then stood, the said act would, in a great measure, be rendered ineffectual; and therefore praying to be heard by their counsel against some parts of the bill; which prayer was granted, and counsel ordered to be admitted to be heard in favour of the bill.

And, on the 30th, there was presented to the house, and read, a petition of several fishmongers, setting forth, that of late years the scarcity of large fish had enhanced the price thereof, which scarcity had been occasioned, in a great measure, by the large quantity of small fish brought to market; and alledging, that if the size of fish to be taken or exposed to sale were larger than those sizes specified in the act of the first of his late, and that of the 29th of his present majesty's reign, there was the greatest probability of having large fish more plenty, and in consequence much cheaper, which would be a general

good, therefore praying, that they might be heard by themselves or counsel. Which petition was also referred to the committee upon the said bill, but without any order for hearing the petitioners by themselves or counsel.

After this the bill passed thro' the other forms in common course, and, on June 14, was sent to the lords. But as their lordships could not expect to have time to consider the bill so maturely as it seemed to require, it was there dropped; and indeed, if there lordships had taken it into consideration, it is a question if they would have passed it, as may appear from the remarks on the bill which were then printed, and were as follow.

"In the year 1749, an act passed for establishing a free market in Westminster, for the sale of fish, and to prevent a monopoly thereof, that the cities of London and Westminster, and parts adjacent, might be better supplied with good and wholesome fish, and at a reasonable price.

To answer which ends, all contracts for fish were prohibited, and fishermen compelled to sell off their whole cargoes within eight days after their arrival on the British coast, between North Yarmouth and Dover, on forfeiture of their vessels and cargoes.—But for want of power to oblige the fishermen to discover the time of their arrival, and an officer to take an account thereof, the intention of the act was defeated; therefore, another act passed in the 29th year of the reign of his present majesty, to explain, amend, and render more effectual the said act, whereby the trustees under that act were empowered to appoint a person to inspect all fishing vessels coming from sea, and fishermen were obliged to make entries at Gravesend of the time of their arrival at the Nore, within three days after such their arrival, on forfeiture of their vessels and cargoes.

At the time of passing the last mentioned act, most of the considerable fishermen attended the committee of the Hon. house of commons, and expressed their satisfaction in the amendments made to the first act, by directing the eight days to be accounted from their arrival at the Nore, instead of North Yarmouth or Dover, and entries to be made at Gravesend within three days after their arrival at the Nore.

A bill is now depending for altering the last mentioned act, brought in upon a petition, subscribed by only eleven fishermen, five of whom are weekly servants to one man, who is a fisherman, salesman,

salesman, and fishmonger, and who has engrossed almost the whole lobster trade, and has seven large cod smacks employed in the fishery on his own account.

The alterations the fishermen propose by their bill, are,

That the entries of fishing vessels for the future, shall be made at the Custom-house, London (instead of Gravesend.)

That the forfeiture of the vessel and cargo for neglecting to make such entries shall be repealed, and a pecuniary penalty substituted in the stead—and in case of conviction a power of appeal to a quarter sessions.

Upon which, leave is begged to observe,

That in case the entries were to be made at the Custom-house, London, the inspector (who must reside at Gravesend) as he could not know what entries were made, so consequently he could not fix the commencement of the eight days.

As to the difficulties the fishermen say attend the making of entries at Gravesend, on account of the shortness of the time, they are fallacious: For the act allows them three days from their arrival at the Nore, and the ordinary passage from thence to Gravesend is no more than eight hours, and is the place where most, or all of them bring to, to put their fish into their store boats.

That the forfeiture of the vessel and cargo for not making such entry, the fishermen say is a grievous penalty, but when it is considered that it cannot be incurred without their wilful neglect, it is presumed it will not be thought so by the legislature, and therefore not altered. For a pecuniary penalty, whatever that sum may be, as the master or servants on board the vessel (and not the owner) as the bill now stands, are subject thereto, it will scarce ever be recovered, as few, if any of them have goods or chattels, so that the whole act might as well be repealed, as altered in this particular.

If an appeal to a quarter session was to be allowed, it would defeat the intention of the act, which was a speedy and easy recovery of the forfeiture. For there is great reason to suppose that there would not be a conviction, however just, but an appeal would follow, was it only to avoid the immediate payment of the penalty: And the expence and trouble that would attend the justifying such conviction, would deter persons from giving informations, so that, that law which was made after so much deliberation, would, in a short time, become a dead letter.

It may be proper further to observe—That for want of an officer to inspect fishing vessels, no fishermen were convicted of the penalty under the act of the 22d of the king, altho' it was so notoriously known, that instead of selling off their cargoes within eight days, they frequently kept part of those cargoes in their store boats three weeks or more.

That the act of the 29th of his present majesty, altho' it had its commencement with the present war, yet the good effects of it have been felt, if not by the reduction of the price of fish, it has by preventing an enhancement thereof.

And therefore as the supply of London and Westminster with good and wholesome fish, has always been thought of great consequence, and many endeavours have been made to reduce the price thereof to the consumer, by preventing a monopoly, and by compelling fishermen to bring their fish to market within a reasonable time; and as no law has been made so likely to answer those ends, as that passed in the 29th year of the present king, it is to be hoped that no alteration will be made therein.

For the better understanding the next unfortunate bill I am to give an account of, and for shewing the reason why it was brought in, I must observe, that in the preceding session, an act had been passed for the speedy and effectual recruiting his majesty's land forces and marines*, by which the commissioners thereby appointed were made the ultimate judges, whether any man brought before them was such a one as, by the rules in the act prescribed, ought to be pressed into his majesty's service, it being expressly provided by the act, that no person so listed, that is to say, so adjudged by them, shall be taken out of his majesty's service by any process, other than for some criminal matter.

During the recess of parliament, or soon after the beginning of the next session, it happened, that a gentleman was pressed and confined in the Savoy, whereupon his friends applied for a *Habeas Corpus*. Upon this a question arose, whether this writ was to be granted or no? It was certainly a case not within the *Habeas Corpus* act passed in the 31st year of the reign of Charles the Second, because that act, by the preamble, relates only to persons committed for criminal, or supposed criminal matters, which this gentleman was not; and the granting of a *Habeas Corpus* at common law seemed to be prohibited by the above-mentioned act.

act of the preceding session. This question was not at that time determined, because the gentleman was discharged by an application to the secretary at war; but it made the defect in the said act of the 31st of Charles the Second to be taken notice of, and it was justly thought to be a defect of the most dangerous consequence to the liberty of the subject; therefore on February 21 it was ordered *nem. con.* that leave be given to bring in a bill for giving a more speedy remedy to the subject upon the writ of *Habeas Corpus*; and that Sir John Cust, Mr. Hufsey, Mr. attorney general, Sir John Philipps, Mr. Grenville, and Mr. Bowes, should prepare and bring in the same; to whom were afterwards added, Mr. Murton, Mr. Northey, and Sir Francis Dashwood.

March 8, the bill was presented to the house by Sir John Cust, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time; which it was on the 17th, and ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole house. April 17, the house resolved itself into the said committee, and Sir John Cust reported, that they had gone thro' the bill, and made several amendments thereunto, which they had directed him to report, when the house would please to receive the same; and the report being received next morning, all the amendments except one were, with an amendment to one of them, agreed to, after which an amendment was made by the house to the bill, and then the bill, with the amendments, was ordered to be ingrossed, and to be read a third time on the Monday following, when, after reading the order of the day, the house was moved, that the order made upon Dec. 7, 1693, "That no member of this house do presume to plead at the bar of the house of lords, without leave first obtained of this house, and to be moved for between the hours of eleven and one o'clock," might be read, as it accordingly was, and then the bill was read a third time, and several amendments being made to it by the house, it was passed, and sent to the lords.

But tho' this bill had been brought in *nem. con.* and maturely considered by the commons, such objections were started against it in the house of lords, that it was dropped upon the second reading; and the judges ordered to prepare a bill for the same purpose, to be laid before that house the next session.

As this unfortunate bill is short, and of very great importance, I shall give the reader a copy of it at full length, as follows.

Whereas the writ of *Habeas Corpus* hath, in all times, been deemed to be the most effectual security for the liberty of the subject, against every kind of wrongful imprisonment or restraint: And whereas any delay in the awarding or returning of such writ may be attended with the most fatal consequences to the person under restraint; and, by reason of such delay, the relief intended to be given may come too late for such person to be discharged from his restraint, or to receive any benefit from such writ; *be it therefore enacted* by the king's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that the several provisions which, by an act made in the thirty-first year of king Charles the Second, entitled, *An Act for the better securing the Liberty of the Subject, and for Prevention of Imprisonment beyond the Seas*, are made for the awarding of writs of *Habeas Corpus*, in cases of commitment or detainer for any criminal, or supposed criminal matter, shall, in like manner, extend to all cases where any person, not being committed or detained for any criminal, or supposed criminal matter, shall be confined or restrained of his or her liberty under any colour or pretence whatsoever; and that upon oath being made by such person so confined or restrained, or by any other on his or her behalf, of any actual confinement or restraint, and that such confinement or restraint, to the best of the knowledge and belief of the person so applying, is not by virtue of any commitment or detainer for any criminal, or supposed criminal matter; an *Habeas Corpus* directed to the person or persons so confining or restraining the party as aforesaid, shall be awarded and granted in the same manner as is directed, and under the same penalties as are provided, by the said act, in the case of persons committed or detained for any criminal, or supposed criminal matter; and that the person or persons before whom the party so confined or restrained shall be brought, by virtue of any *Habeas Corpus* granted in the vacation time under the authority of this act, may and shall, within three days after the return made, proceed to examine into the facts contained in such return, and into the cause of such confinement or restraint; and thereupon either discharge, or bail, or remand the parties so brought, as the case shall require, and as to justice shall appertain.

And

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that whensoever any writ of *Habeas Corpus*, granted either in term or vacation time, on the behalf of any party so confined or restrained without a commitment for any criminal, or supposed criminal matter, shall be served upon the person so confining or restraining such party, or shall be left at the place where such party shall be so confined or restrained, the person so confining or restraining such party shall make return of such writ, and bring or cause to be brought the body or bodies, according to the command thereof, within the respective times limited, and under the provisions prescribed by the said act to sheriffs and other officers, in case of commitment or detainer for criminal, or supposed criminal matters; and every such person neglecting or refusing so to make return of such writ, or to bring or cause to be brought the body or bodies, according to the command thereof, within the times respectively limited, and under the provisions prescribed by the said act to sheriffs and other officers, shall be guilty of a contempt of the court under the seal of which the said writ of *Habeas Corpus* shall issue; and shall also for the first offence, forfeit to the party grieved, the sum of three hundred pounds, and for the second offence, the sum of five hundred pounds.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the several penalties inflicted by this act shall be recovered by the party grieved, his or her executors or administrators, against the offender, his or her executors or administrators, in like manner as the penalties inflicted by the said act are to be recovered.

And, to the intent that no person may pretend ignorance of the import of any such writ, *be it enacted*, That all writs of *Habeas Corpus*, awarded or to be returned under the authority of this act, shall be marked by the court, or person respectively awarding the same, in this manner:

“By an act passed in the thirty-first year of the reign of king George the Second.”

And shall also be signed by order of the court, or by the person respectively awarding the same.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any action, plaint, suit, or information, shall be commenced or prosecuted against any person or persons for any offence against this act, the same shall be commenced within twelve

calendar months after the time of the offence committed, unless the party grieved be then under confinement or restraint; and if he or she shall be then under confinement or restraint, then within the space of twelve calendar months after the decease of the party so confined or restrained, or his or her delivery from such confinement or restraint, which shall first happen; and such person or persons so sued in any court whatsoever, shall and may plead the general issue, not guilty, or that he or she owes nothing; and upon any issue joined, may give the special matter in evidence: And if the plaintiff or prosecutor shall become nonsuit, or forbear further prosecution, or suffer a discontinuance; or if a verdict pass against him or her, the defendant shall recover his or her costs; for which he or she shall have the like remedy as in any case where costs by the law are given to defendants.

[*This History to be continued in our next.*]

Mr. Rousseau, in his Letter before-mentioned, after having shewn that Comedians of all Sorts were by Law declared infamous among the Romans, and after giving several Reasons why they were considered in a very different Light by the Grecians, proceeds thus:*

“LET us return to the Romans, who, far from imitating the Greeks in this respect, set quite a contrary example. When they declared comedians infamous by law, was it with a view to dishonour the profession? Of what use would so cruel a decree have been? No; they did not dishonour the profession, they only gave open testimony of the dishonour inseparable from it: For good laws never alter the nature of things, they only are guided by it; and such laws alone are observed. The point is not therefore to cry out against prejudices; but to know first of all whether these are really prejudices; whether the profession of a comedian is not in itself dishonourable; for if such it should unfortunately prove, in vain would it be for us to determine it is not; instead of vindicating its reputation, we should only bring disgrace on ourselves.

What is then the so much boasted ability of a comedian? It is the art of countenancing, of assuming a strange character, of appearing differently from what he really is, of flying into a passion in cold blood, of saying what he does not think as naturally as if he really did think it; in short, of forgetting his own station

station to personate that of others. What is this profession of a comedian? A trade by which a man exhibits himself in publick with a mercenary view; a trade by which he submits to ignominies and affronts from people, who think they have purchased a right to treat him in this manner; a trade, in short, by which he exposes his person to publick sale. I conjure every ingenuous man to tell me, whether he is not conscious in the bottom of his heart, that this traffick has something in it servile and base. You philosophers, who pretend to be superior to the prejudices of the vulgar, would not you all die for shame, if meanly metamorphosing yourselves into kings, you were obliged to act a character so different from your own, and to expose your sacred persons to the insolence of the vulgar? What sort of spirit is it then that a comedian imbibes from his condition? A mean spirit, a spirit of falshood, pride, and low ridicule, which qualifies him for acting every sort of character, except the noblest of all, that of man, which he lays aside.

I am not ignorant, that the action of a comedian is not like that of a cheat, who wants to impose upon you; that he does not pretend you should take him for the real person he represents; or that you should think him actuated by the passions which he only imitates: I know also, that by giving this imitation for what it really is, he renders it altogether innocent. Therefore I do not absolutely charge him with being a cheat, but with making it his whole business to cultivate the art of deception, and with practising it in habits, which, tho' innocent perhaps on the stage, must every where else be subservient to vice. Those fellows so genteelly equipped, and so well practised in the theory of gallantry and whining, will they never make use of this art to seduce the young and innocent? Those lying varlets, so nimble with their tongue and fingers on the stage, so artful in supplying the necessities of a profession more expensive than profitable, will they never try their abilities off the stage? Will they never take the purse of an extravagant son, or a miserly father for that of Leander or Argan? The temptation of doing evil increaseth all the world over in proportion to the opportunity; and comedians must be honest by far than the rest of mankind, if they are not more corrupt.

The orator and the preacher, you will say, expose their persons in publick, as March, 1759.

well as the comedian. There is a very great difference. When the orator appears in publick, it is to speak, and not to exhibit himself as a show: He represents only his own person, he acts only his own proper part, he speaks only in his own name, he says, or he ought to say, no more than he really thinks: As the man and the character are the same being, he is in his right place; he is in the case of every other citizen that discharges the duties of his station. But a player is a person who delivers himself upon the stage in sentiments not his own; who says only what he is made to say; who oftentimes represents a chimerical being: Consequently he is lost, as it were, in his hero; and when he thus forgets the man, if there is any vestige of him remaining, it is only a laughing-stock to the audience. What shall I say of those who seem apprehensive of being too much respected in their native colours, and therefore degrade themselves so far as to act in characters, which they would be extremely sorry to resemble in real life? It is doubtless a sad thing to see such a number of villains in the world, who pass for honest men: But what can be more odious, more shocking, or more base, than to see an honest comedian acting the part of a villain, and exerting his whole abilities to establish criminal maxims, which he sincerely detests in his own heart?

All this shews there is something dishonourable in the profession; but there is still another source of corruption in the debauched manners of the actresses, which necessarily draws after it the same immorality in the actors. Yet why should this immorality be inevitable? Why, say you? At any other time there would be no occasion to ask this question; but in this present age, when prejudice and error reign triumphantly under the specious name of philosophy, mankind, intoxicated by their empty learning, are grown deaf to the voice of human reason, as well as nature.

In all countries, and in all conditions of life, there is so strong and so natural a connection between the two sexes, that the manners of the one ever determine those of the other. Not that these manners are always the same, but they have always the same degree of goodness, modified in each sex by their own peculiar inclinations. In England the women are gentle and timid: The men are rough and bold. Whence comes this seeming opposition? It is because the character of each sex is thus heightened; and it is natural

natural for this nation to carry every thing to extremes. This excepted, in other respects they are alike. The two sexes chuse to live asunder; they are both fond of good eating; both retire after dinner, the men to the bottle, the women to tea; both sit down to play without any violent eagerness, and seem to make rather a trade of it than a passion; both have a great respect for decency; both do honour to the conjugal vow; and if ever they violate their fidelity, they do not boast of the violation; they are both fond of domestick quiet; they are both remarkable for taciturnity; they are both difficult to move; they are both hurried by their passions; in both love is terrible and tragical, it determines the fate of their days, the consequence is nothing less, says Muralt, than to lose either their reason or life; finally, they are both fond of the country, and the English ladies are as well delighted in wandering alone in their parks, as in shewing themselves at Vauxhall. From this general taste for solitude, ariseth that for meditation, and romances, with which England is over-run*. Thus both sexes, more recollected within themselves, are less influenced by foolish modes, have a greater relish for the real pleasures of life, and study less to appear, than to be happy.

I have quoted the English thro' preference, because of all nations in the world, there is none where the manners of the two sexes seem to differ more at first sight. From the relation between men and women in that country, we may conclude for every other. The whole difference consists in this, that the life of the females continually shews their manners; whereas that of the men being more lost in the uniformity of business, you cannot judge rightly of them without seeing them in their pleasures. If you would therefore know the men, you must study the women. This is a general maxim, and so far all the world will agree with me. But if I should add, that the virtues of the fair sex are to be found no where but in a retired life; that the peaceful care of a family is their peculiar province; that their dignity consists in modesty; that bashfulness is the inseparable companion of chastity; that to court the looks of men is a proof of corruption; and that every woman, who is fond of shewing her charms, brings dishonour on her person: Instantly I hear the noise of this new-fangled philosophy, which has its rise and de-

clension in the corner of a large city, and would fain stifle the voice of nature and all mankind."

He then goes on to answer this objection; but we are to consider, that Mr. Rousseau seems to have been acquainted with no comedians but those of France. Had he been well acquainted with the theatre in this country, where the business of a comedian is not declared infamous, either by law, or even by our church as now established, he would have known many comedians of both sexes, who are not only excellent performers, but of an irreproachable character in private life; and indeed, according to his maxim in relation to the fair sex, were it to be adopted, no modest woman could ever keep open shop, much less appear at the bar of a tavern, coffee-house, or other house of publick entertainment. Therefore, tho' he has passed a very harsh sentence against Fanaicks †, we may very properly ask, Does there not seem to be something of fanaticism in his opinion of comedians, and with regard to the fair sex in general?

Account of the Papyrus, by M. le Comte de Caylus.

THE Papyrus, or the *Cyperus Nilivus*, is a large plant that grows wild in the midst of the stagnating water left in hollow places after the inundation of the Nile. We are told by Theophrastus and Pliny, that the natives used the roots of it for firing, as well as for the other purposes of wood: That they built little boats of the plant itself, and formed the inner bark into sails, mats, garments, coverlids, and cordage: That they chewed it both raw and sodden, and swallowed the juice as a dainty; but, of all its uses, the most celebrated was that of its serving to write upon, like the paper of these days, which derives its name from this plant of Ægypt. The intermediate part of the stalk was cut and separated into different *Lamine*, which were set apart, and dried in the sun for the manufacture. These *Lamine* were joined together horizontally and transversely, in sheets or leaves, upon a smooth board; then moistened with water, which dissolved a kind of viscous glue in the pores of the plant, serving to cement and render the whole uniform. The sheet being thus formed was put into a press, and afterwards dried for use. Such was the process of making paper in Ægypt: But, as the sheets were coarse, brown, unequal, and imperfect, the Romans invented

* These are like the people, either excellent or detestable. Never was there a romance

vented methods to bring the fabrick to perfection. They contrived a glue or gum, by means of which they could occasionally enlarge the size and volume. They bleached it to a surprising degree of whiteness: They beat it with hammers, so as to render it more thin and less porous: They smoothed and polished it with ivory; and, by a sort of calendar, gave it a shining gloss like that of the Chinese paper. According to the different degrees of delicacy, whiteness, and size, it acquired different appellations, either from the names of particular manufacturers, from the great personages who used it, or from the particular uses to which it was put, such as the *Fannian*, the *Livian*, the *Claudian*, the *Imperial*, the *Hieratic*, and the *Amphitheatric*.

Extract of The Honest Grief of a Tory. C
In a Letter to the Author of the Monitor. (See p. 96.)

* **T**HE simile, printed in your paper of last Saturday, had been sent us about a week before, and read in the Club. We heard it, not without resentment at seeing ourselves and our friends so ridiculously treated. However, to say truth, the railery, we thought, was the mere wantonness of a lively imagination, not the malevolence of calumny or invective. Yet we were apprehensive, by the late conduct of our friends, that the reproach was not wholly unmerited. Your angry paper shewed us, we were not mistaken, and therefore we hoped to find our favourite minister vindicated by you from the charge of Hanoverian measures, so often, so solemnly abjured. How were we disappointed! Neither the charge against the Minister, or the Tories, was denied. Your correspondent, indeed, is angry, very angry, with his brother bard, and deep are his menaces of vengeance.

But pray, Mr. Monitor, do not you authors, critics, poets, and poet-tasters, in the quaint spelling of your correspondent, treat one another a little cruelly? Why should an unfortunate man of rhyme stand in the pillory? *Tear him for his bad verses*, cries the mob of Rome in Julius Cæsar. Yet surely, Sir, it would be a little imprudent in the writer of *Doll Common*, to advise the punishing bad poets with severity. But suppose this rhimer of similes were set in the pillory. Would the punishment of the author make his simile unlike? Could it vindicate the conduct either of the Minister, or the Tories? But after all this anger, what is the simile-man's crime? • *A libel on the*

Minister, is a libel on our country: It is equally criminal, as a libel on the King; and the authors should share the same fate. I little expected to find such sentiments as these in a writer, who professes his zeal for liberty and the constitution. Take them in Swift's ridicule.

That ministers, by Kings appointed,
Are, under them, the Lord's anointed;
Ergo, it is the self same thing,
To oppose the minister or King;
Ergo, by consequence of reason,
To censure statesmen is high-treason.

I am a Tory; have always lived, and hope to die a Tory. But, Sir, I am no Jacobite, nor will I ever wish to see the Majesty of the crown of England brought down to a level with the reputation of my fellow-subject. *But he, who libels the minister, libels his country.* Softly, good Sir. If ministers are the country, as parsons call themselves the church, what is to become of all other subjects? Much in the same strain, † *This taruney boy, Senegal, and these Indian twins, Louisbourg and Du Quesne, are the minister's children.* What! Mr. Monitor; had Mr. Keppel and Boscawen; Mr. Amherst, and Wolfe, and Forbes, had they no share in begetting these hopeful babes? But indeed these are the children of the nation, whose rights of parentage, I dare believe, these gentlemen will cheerfully acknowledge; and should this newly supposed father presume to dispose of them without the nation's consent—But I feel I am growing warm. Yet even age may be forgiven, if it loses its temper, when provoked by such absurdities. But I will recollect myself.

What therefore, Sir, do you imagine was the consequence of our reading the Simile a second time? We saw, that passion was but a miserable argument in the debates of reason; that the charge against the minister of Hanoverian measures, and against the Tories of compliance with those measures, still remains unconfuted, indeed, unspoke to: That Mr. Monitor too, has forsaken his principles, and is basely become the defender of Germanized measures and ministers. Nay more, a nauseous flatterer. Your next paper, I presume, will throw a popish, saint-like glory round his head, and bid us repeat in our devotions, O P—t; ora pro nobis.

Who does not rejoice with the present minister in his success, and give him his proper share of praise in taking Senegal, Louisbourg, Du Quesne, and Goree? But are you sure, Mr. Monitor, that

Louisbourg (as in your verses you say it will) is to remain to us? Has not Mr. P—t shamelessly declared, that he would sooner part with it, than forego one single lota belonging to the electorate of Hanover? Would HE were King of Hanover. I could be content to part with him on such terms, and trust to Providence for as good a British Minister. But ministers, of all parties, like Dryden's priests of all religions, are the same.

These reflexions, you will perhaps say, proceed from *unjust prejudices*. Yet Germany is not only to be the gulph of our treasures, but the grave of our people. Twelve hundred of our gallant countrymen dead, and eleven hundred at one time sick in German hospitals! Let nature, as well as politicks, deter us from this land of slaves. Its climate is fatal to the sons of liberty. Why were we made so angry (I was sincerely angry) with a very great person two years ago, when he wanted to take some English troops with him to Germany? Was that too an *unjust prejudice*?

But our ministers are virtuous, and ought to be supported by the virtuous; not ridiculed by the vicious. They have put an end to corruption. You mean corruption of members of parliament by money; for as to corruption in the country, I can look round me, and see it flourishing as much as ever; and more bargains made, than perhaps ever were so long before the meeting of the new parliament: You must mean corruption by money, not by employments, for by employments, contracts, bonus's, staff-officers, navy, army, victualling, &c. &c. there are more retained than ever; and Mr. P.'s friends and relations having been provided for to the utmost of his demands, these emoluments do not only remain and multiply, but remain dispensed by the same hand, as heretofore: In simple, honest truth, his G— and his corruption, are the main supports of P— and his virtue.

Suppose the man, whom we this time two years so much feared to see set over us, the patron of the *Teff*, had succeeded. He would have bribed away, I doubt not. He would have sent money by wholesale to the continent; but tho' I am truly sensible of his good will that way, I ask you, Mr. Monitor, whether he could have sent so much, as is now sent? No, Sir. Our honest opposition, from which we have now scandalously departed, would have rendered it impossible."

P. S. I just now hear, that an excise on tobacco is to be our tax this year. If

so, the very worst attempt, of the very worst minister, is to be carried into execution by the best. Or was that too, an *unjust prejudice*, of which Mr. P— has cured us? But if this product of North America must indeed be taxed in this odious manner, merely to save the produce of the estates of a few West-India members, what becomes of your only plea? What means this bold, pernicious measure, either with regard to the minister, or his West Indians, but gross and palpable corruption? Corruption detestable, not as you would have us believe, detested.

Account of the BRITISH COLONIES in the Islands of AMERICA, commonly called the West-Indies, continued from p. 73.

THAT this island was by the time of the restoration, that is to say, in the short space of five years, become a rich and powerful colony, we may judge from its government's being then an object of desire for a noble lord; for presently after the restoration col. Doyly was recalled, and the lord Windsor appointed governor, who continued but two years in that government, and was succeeded by the before mentioned Sir Thomas Modiford, in whose time the island was divided into parishes, and their first charter was granted by the crown, by which that form of government was established which still subsists, and is the same with that in Barbadoes, and most of the other British colonies; and from an account taken in his time, upon an apprehension of an invasion to be made upon them by the Spaniards, the following appears to have been the state of this infant colony.

F Parishes.	Families.	Inhabitants.
Port Royal	500	3500
St. Catharine	658	6270
St. John	83	996
St. Andrew	194	1552
St. David	30	960
St. Thomas	59	590
St. George	143	1430
St. Mary	}	2000
St. Anne		
St. James		
St. Elizabeth		
H Totals	1717	17298

In 1669, Sir Thomas Modiford was succeeded in the government of this island by Sir Thomas Lynch, and during both their governments the trade of privateering and pirating upon the Spaniards was

conquered

continued with great success, particularly by Henry, afterwards Sir Henry Morgan, originally a farmer's son in Wales. As he did not like his father's business, as soon as he was fit for service he went to Bristol, and having indentured with the captain of a West-India ship, was transported by him, and sold to a planter in Barbadoes, whom he served faithfully for the time he had indentured, being four years, but as soon as his time was expired he went to Jamaica, and there entered as a common seaman on board a sloop going to cruise upon the Spaniards, from which low station he, by his courage and conduct, soon came to be a chief among the buccaneers or pirates, as they were generally called, tho' after our making ourselves masters of Jamaica, many of them acted by commission from our governors of that island, as Morgan always did after he came to be a commander; and therefore he is, by malicious or injudicious authors, most unjustly ranked among the pirates of that age.

In his station as a commander of privateers, he not only made prize of many Spanish ships at sea, but plundered many of their towns upon the coast, and even some of their inland cities. By these successes capt. Morgan, as he was then called, acquired so high a character, that as soon as he gave notice of his intending to go upon a new expedition, great numbers of men flocked to him, and listed under his banner, so that in the year 1670 he found himself at the head of a considerable number of ships, and a large number of brave men: With these he first sailed to, and made himself master of the little island of St. Katharines, near the coast of Costa Rica, where he left a good garrison, as he designed to keep possession of it by way of a convenient retreat. He then sailed to Terra Firma, and attacked the castle of Chagra, where he met with a brave resistance, but their magazine blowing up by accident, they were obliged to surrender; and here he took the adventurous and bold resolution of marching over land, thro' a wild and desert country, to attack the city of Panama. Accordingly, after placing a garrison in that castle, he set out, August 18, with 1200 men; and after suffering most intolerable hardships in their march, they at last arrived in sight of Panama. Upon their approach to the town, they found the governor at the head of an army of three times their number ready to oppose their passage; but there was no retreating, die or conquer was the word, therefore they

marched briskly up, attacked the Spaniards, and after an engagement of near two hours, totally routed them; and tho' they had lost near 200 men in the battle, yet, not to give the enemy time to recover, they marched directly up, attacked, and took the town by assault. Here they remained three or four months, plundering the town and packing up their booty, during which time the town was accidentally set on fire, and being built of cedar, there was no stopping the flames, until the whole town, consisting of 7000 houses, was laid in ashes. At last, the conquerors having collected all the booty they could expect, they set out and marched back to Chagra, carrying along with them 175 mules loaded with gold, silver, jewels, and rich merchandize; and from Chagra the captain, with many of his men, returned to Jamaica, having left the rest at Chagra, because of their being like to mutiny against him about dividing the spoil; for he did perhaps take too large a share to himself, as he brought with him to Jamaica 400,000 pieces of eight in specie.

As capt. Morgan was now rich, he did not perhaps incline to go upon any more adventures, but if he did, he was prevented; for in the year 1672, was concluded the famous American treaty between us and Spain, by which an end was put to all privateering by our people in the American seas; Sir Thomas Lynch was called home to answer the complaints that had been made against him by the court of Spain, or rather that our courtiers here might have a share of the spoil, which he had got from the privateers, who had acted by his commission; and the lord Vaughan was in his stead sent governor of Jamaica, with express orders to try, condemn, and execute all such as should be guilty of any piracies in those seas; which orders he carried rigorously into execution. This gave a severe check to the flourishing condition of Jamaica; and the same year it met with a further check, from the establishment of the African company; for about this time an agent for that company was settled at Jamaica, who made seizure of every ship not licensed by the company, that attempted to bring any negroes to that island, and got her condemned as an interloper upon the coast of Africa, contrary to the exclusive privilege granted by charter to that company, by which means the company got a monopoly of the slave trade, and consequently exacted what price they pleased from our planters in America.

But

But in 1674 the island received some advantage, in consequence of the treaty of peace that year concluded between the Dutch and us, by which it was stipulated, that such of the British subjects then remaining at Surinam as inclined to retire from thence, should have leave to depart with their effects, and be delivered to commissaries appointed by his Britannick majesty to receive them. Accordingly commissaries and ships were sent, who brought no less than 1200 of them to Jamaica; and as the governor had orders to allot to each family, in proportion to its number, a certain quantity of unappropriated lands in that island, he made them their allotments in St. Elizabeth parish, where they presently set about clearing and planting their land, and several of them came afterwards to be possessed of large estates in the island.

As the lord Vaughan was by his instructions obliged to act with vigour against the pirates, and against the interlopers upon the coast of Africa, both which measures were contrary to the particular interest of the inhabitants of Jamaica, we may believe, he was far from being a popular governor, consequently the worst construction was put upon every thing he did; and perhaps he, like most other governors, made a little too much haste to get rich. However, he continued in that government until the year 1678, when the murmur was so general and so violent against him, that our court thought fit to recall him, and Charles, earl of Carlisle, was sent in his room, who finding the climate very prejudicial to his health, returned to England in 1680, leaving capt. Morgan, now Sir Henry Morgan, to govern, until a new governor should be appointed by the crown; for the captain, after his return from Panama, had purchased a plantation in Jamaica, and as a private gentleman gained so much respect in the island, that he had been knighted, and appointed a member of the council, by the crown.

During his government he acted vigorously against the pirates, for upon hearing that a pirate sloop and Barca Longa, commanded by one Everfon, a Dutchman, were in Cow Bay, seven leagues east of Port Royal, he presently set guards all round Port Royal, both by land and sea, to prevent any messenger's going to give the pirates intelligence of what he was about; and then he armed and fitted out a sloop, which sailed in a few hours, and attacked the pirates, who for a long time defended themselves bravely, but

their captain being killed, such as remained alive in the sloop submitted, and whilst they were securing, those in the bark sailed and made their escape. The prisoners were brought into Port Royal; and as they were all Dutch or French, Sir Henry, to convince the Spaniards of their being so, sent them all to Carthagena, where they were condemned and executed. But as Sir Henry was convinced of the imprudence as well as injustice of the exclusive privilege that had been granted to the African company, and being himself a planter, had felt the avaritious and tyrannical use that had been made of it, he probably connived a little at the interloping trade to the coast of Africa. By this he incurred the displeasure of our court at that time; therefore he was ordered to be sent home a prisoner, under pretence of answering the complaints that had, so many years before, been made against him by the court of Spain, and was detained three years a prisoner in the Tower, without ever being brought to a trial, notwithstanding our *Habeas Corpus* act, by which he contracted such a bad habit of body, that he died soon after his being discharged.

Sir Thomas Lynch had, it seems, upon his being called home, so fully answered the expectation of our courtiers, that they were perfectly satisfied with his answer to the complaints made by the Spaniards against him, and therefore in 1682, he was again sent out governor of Jamaica, where he was now as ready to apprehend and hang the pirates, as he had been during his former government to grant them commissions; and to make his diligence the more manifest, he had caused to be built, at his own expence, a galley with 54 oars, to be employed in pursuit of his old friends the pirates, tho' I do not find that any of them were taken or executed in his time, which was but short, for he died before he had been full three years in his government. However, in an assembly held by him soon after his arrival, he got the laws of the island revised and corrected, and many new laws enacted, which continue in force to this day.

Sir Thomas Lynch was succeeded in the government by col. Hender Moleworth, who, I suppose, was president of the council. Upon the arrival of the news of king Charles's death, he proclaimed James the Second with great solemnity, and in conjunction with the council and assembly sent home a very loyal address upon that king's accession. About this time the Jews were become pretty numerous

numerous in Jamaica, and as they promoted the trade of the island, the colonel very wisely granted them an indulgence to build themselves synagogues, and to perform publick worship in their own way; which was confirmed to them by the duke of Albemarle, the next governor appointed by the crown, who arrived in January, 1687; but as he lived too freely for the climate of Jamaica, he was soon cut off, and col. Mordaunt succeeded again to the government, in which he continued until the news arrived of the revolution in England, and of the prince and princess of Orange being proclaimed king and queen at London, whereupon he proclaimed them at Jamaica, with the same solemnity he had in his former government proclaimed their father.

For some time after the revolution, the government here had so much business upon their hands, that no new governor was appointed for Jamaica, until the year 1690, when the lord Inchiquin was appointed by king William, and he arrived there in June or July of that year. Soon after his arrival, that is to say, on July 29, the negroes of a plantation in the mountains, to the number of about 400, belonging to a gentleman named Sutton, broke out into rebellion; and as there were then none but the overseer in the house, they broke it open, murdered him, and seized upon a large quantity of arms and ammunition that were lodged in it. From thence they marched to the next plantation, murdered the overseer, and endeavoured to persuade the negroes belonging to it to join with them, but instead of joining they fled to the woods and concealed themselves. Upon this disappointment it was expected that they would have marched to join the rebellious negroes in the mountains, but as Mr. Sutton's was a strong house, and well stored with provisions, which they could neither carry off nor part with, very luckily for the island, they resolved to defend themselves in the house, until they had consumed the provisions, which gave the inhabitants time to assemble a strong party of horse and foot against them; and when they saw this party approaching, they changed their resolution, deserted the house, and endeavoured to make their escape thro' the sugar canes, which they set on fire as they passed, in order to retard the pursuit, but notwithstanding this artful contrivance, their pursuers came up with them, killed near one half of them, and the rest throwing down their arms submitted, when such of the ringleaders

as were left alive, were condemned and executed in the usual torturing manner.

The next year, war having been declared against France, an expedition was undertaken against the French in Hispaniola, the command of which was given to Mr. Obrian, who made prize of, or destroyed several French ships at sea, and landing upon the coast, with about 900 soldiers he had under his command, destroyed several of their plantations in the open country; but as he had neither force enough, nor was properly provided, he could not attack any of their forts, and consequently could neither do the enemy much damage, nor himself any great service.

However, the bravado pleased the mob, and set them a rejoicing; but the year following their joy was turned into mourning, by one of the most terrible misfortunes that ever befell the island. On June 7, 1692, between 11 and 12 o'clock, happened a most extraordinary and surprising earthquake: The shocks were so violent, that in less than two minutes most of the houses and buildings in Port Royal were not only thrown in heaps, but covered by the sea. At the first shake many of the people ran into the streets and open places; but there they met with no safety: The ground opened in many places, some were swallowed up in the chasms, and never heard of more; others were thrown up again alive at some distance in the sea; and many fixed in the chasms, with only their head and shoulders, or their head only, above ground, some in this posture left alive, and in vain crying for help, but most squeezed to death by the earth shutting again upon their half buried bodies. In an instant the sea came rolling in mountainous waves over the town, and overwhelmed all those that were in the streets or houses, so that most of those that had escaped both the fall of the houses and the openings of the earth, were drowned; but many were saved by the ships and boats in the harbour, and some saved themselves by catching hold of the broken beams, rafters, or timbers of the houses, which appeared every where floating upon the surface of the water.

In all the other parts of the island the earthquake was equally violent, tho' not so destructive. Two great mountains at the entrance into sixteen mile walk, fell towards each other, and so choked up the passage of the river, whose usual course was between them, that the channel be-

low continued dry for several days. At Yellows, a large mountain split in two parts, one of which fell into a neighbouring valley, covered several settlements, and buried 19 white people; and most of the mountains in the island had their shape some way altered from what it was before. The water in the wells, tho' some of six fathom deep, flew out at the top; and from many of the chasms and openings of the earth there flew out torrents of water of a most nauseous smell. But it would be endless to relate all the dismal and wonderful effects of **B** this earthquake; therefore I shall only add, that the ground on which Port Royal stood most certainly sunk, for great part of it is now six or seven fathom under water, and many think that the island itself, or at least that part of it called Liganee, sunk a little, because it did not require so long a rope, by two or three feet, to draw water out of their wells, as was required before this earthquake happened.

I do not find that any exact calculation was ever made of the people that perished by this earthquake: The number is generally computed at about 3000; but what added to the misfortune of the island, was an epidemical sort of sickness that ensued, occasioned, as supposed, by the stinking water thrown up from the opening of the earth, and by the dead bodies which continued for many days **E** floating upon the water in the harbour, before they could all be brought ashore and buried. By this sickness it is reckoned, that at least 3000 more perished; and as the loss fell chiefly upon the towns of Port Royal and Kingston, it consisted almost entirely in the white people.

In commemoration of this double and severe visitation, the 7th of June was by an act of the assembly ordered to be always observed in that island as a day of fasting and humiliation; but tho' it inspired the people with this fit of religion, as such visitations generally do in every country, I must observe to their honour, that it did not break their spirit, or throw them into any fit of despondency, as the French probably expected; for they took this opportunity to repay the visit which the people of Jamaica had made them the preceding year, and actually landed 300 **H** men upon the north side; but the Guernsey man of war, then in Port Royal harbour, together with several sloops, each with a number of men on board, were fitted out with such dispatch, that they came up with the French unexpectedly,

burnt their ships, and took or killed every man of them, except about 18, that privately got on board, and escaped unobserved in a small sloop.

[To be continued in our next.]

A The following Extract from the Reflections on the Rise and Fall of the ancient Republicks, by E. W. Montagu, jun. Esq; ought to be made as publick as possible; therefore we shall give it a Place in our Magazine, as it deserves to be seriously considered by every Man who has a Regard for the British Constitution.

AFTER pointing out the vices and passions which put an end to the famous Athenian republick, the author goes on thus:

“Of all the human passions, ambition may prove the most useful, or the most destructive to a people. The —

— *Digito monstrari et dicier hic est;*

the fondness for admiration and applause seems coeval with man, and accompanies us from the cradle to the grave. Every man pants after distinction, and even in this world affects a kind of immortality. When this love of admiration and applause is the only end proposed by ambition, it then becomes a primary passion; all the other passions are compelled to be subservient, and will be wholly employed on the means conducive to that end. But whether this passion for fame, this eagerness after that imaginary life, which exists only in the breath of other people, be laudable or criminal, useful or frivolous, must be determined by the means employed, which will always be directed to whatever happens to be the reigning object of applause. Upon this principle, however the means may differ, the end will be still the same; from the hero down to the boxer in the Bear-Garden; from the legislator who new models a state, down to the humbler genius who strikes out the newest cut for a coat-sleeve. **G** For it was the same principle directing to the same end, which impelled Erostratus to set fire to the temple of Diana, and Alexander to set the world in a flame so quickly after.

There is no mark which so surely indicates the reigning manners of a people at different periods, as that quality or turn of mind, which happens to be the reigning object of publick applause. For as the reigning object of applause will necessarily constitute the leading fashion, and as the leading fashion always takes rise among the great or leading people; if the object

object of applause be praise-worthy, the example of the great will have a due influence upon the inferior classes; if frivolous or vicious, the whole body of the people will take the same cast, and be quickly infected by the contagion. There cannot therefore be a more certain criterion, by which we may form our judgment of the national virtue or national degeneracy of any people, in any period of their existence, than from those characters, which are the most distinguished in every period of their respective histories. To analyze these remarkable characters, to investigate the end proposed by all their actions, which opens to us all their secret springs; and to develop the means employed for the acquisition of that end, is not only the most entertaining, but, in my opinion, by much the most useful part of history. For as the reigning object of applause arises from the prevailing manners of a people, it will necessarily be the reigning object of desire, and continue to influence the manners of succeeding generations, till it is opposed, and gradually gives way to some new object. Consequently as history is alike the repository of good and bad characters, by observing the proportional increase or decrease of each of those characters, in any given period of the respective history of any nation; we may investigate the prevailing manners of that people, from the reigning object of applause, by which the greater number of characters at that period endeavoured to be distinguished. Hence too we may observe the progressive order, in which the manners of any people prepared the way for every remarkable mutation in their government. For no essential mutation can ever be effected in any government (unless by the violence of external force) till the prevailing manners of the people are ripe for such a change. Consequently, as like causes will ever produce like effects; when we observe the same similarity of manners prevailing amongst our own people, with that which preceded the last fatal mutation of government in any other free nation; we may, at such a time, give a shrewd guess at the approaching fate of our constitution and country. Thus in the infancy and rise of the Grecian republics, when necessity of self-defence had given a manly and warlike turn to the temper of the people, and the continuance of the same necessity had fixed it into a habit, the love of their country soon became the reigning object of public applause. As this reigning object

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consequently became the chief object of desire to every one who was ambitious of publick applause, it quickly grew to be the fashion. The whole people in those states glowed with the generous principle of publick virtue to the highest degree of enthusiasm. Wealth had then no charms, and all the bewitching pleasures of luxury were unknown, or despised. And those brave people courted and embraced toils, danger, and even death itself, with the greatest ardour, in pursuit of this darling object of their universal wishes. Every man planned, toiled, and bled, not for himself, but for his country. Hence the produce of those ages, was a race of patriot statesmen and real heroes. This generous principle gave rise to those seminaries of manly bravery and heroick emulation, the Olympick, Isthmian, and other publick games. To obtain the victory at those scenes of publick glory was esteemed the utmost summit of human felicity, a wreath of wild olive, laurel or parsley (the victor's prize) that *Palma nobilis*, as Horace terms it, which

Terrarum Dominos erexit ad Deos,

was infinitely more the object of emulation in those generous times, than coronets and garters are of modern ambition. Let me add too, that as the former were invariably the reward of merit only, they reflected a very different lustre upon the wearer. The honours acquired at these games quickly became the darling themes of the poets, and the charms of music were called in to give additional graces to poetry. Panegyrick swelled with the most nervous strokes of eloquence, and decked up with all the flowers of rhetoric, was joined to the fidelity and dignity of history. Whilst the canvas glowed with mimic life, and the animated marble contributed all the powers of art to perpetuate the memory of the victors. These were the noble incentives, which fired the Grecian youth with the glorious emulation of treading in the steps of those publick spirited heroes, who were the first instructors of these celebrated games. Hence that refined taste for arts and sciences arose in Greece, and produced those master-pieces of every kind, the inimitable remains of which not only charm, but raise the justest admiration of the present times.

This taste raised a new object of applause, and at last supplanted the parent which gave it birth. Poetry, eloquence, and music, became equally the subjects of emulation at the publick games, were

allotted their respective crowns, and opened a new road to fame and immortality. Fame was the end proposed and hoped for by all; and those who despaired of attaining it by the rugged and dangerous path of honour, struck into the new and flowery road which was quickly crowded with the servile herd of imitators. Monarchs turned poets, and great men fidlers, and money was employed to bias the judges at the publick games to crown wretched verses and bungling performers with the wreaths appropriated only to superior merit. This taste prevailed more or less in every state of Greece, (Sparta alone excepted) according to the different turn of genius of each people; but it obtained the most ready admission at Athens, which quickly became the chief seat of the muses and graces.

Thus a new object of applause introducing a new taste, produced that fatal alteration in the manners of the Athenians, which became a concurrent cause of the ruin of their republick. For tho' the manners of the Athenians grew more polite, yet they grew more corrupt, and publick virtue ceased gradually to be the object of publick applause and publick emulation. As dramatick poetry affected most the taste of the Athenians, the ambition of excelling in that species of poetry was so violent, that Æschylus died with grief, because in a publick contention with Sophocles the prize was adjudged to his antagonist. But tho' we owe the finest pieces of that kind now extant to that prevailing taste, yet it introduced such a rage for theatrical entertainments as fatally contributed to the ruin of the republick.

Justin informs us, that the publick virtue of Athens declined immediately after the death of Epaminondas. No longer awed by the virtue of that great man, which had been a perpetual spur to their ambition, they sunk into a lethargy of effeminate indolence. The publick revenues appropriated for the service of the fleet and army were squandered in publick festivals and publick entertainments. The stage was the chief object of the publick concern, and the theatres were crowded whilst the camp was a desert. Who trod the stage with the greatest dignity, or who excelled most in the conduct of the drama; not who was the ablest general, or most experienced admiral, was the object of the publick research and publick applause. Military virtue and the science of war were held cheap, and poets and players engrossed those ho-

nours due only to the patriot and the hero; whilst the hard-earn'd pay of the soldier and the sailor was employed in corrupting the indolent pleasure-taking citizen. The fatal consequence of this degeneracy of manners, as Justin assures, was this: That the able Philip, taking advantage of the indolence and effeminacy of the Athenians, who before took the lead in defence of the liberty of Greece, drew his beggarly kingdom of Macedon out of its primitive obscurity, and at last reduced all Greece under the yoke of servitude. Plutarch, in his enquiry whether the Athenians were more eminent in the arts of war, or in the arts of peace, severely censures their insatiable fondness for diversions. He asserts, that the money idly thrown away upon the representation of the tragedies of Sophocles and Euripides alone, amounted to a much greater sum than had been expended in all their wars against the Persians, in defence of their liberty and common safety. That judicious philosopher and historian, to the eternal infamy of the Athenians, records a severe, but sensible reflection, of a Lacedemonian who happened to be present at these diversions. The generous Spartan, trained up in a state where publick virtue still continued to be the object of publick applause, could not behold the ridiculous assiduity of the Choragi, or magistrates who presided at the publick shows, and the immense sums which they lavished in the decorations of a new tragedy, without indignation. "He therefore frankly told the Athenians, that they were highly criminal in wasting so much time, and giving that serious attention to trifles, which ought to be dedicated to the affairs of the publick. That it was still more criminal to throw away upon such baubles as the decorations of a theatre, that money which ought to be applied to the equipment of their fleet, or the support of their army. That diversions ought to be treated merely as diversions, and might serve to relax the mind at our idle hours, or when over a bottle; if any kind of utility could arise from such trifling pleasures. But to see the Athenians make the duty they owed to their country give way to their passion for the entertainments of the theatre, and to waste unprofitably that time and money upon such frivolous diversions, which ought to be appropriated to the affairs and the necessities of the state, appeared to him to be the height of insatiation."

Could we rouse the venerable philosopher from the grave to take a short survey of

of the present manners of our own countrymen, would he not find them an amazingly exact copy of those of the Athenians, in the times immediately preceding their subjection to Macedon? Would he not see the same series of daily and nightly diversions, adapted to the taste of every class of people, from the publick breakfasting (that bane to the time and industry of the tradesman) up to our modern Orgies, the midnight revels of the Masquerade? If he censured the Athenians for throwing away so much time and attention upon the chaste and manly scenes of Sophocles and Euripides, what must he have thought of that strange *Shakespearemania* (as I may term it) which prevailed so lately, and so universally amongst all ranks and all ages? Had he enquired of those multitudes who so long crowded both theatres at the representation of *Romeo and Juliet*, what were the striking beauties which so strongly and so repeatedly engaged their attention, could a tenth part of the affected admirers of that pathetick poet, have given him a more satisfactory answer than, "That it was the fashion?" Would he not be convinced that fashion was the only motive, when he saw the same people thronging with the same eagerness, and swallowing the ribaldry of modern farce, and the buffoonery of pantomime with the same fury of applause? Must he not have pronounced, that they as much exceeded the Athenians in thoughtless levity and folly, as they sunk beneath them in taste and judgment? For Plutarch does not find fault with the fine taste of the Athenians for the noble compositions of those incomparable poets; but for that excess of passion for the theatre, which, by setting up a new object of applause, had almost extinguished that publick virtue, for which they had been so greatly eminent: Nay, which made them more solicitous about the fate of a new tragedy, or the decision of the pretensions of two rival players, than about the fate of their country. But what idea must he have of the higher class of our people, when he saw those who should be foremost in a time of distress and danger, to animate the drooping spirit of their countrymen by the lustre of their example, attentive only to the unmanly trills of an opera; a degree of effeminacy which would have disgraced even the women of Greece, in times of greatest degeneracy. If he was informed that this species of diversion was so little natural to the rougher genius, as well as climate of Britain, that we were

obliged to purchase and fetch over the worst performers of Italy at the expence of vast sums; what opinion must he form of our understanding? But if he was to see the intolence of these hirelings, and the servile prostration of their paymasters to these idols of their own making, how must such egregiously folly excite his contempt and indignation! In the midst of these scenes of dissipation, this varying round of unceasing diversions, how must he be astonished at the complaint of poverty, taxes, the decay of trade, and the great difficulty of raising the necessary supplies for the publick service, which would strike his ear from every quarter! Would not his censure upon our inconsistent conduct be just the same which the honest Spartan passed upon the insatuated Athenians? When a national militia of 60,000 men only was asked for, would he not have blushed for those who opposed a measure (once the support and glory of every free state in Greece) and whittled it down to half the number from a pretended principle of œconomy? But could his philosophick gravity restrain a smile, when he saw the same people lavishing their thousands in subscriptions to balls, concerts, operas, and a long train of expensive et ceteras; yet so wondrous frugal in pounds, shillings, and pence, in a measure so essential to the very safety of the nation? If therefore he saw a people bending under an accumulating load of debt, almost to bankruptcy, yet sinking more and more into a luxury, known in his time only to the effeminate Persians, and which required the wealth of Persia to support it: Involved in a war, unsuccessful till measures were changed with ministers; yet indulging in all the pleasures of pomp and triumph, in the midst of national losses and national dishonour:—Contracting daily fresh debts of millions, to carry on that war, yet idly consuming more wealth in the useless pageantry of equipage, dress, table, and the almost innumerable articles of expensive luxury, than would support their fleets and armies; he could not help pronouncing such a people mad past the cure of hellebore, and self-devoted to destruction."

THERE have been various reports about the manner in which the great Gustavus Adolphus, the savior of German liberty, killed at the famous battle of Lutzen, Nov. 16, 1632, lost his life. Some say he was assassinated at the instigation of cardinal Richlieu. Puffendorf, in his History of Sweden, says, he

lost his life by the hands of Francis Albert, duke of Lauenburg, one of his generals, who was bribed by the Imperialists. But in the archives of Sweden there hath lately been found a letter, which sets this matter in a different light. It was written Jan. 21, 1725, by Mr. Andrew A Goeding, provost of the chapter of Vexio, to Mr. Nicholas Hævedson Dahl, secretary of the archives of Sweden. The substance of it is as follows :

" Being in Saxony in 1685, I discovered, by a happy chance, the circumstances of the death of king Gustavus B Adolphus. That great prince had gone attended by one domestick only, to reconnoitre the enemy. It being a very thick fog, he unfortunately fell in with a post of the Imperial troops, who fired upon him, and wounded him, but did not kill him. The servant, in bringing the king back to his camp, dispatched him with a pistol, and took the glasses which the king used on account of his being near sighted, I bought those spectacles from the dean of Naumbourg. The man who killed the king was very old and at the point of death when I was in Saxony. Remorse D for his crime troubled him extremely, and his conscience gave him no rest. He sent for the above mentioned dean, and confessed to him his horrid crime, with all its circumstances. From this dean I learnt them, and from him I bought the glasses, which I have deposited among the archives of Sweden. I immediately sent these particulars from Germany to baron Puffendorff, that he might insert them in his History of Sweden : He wrote me in answer, that his history was already printed in Holland, and that he had followed, in his narration of this event, the sentiments F of Chemnitz, &c."

To the Editor of the London Chronicle.

—Optimè hoc cavet Deus ;

Eripere vitam nemo non homini potest,

At nemo mortem.— SENECA, Trag. G

S I R,

THAT the governing part of societies have a delegated power of punishing *casually* delinquents against their fundamental institutions, is a point scarcely to be controverted ; but they can surely have no right to load death itself with *supererogatory* tortures, excepting only, by a law of retaliation, in cases where cruelty has been added to murder. The weak excuse insisted on, I well know, is that such terrifying barbarities may prevent the commission of the crimes for which they are inflicted : But this is to

argue against fact, for neither the severity of the Draconian, nor the Japanese laws, have answered the proposed end, nor diminished, much less extinguished offences ; and it is to reason without knowledge, because *future* punishment, however formidable and inevitable too (which it is rarely supposed) makes but inadequate and *impotent* impressions on a man while under the *present* predominancy of an impetuous passion, as is notorious from the surprising slender effects of religious fears on true believers. What shall we then say to, or what must we think of the *inhuman, the diabolical tortments*, which have been recently exhibited on regicides in two Christian nations ? (See our Vol for 1757, p. 205, 385, and our last month, p. 86.) Horrid, unlighty sufferings, that make a man blush for, and almost abhor his own species, for being the perpetrators of them ! Inhumanities, the bare relation whereof has, to the honour of the nation, been the *death of an Englishman* * ! Barbarities, which the most culpable of wretched mankind cannot possibly *deserve*, those monsters of the species alone excepted, who, in servile adulation to tyrannick courts, have unnaturally and impiously *adjudged others thereunto* !—Seneca, the tragick poet, remarks (in the words of my motto) " That the equity of the Deity, who had made man liable to be robbed of his life by any body, had, in compensation, so ordered, that he could be *deprived of the privilege of death by nobody*." But alas ! this observer lived not in times when the cunning of refined cruelty had almost wrested from the human kind this melancholy refuge, and could *draw the teeth* to preserve the tongue for cruel interrogatories, and *reserve the extended limbs* to be dissipated by hories. Ought not therefore *merciful invention* to be roused to counteract preternatural malice, to recover to mankind this valuable boon of celestial justice, and furnish the wretches, doomed to certain death, complicated with unjust agonies, with such means of deliverance as the power and wit of tyranny can never frustrate ! Nor, doubtless, need the most scrupulous be alarmed at, nor can surely the most casuistical confound with the suicide that is prohibited, the *necessitated self dispatch* to be usurped on these occasions ; the miserable creatures, whose death is become *unavoidable*, being equally innocent thereof, as the convict, who manfully leaps from the cart, or calmly extends his passive neck to the axe ; or (to employ higher instances) as a Daniel, whose zeal *does* that which necessarily sub-

* A gentleman on reading the account of the late barbarous execution at Lisbon, was affected as soon after to expire.

jects him to capital penalties, or as the Shadrachs who religiously omit doing what alone can save their lives. And I think, that the very aliment necessary for the sustentation of criminals, and often forced on them, till such time as the scenery of their horrid tragedy can be prepared, may A be rendered the providential means of preventing its exhibition. Every one has experienced the violent convulsions caused by a little drink or bread that has fallen involuntarily into the windpipe, by laughing casually, or speaking at the instant of eating or drinking; which is commonly phrased, "the victuals going the wrong way." It is manifest from hence, that similar, voluntary efforts, might introduce thro' the glottis, into the larynx and bronchi, so large a quantity of liquids especially, as would overpower the muscular machinery of the lungs, and stop their play. This C hypothesis is confirmed by the dissection of drowned persons, who are often found without water in the alimentary duct, and with very little of it only in the lungs, (sufficiently however, it appears, to occasion instantaneous death) which they had admitted in this manner. I am of opinion too, that the same desirable escape from mangling tortures might be effected by, what would be vulgarly termed, holding the breath till it was quite gone, or D wisely impeding the organs of respiration so long as to render them incapable of resuming their functions. For some degree E of volition is required to actuate the muscles that dilate the thorax in inspiration; and the will may therefore, by withholding its assent, be able to suspend their action, till such time as it shall be irrecoverable. This attempt could even be res- F pited by the over-conscientious, till on the very scaffold of sufferance; where, should it unfortunately not wholly succeed, yet would it certainly, by strongly diverting the attention, mitigate the agonies, and render them less intolerable. I subject, however, these conjectures (for experi- G mental demonstration cannot here be admitted) to those of more ingenuity, more general knowledge, and more intimate acquaintance with the human œconomy, whom I intreat and conjure by the common tie of humanity, to concur in bestowing on their fellows the minutest portion of negative happiness, by rescuing H them from the possibility of being made miserable in the last degree: For, as my author judiciously advances in another place,

Nunquam erit ille miser cui facile est mori.

I am, &c.

PHILANTHROPOS.

• Commodore Kepple has lately demonstrated our author's mistake.

Mr. Adanson, a French Gentleman having gone to, and resided five Years in Senegal, merely with a View to improve himself in the Knowledge of Natural History, his accounts of that Country may be more depended on than those of most other Travellers, therefore we shall communicate some of them to our Readers as follow.

Description of the Island of GOREE.

"THE fourth of September, 1749, by break of day, we found ourselves off Cape Verd: This to me was a new sight, who, during four months that I had been at Senegal, had seen no such thing as hills, and especially of stone. Soon after this, we espied the Magdalen Islands, and that morning we cast anchor in the bay of Goree. This island consists of a low narrow piece of land, and a small but very steep mountain, the whole the sixth part of a league in length. Notwithstanding its confined extent, the situation renders it a very agreeable place: Towards the south you enjoy a prospect, terminated only by the sea; northward, you discover at a distance Cape Verd, and all the other capes and neighbouring promontories. Tho' it is in the torrid zone, yet they breathe a cool and temperate air almost the whole year round; which is owing to the equality of days and nights, and its being continually refreshed by alternate breezes from the land and sea. M. de S. Jean, the director of the island, has embellished it with several fine buildings: He has likewise fortified it, and is adding every day to the works; so that it is now become impregnable. By his diligence, several fresh springs have been discovered; the gardens have been planted with excellent fruit-trees; legumes have been made to grow in great plenty; in short, by these different advantages, of a small barren island, he has made it a safe and delightful residence. I had been recommended to him by M. de la Brue, his brother, director-general of the settlement, and I could not but in consequence meet with every kind of encouragement."

The surprising Strength of the OSTRICH.

"THE same day (viz. July 5, 1749) two ostriches, which had been bred near two years in the factory, afforded me a sight of so extraordinary a nature, as to deserve a place in this narrative. These gigantick birds I had seen only by the way, as I travelled over the burning sands on the left of the Niger, but

but now I had a full view of them at my ease. Tho' they were but young, still they were very near of an equal size with the largest. They were so tame, that two little blacks mounted both together on the back of the largest: No sooner did he feel their weight, than he began to run as fast as ever he could, till he carried them several times round the village; and it was impossible to stop him, otherwise than by obstructing the passage. This sight pleased me so well, that I would have it repeated: And to try their strength, I made a full-grown negro mount the smallest, and two others the largest. This burthen did not seem to me at all disproportioned to their strength. At first they went a pretty high trot; when they were heated a little, they expanded their wings as if it were to catch the wind, and they moved with such fleetness, that they seemed to be off the ground. Every body must, some time or other, have seen a partridge run, consequently must know there is no man whatever able to keep up with it; and it is easy to imagine, that if this bird had a longer leg, its speed would be considerably augmented. The ostrich moves like the partridge, with both these advantages; and I am satisfied that those I am speaking of, would have distanced the fleetest race horses that were ever bred in England: It is true, they would not hold out so long as a horse; but without all doubt they would be able to perform the race in less time. I have frequently beheld this fight, which is capable of giving one an idea of the prodigious strength of an ostrich; and of shewing what use it might be of, had we but the method of breaking and managing it as we do a horse."

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I SEND the following account of an affair, which, in my opinion, is as strange as was ever noticed.

As I had heard frequent complaints from the neighbours hereabouts of a strange dog which had done much damage, I had the curiosity to go out in pursuit of him. I accordingly last Monday morning went out with my gun to some woods about four miles and an half from Pomfret, and having walked about for near two hours, I saw a black and white dog come up to me about as big as a common fox hound. I waited for him, and stayed till he had smelt all round me, and walked off from me a little way to a cart, which

was returning from Pomfret market loaded with butchers meat. I then followed him, when I saw him with great ferocity leap into the cart, and return with a leg of mutton, which he laid down, and then leaped up again and brought a leg of pork towards me, and descended a place, which only appeared like common ground, being covered with furze. He then returned to look for the mutton, which when he missed, he foamed at the mouth, and, to all appearance, seemed very angry, but returned to his cavern, where he stayed for about 10 minutes, all which time I was attentively watching his coming up, with the muzzle of my gun close to the hole where he descended, and as I heard him coming up, I discharged my piece, which struck him in the breast, and killed him. When I and some more friends went the next day in search of this place, we found it about six feet long, and two high, where we found several carcasses of dead sheep, and other things, which this surprizing animal had lived on some time; there are several farmers of substance will assert this fact, having suffered great damages from this dog, and who are as glad of its death, as,

S I R,

Your humble servant,

AMICUS.

A Description and Natural History of the
Island of GUADALOUPE.

GUADALOUPE, one of the Caribbee Islands, was so named by Columbus from the resemblance of its mountains to those of that name in Spain; but it was by the Caribbees themselves called Karukera, or Carriceura. It is reckoned 15 miles N. W. of Marigalante, and 30 leagues N. W. from Martinico, W. long. 62. N. lat. 16. 6. It is the largest and one of the finest belonging to the French in those parts, being near 100 leagues in circumference. Father Tertre's Map represents it divided in two parts by a channel about a league and an half over, called the Salt River, navigable only by canoes, that runs N. and S. and communicates with the sea on both sides by a great bay at each end, of which that on the north is called Grande Cul de Sac, and the south, Petit Cul de Sac. The part of the island is called Grand Terre, and is about 19 French leagues from Antego Point on N. W. to the Point of Guadaloupe on S. E. and about nine leagues and an half in the middle where broadest. M. Robbe, the French geographer, makes this part about 50 leagues in

in compass. The W. part, which is properly Guadaloupe, according to Laet, is subdivided by a ridge of mountains into Capes Terre W. and Basse Terre E. This is $13 \frac{1}{4}$ leagues from N. to S. and $7 \frac{1}{4}$ where broadest, and 45 leagues in compass. Both parts would be joined by A an Isthmus a league and half broad, were it not cut thro' by the said canal. Grand Terre part is destitute of fresh water, which is so plentiful in the other (properly called Guadaloupe) that it has enough to supply the neighbouring islands. Labat makes this 35 leagues in compass, B and both parts or islands together about 90. The Salt River, he says, is about 300 feet over at its mouth towards Great Cul de Sac, from whence it grows more narrow; so that in some places it is not above 90 feet over. Its depth is also unequal; for in some places it will carry a ship of 500 tons, in others, hardly a vessel of 50. It is a smooth clear stream, above two leagues from one Cul to the other, finely shaded, mostly with mangroves. The air is clear and wholesome, and is not so hot as in Martinico. The French began to send colonies to it about D 1632; but it has vastly more increased since the beginning of the present century. It is said to contain 10,000 European inhabitants, and 30,000 Negroes; it makes more sugar than any of the British Islands but Jamaica, and is fortified with several regular forts. Labat found E here the copou-tree, so famous for its native balsam or oil; this tree is handsome, about 20 feet high, with a leaf like that of an orange-tree, but somewhat longer and more pointed, and of an aromatick smell, as is also its bark when rubbed between the fingers; its wood is white F and very soft. It is of quick growth, because the sap is always rising. It grows not hard nor dry like the balsam of Peru. He commends it as a specific for almost all maladies internal and external. He also found the milk shrub, whose leaf resembles a laurel, only it is larger, thicker, G and softer, and its fibres, when pressed, yield a liquor of the colour and substance of milk. It has blossoms of five or six flowers each, resembling jessamin, being white, and containing in the middle a little oval bud, inclosing two small black grains, that are the seed of the tree, which H also thrives very well from slips. Its bark is pale green without, white within, and contains a pith like an elder's. The leaf stem is about an inch long, with a knot at the place where it touches the bark. Labat commends the juice for near as

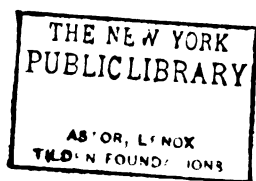
many virtues as the copou. Here is also the moubane tree, which bears yellow plumbs, wherewith they fatten hogs; and the corbary, a tree which bears a fruit in a shell containing a downy pulp of a saffron colour, and yields a gum, which hardened in the sun becomes very clear, so that it is used for bracelets, &c. The chief product besides is sugar, cotton, indigo, ginger, tobacco, cassia, bananas, pine apples, Rore of rice, maize, mandioca, and potatoes. Some mountains in the above ridge are overgrown with trees; at the feet of others are large plains watered by sweet streams. Among them is a volcano continually smoking, which gives a sulphureous taste to the rivers about it; and there are boiling hot springs, particularly one in the W. near Goyaves Island, good for dropies. The two Culs de Sac abound with tortoises, sharks, pilots, &c. and here are abundance of land crabs, with swarms of musketos and gnats.

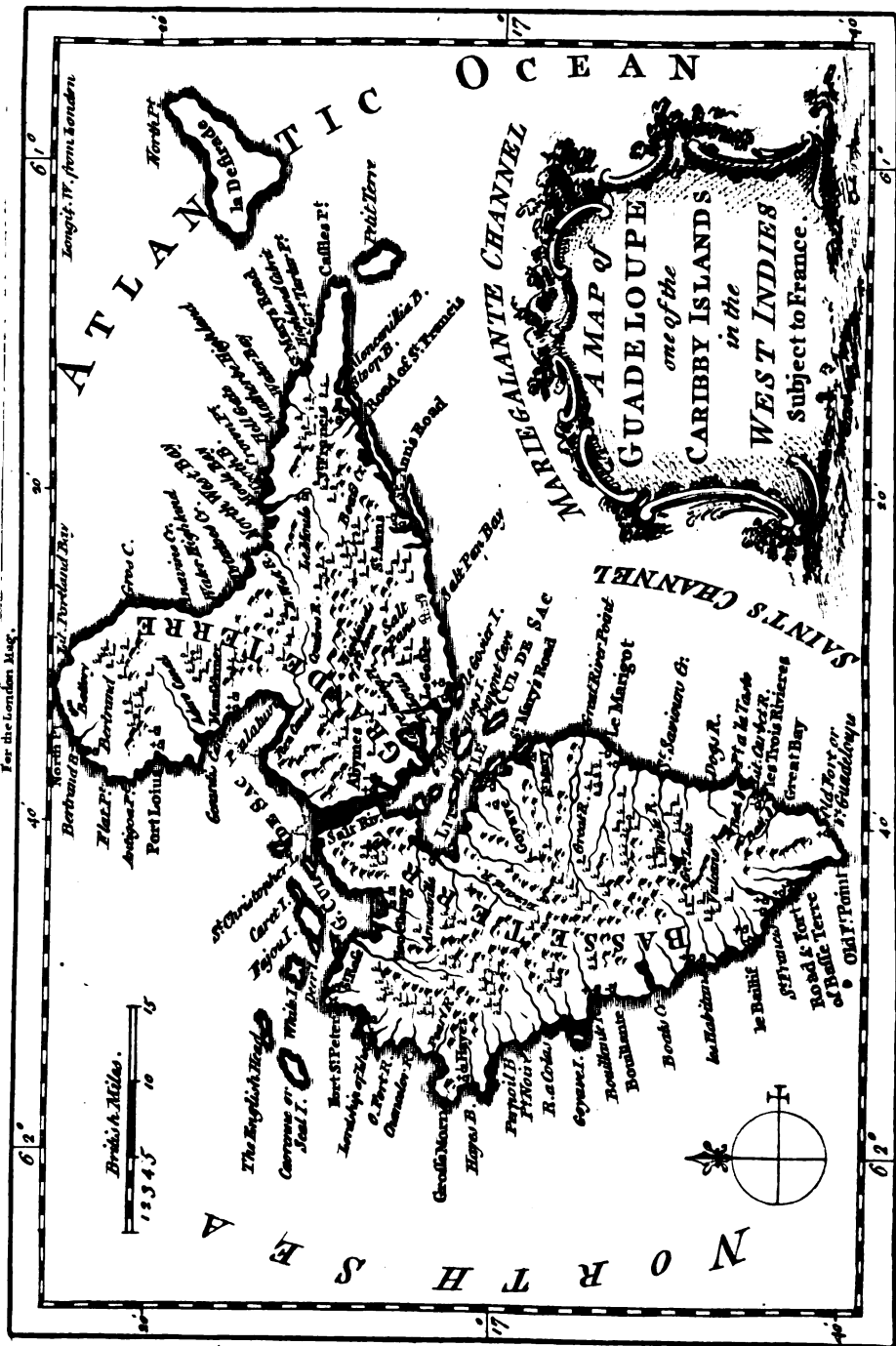
In the Grand Terre, on the E. side of the Petit Cul de Sac, stands Fort Louis, with a redoubt before it of six guns to play into the road. This fort lies in that quarter called the parish of Gosier. In the Grand Terre are great indentures made in the land by the sea, affording shelter to vessels from hurricanes or enemies, in such deep water, that, instead of anchorage, they are moored to palmetto trees on each side, the branches of which in a manner cover them. The Grande Cul contains a basin five or six leagues long, from the point of Gros Morne in the Basse Terre, to that of Antigua in Grande Terre, three leagues where broadest, and one where narrowest; a safe road for all rates. The Petit Cul de Sac is a populous, well-cultivated, trading parish, to the N. of Goyaves; and both are in Capes Terre, on the east side of Guadaloupe Proper. Ginger comes up exceedingly well in the east of Proper Guadaloupe, between Great Cul de Sac and the river of Capes Terre, or G Great River, which is 180 feet wide, clear water, but almost impassable by reason of numberless rocks. People here eat vast quantities of it even green, because of the extraordinary moisture of the country. The next river to the S. is the Grand Carbet, and half a league further H Grand Bananiers. That named Trois Rivières, four miles broad, is on the S. E. side of Guadaloupe, where stands the Old Fort, for the security of the coast, which is very even, has good anchorage, and a smooth water, and therefore most liable to descents from enemies, who, if they

they had this part of the island, might cut off the communication betwixt Cables and Basse Terre, and thereby make themselves masters of the whole. There are therefore two iron guns to give alarm; and in the sulphur mountains is a redoubt called Dos d'Aïne, to which the French, when such a descent has happened, sent their best effects, wives, children, and old men. But the country here is so full of woods and precipices, that an handful of men might keep off an army. The river Gallions, on the S. W. side, where they have another fort, is so called, because the Spanish Gallions used to put in there for refreshments, before the French had the island.

The chief fort of all is at the town of Basse Terre, two leagues north from the Point of Old Fort. The town is also the chiefest, with several churches, monasteries, and magazines, and a castle with four bulwarks, besides a fort on a neighbouring mountain. It was burnt by the English in 1691, after 35 days siege, together with some other forts; and when it was almost entirely rebuilt, it was carried away by a furious inundation of the river Bailiff. After it was begun to be rebuilt, it was a second time burnt by the English in 1703, with Magdalen and other forts. Magdalen fort stands on higher ground than the town. Its walls are washed on the south-east by the river Gallions. West it faces the sea, from whence it is 100 paces; and on the N. W. side it looks towards the town and mountains. The most considerable part of the town is betwixt the fort and that called the river of Herbs; and this is properly called the town of Basse Terre; and that which extends from the river to the brook of Billan, is called the town of St. Francis. Between the Bailiff, west, and the great river of Goyaves, east, are ruins of another fortification, destroyed by the English in 1691. About half a league from hence is Ance à la Barik creek, where the English made then their descent; the most likely place, says Labat, they could have chosen for every man of them to be cut to pieces, if the French general officers had behaved as they ought; because of the many defiles, difficult passes, mountains, and rivers, between the landing-place and fort of Basse Terre. Here Labat was at the hunting of that bird of passage, which he met with in none of the islands but this and Dominica, to which they repair at certain times of the year, to couple, lay, and hatch. He supposes it to be the Devil bird that is

seen in Virginia, &c. from May to October. It is about the size of a young pullet. Its plumage is as black as jet, its wings long and strong, its legs very short, with feet like ducks, but armed with strong claws. Its beak is an inch and a half long, crooked, sharp, and extremely hard. These birds, with large eyes, see best at night, when they catch fish out of the sea; but if disturbed by day, the light so dazzles them, that they fly full butt at every object in their way, till they fall. They return from sea in the morning to that which is from them called the Devil's Mountain, not far from the river Bailiff. There they lodge by pairs in holes; and nightly, when flying out to sea, they make such a chattering, as if they called to, and answered one another. They stay here from the beginning of October, to the end of November, after which they are not seen till the middle of January, and then only single ones are to be found in each hole. Their blackish flesh has a fishy taste, but it is good and nourishing. The young ones are most tender, but their fat like so much oil. D Labat calls them manna sent from heaven every year, for the sustenance of the negroes and poor, who have nothing else to live on during the season: And he thought it a great Providence that these birds harboured in places so difficult to climb, for otherwise the French would have destroyed the species long ago. E With very great toil and danger he once indulged his curiosity to accompany four Negroes in this kind of fowling, which took them up six hours before they got to the top of the mountain. They lay there till morning, when the Devils were returned from the fishery, and the Negroes repaired to their holes with dogs trained up to the chase. Each Negro carried a switch about an inch thick, seven or eight feet long, with a crook at the end. As soon as the dogs, which smelled at every hole, found one with a Devil in it, they barked, and would have scratched up the ground at the entrance, but were prevented by the huntsmen lest the birds should forsake their haunts another year. They then thrust the switches into the holes till they came to the birds, who either fasten on it with their beaks; so that rather than quit their hold, they suffer themselves to be dragged out; or else, if they do not like the switch, it is turned about so often in the hole, till one of its wings being entangled, it is drawn out by force. By noon they took 128 of them, and the father scruples not





not to own that he fed heartily on them, though in Lent.

He found the top of the sulphur mountain bare (see Vol. 1757, p. 393, &c.) without any thing but fern, and some forty shrubs laden with moss; which he ascribed partly to the cold in so high a situation, and partly to its sulphurous exhalations, and eruptions of its ashes. The negroes, who sell brimstone, fetch it from hence. The white river assumes its colour from the said ashes, and falls into that of St. Louis. Bees here are blacker and rounder than ours, but not above half as big; nor seem they to have any sting; or, if so, it is too weak to pierce the skin; so that when they are held in hand, you only feel a slight titillation, which proceeds from the motion of their feet, rather than of their stings. They have no hives but in hollow trees. Their wax is black, nor is it used but to cement the corks of bottles, after it is thoroughly purified. The bees there do not make combs, but lay their honey in little wax bladders, of the form and size of pigeons eggs, tho' more pointed. Though easily parted, yet so artfully are they disposed, that there appears no void between them. Here are very large spiders, some as large as a man's fist; but then they have no horns, nor are they poisonous. The French here are very cautious of destroying them, because they eat a certain stinking, nasty insect, called Ravets, of the size, and almost the shape, of May-Bugs, but a little more flat and tender, which gnaw paper, books, pictures, &c. and foul all places, wherever they pitch, with their ordure.

In the government of Guadaloupe are comprehended not only the Grand Terre, but Xaintes, or All-Saints Islands; and Desfada. The former are three little islands, on the S. E. side of Guadaloupe, of which the westernmost is called Terre de Bas, or Low Island, about three leagues in computation, and the easternmost of the islands the High Island, the biggest; the third, in the middle of the other two, is only a large rock, but helps to form a very good harbour.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary.

Whitehall, March 7, 1759. Yesterday afternoon captain Townsend, aid de camp to major-general Hopson, and captain Tyrrell, late commander of his majesty's ship Buckingham, arrived with dispatches from major-general Hopson and commodore Moore, to the Right honourable Mr. Secretary March, 1759.

Pitt, dated from Basseterre in the island of Guadaloupe the 30th of January: By which it appears, that, on the 15th of January, his majesty's fleet arrived off Port Royal harbour in the island of Martinico: That the next morning the men of war destroyed the batteries, and drove the enemy from their entrenchments at Point des Negres on the west part of the said harbour; and the troops landed without opposition, and lay under arms all night: That, on the 17th, the day following, in consideration of the difficulty of roads, communications, and a march of five miles to Port Royal from Pointe des Negres, general Hopson proposed to commodore Moore to land the heavy cannon, stores, provisions, &c. at the Savannah which is before Port Royal; and in case that could not be done, desired that the boats might attend the same evening, to bring off the troops, as soon as the moon was up: That the commodore having found the above proposal impossible, until the west part of the fort should be silenced by the batteries raised by the troops on shore, made an offer not only of landing the heavy artillery at Negro Point, where the troops then were, but also of transporting the same, wherever the general pleased, by the seamen belonging to the men of war, without any assistance from the land forces: That the troops were, however, re embarked that night.

That the next day the general acquainted the commodore, that the council of war was of opinion, that it would be most for his majesty's service to proceed to fort St. Pierre with the troops, in order to make an attack upon that place, and that no time should be lost.

It appears accordingly, that, on the 19th in the morning, his majesty's fleet entered the bay of St. Pierre, when the commodore, having examined the coast, represented to the general, that he made no doubt of destroying the town of St. Pierre, and putting the troops in possession of the same; yet, as the ships might, in the attack, be so much disabled, as not to be in a condition to proceed immediately on any other material service; and as the troops, if it should be practicable to keep possession of the above town, would also be much reduced in their numbers for future attacks; and being of opinion, that the destroying the town and fortress of Basseterre in the island of Guadaloupe, and keeping possession of it, and by all possible means, endeavouring to reduce the said island,

would

would be of great benefit to the sugar colonies, as that island is the chief nest of French privateers, constantly infesting the British Islands, and destroying the trade from North-America with supplies of provisions, &c. the commodore submitted it to the general's consideration, whether it would not be best to proceed to Basseterre: Whereupon the general was of opinion, that it would be best to proceed to the said place forthwith; which was put in execution accordingly.

On the 23d of January his majesty's fleet appeared off the island of Guadalupe, and thence the town of Basseterre, which is the metropolis of the said island of Guadalupe, was very formidably fortified to the sea, and the fort was thought by the chief engineer, on his reconnoitring it, to be impregnable to the ships, on the 23d commodore Moore made a disposition for the attack of the said place, with the ships under his command, which was prosecuted with the utmost vigour and resolution, and after a most severe cannonading, which continued from between nine and ten in the morning till night, all the batteries and the fort were silenced by the ships. It was intended to land the troops the same evening; but it being dark before they were ready, they did not land till next day, when commodore Moore put the land forces in possession of the said town and fort, without their being annoyed by even one of the enemy; the governor, principal inhabitants, and armed Negroes having retired into the mountains. The bombs, which had been ordered to play on the town, having set it on fire, occasioned from the quantity of rum and sugar which was in it, great destruction with goods and treasure to a very great value.

General Hopson concurs with commodore Moore in giving the greatest commendations to the bravery of the officers and men of his majesty's navy, the general taking notice in his letter, that the very great resolution and perseverance of the men of war was so remarkable,

that it would be an injustice not to mention it.

List of the Ships which attacked the Island of Guadalupe, the 23d of January, 1759.

Ships.	Guns.	Captains.
Lion	60	William Trelawny.
Cambridge	80	Thomas Burnett.
Norfolk	74	Robert Hughes.
St. George	90	Clark Gayton.
Panther	60	Molineux Shuldham.
Burford	70	James Gambier.
Reiwick	64	William Harman.
Rippon	60	Edward Jekyll.
Bristol	50	Lachlin Leslie, came

in from the sea after the ships had been engaged some time, and went to the assistance of the Rippon*, which was in distress.

List of Officers and Men killed and wounded under the Command of Major-General Hopson.

Major general Duroure's regiment, capt. James Dalmahoy, killed; capt. Conn Campbell, wounded.

Col. Watton's regiment, lieut. James Hart, wounded.

Highlanders, lieutenant George Leslie, wounded.

Artillery, capt. Peter Innes, wounded.

Killed. Wounded.

Total at Martinico 22 47

Total at Guadalupe 17 30

— —

39 77

— —

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

ONE Mr. Watkinson, in page 90 of your Magazine for February, hath obliged the publick with a small, but sensible emendation of the Greek text, John viii. verse 22. Permit me, however, by means of your useful work also, to acquaint him, that it is not altogether so new to the literary world, as perhaps he

* The distress of the Rippon appears to have been this: That having drawn close up to the northernmost battery of six guns, by an unlucky shift of wind, after she silenced her battery, she got fast a-ground; which the enemy observing, availed themselves of; for some hundreds of them came to the intrenchments, directly over the ship; and kept such an incessant fire of small shot and cannon, which they dragged purposely to the place, that there seemed little likelihood of getting the Rippon off. But, by the bravery of her officers and people (who while some were employed in carrying anchors ast to heave her off, fired so well their grape shot, as to do great execution) after being 13 hours in this critical situation, she was again happily got afloat, and with less loss than could be expected, only two being killed, and 13 wounded, some indeed dangerously, for the enemy made use of bits of old iron, pots, glass, &c. Mr. Cbardy, lieutenant of marines, lost his leg, but is in a fair way.

he may imagine. He modestly wishes to see it confirmed by one of abilities much superior to his own." This I think he may easily do, by only consulting Vol. I. p. 48. of a book entitled, *Nouvelles Lettres de Mr. Bayle*, printed at the Hague in two Tom. 18mo. 1739, and common enough here in England. The merit of this emendation is there ascribed to the sagacity of the celebrated M. le Fevre, or T. Faber, who is introduced as declaring himself at a loss to make sense of the passage in its present reading, because so very absurd and extravagant, according to him, is the conclusion; that when a person threatens to go *whither no one can follow him*, he must therefore intend to *destroy himself*. For, besides, that there is no connection between these two things, it is really not true, in strictness of speaking, that he, *who destroys himself* doth go *whither others also cannot follow him*, &c. Then is added — *Ces inconveniens font juger que le mot qui est dans l'original, à savoir ἀνάσσει, occidit a été mis là par corruption, et qu'il faudroit ἀνάσσει peregri proficiscetur qui fait un sens fort juste avec ce qui precede et ce qui suit.* These observations Mr. B. tells his correspondent, he met with in a work of le Fevre's then published, under the title of *Epistles*; which he commends for their elegance, and for being (to use his own words again) *remplis d'une critique fort fine, et fort recherchée*. The criticism in question then, how much soever Mr. W. may please himself with the thought of having first started it, must be at least as old as the date of B.'s letter, that is 1671.

Mr. Weststein inserts this alteration as le Fevre's among the marginal readings of his late accurate folio edition of the Greek Testament; and le Clerc in his comment, had long before given the following note upon the place — *Tan Faber in epist. criticis, conjiciebat legendum ἀνάσσει, peregri ibit. Sed cum vulgata lectionis sensus hanc querat et omnes, ei saveant codices et interpretes, nefas sit ei violentas manus adferre.* It is pity an emendation so happy, and which hath so little the appearance of any thing forced, should, at the same time, want the necessary support of proper authority; without which, it certainly loses much of its weight, and consequently merits the less attention. But unluckily, the faith of copies, as well as the opinion of expositors (if we believe the writer here quoted) is entirely on the other side. To the former of these at least, however he may judge of the latter, every truly discerning critic, constantly pays a scrupulous

regard, well knowing, that, of all the books in the world, none is so likely to suffer by arbitrary corrections as the scripture. For, notwithstanding the pretty and plausible conjectures that may be advanced in its favour, by sometimes not adhering so strictly to this rule; were the liberty generally indulged, it is easy to foresee greater inconveniences upon the whole, than perhaps such conjectures, tho' ever so ingenious, would altogether compensate.

But after all, may it not be doubted whether this reading be worth much trouble of the critics, to whom it is thus solemnly offered; since I own I cannot think with Mr. W. that it "tends to illustrate any point of importance;" any thing that can much affect the cause of christianity in general, or the authenticity of the scriptures in particular? For tho' the words of our Saviour himself be certainly of the last concern to the reader, I do not know that we are obliged to make his ill-judging, perverse hearers the Jews, *speake sense* always, especially by doing violence (as le Clerc seems to term it) to the letter of the sacred text.

If Mr. W. will carry his enquiry a little further, and particularly consult *Grot. in loc.* I persuade myself he will be better reconciled to the word *ἀνάσσει*.

I am, S I R,

Hants, Your very humble servant.

March 14, 1759.

ANONYM.

Some Thoughts on the Scarcity of SILVER COIN; with a Proposal for Remedy thereof.

IN May, 1758, I caused the following letter to be published in the Gazette.

To the P R I N T E R,

S I R,

"There was a letter published in your paper of the 10th or May relating to the state of the national gold and silver coins of Great Britain. Whether there have been observations made thereon in any news-papers I do not know.

If what your correspondent says be true, that people, who have numbers of workmen to pay, frequently give ten shillings in one hundred pounds, to supply themselves with silver coin, it is a very great grievance to them, and calls aloud for redress.

Your correspondent proposes the coining a pound of Troy silver standard into sixty-five shillings: But, at the present price of standard silver in bullion at market, it is thought, that this method will not answer the end proposed; because

the refiners will find their account in melting down the new-coined silver.

The question is, how to provide people with silver coin for their necessary uses, and not do any thing that may affect or influence the exchange.

This is a point, which I am clearly of opinion may be done, without any inconvenience arising from it.

In the first place, I propose, that the silver to be coined shall not be deemed or taken for a legal payment or tender, on any occasion whatsoever; but only to pass amongst persons who are willing to take the same.

I would have this new-coined silver guarded with all the laws in being for preserving the present legal coin.

I propose, that no more of this money be coined, than shall be found necessary to make a free circulation of silver coin: For which purpose a sum of two hundred thousand pounds may, by act of parliament, be ordered to be coined by the treasury, in half crowns, shillings, and sixpences, and be properly dispersed:

That all this money have some letter on the face side, to distinguish it from legal money:

That a pound weight of Troy silver be coined into the same number of pieces as a pound is now coined; but that the fineness be ten ounces two pennyweights fine silver in every pound, and the rest alloy.

This, it is apprehended, will make the money wear better if it was finer.

It is thought, that the quantity above-mentioned, may be sufficient to answer the purpose, as the coining new money will prevent people hoarding up their present light silver coin. However, if more should be found necessary, it may be provided for in future."

Since that time the scarcity of silver has increased; the coining of sixpences has done little towards the relief. It is well known, that the bankers generally give a premium for silver coin, to supply their customers; and no one can foresee where this will end, as people can make a profit by selling the light legal coin; and no other is generally seen, the heavy being put into the melting-pot.

It was hoped last year, that the arrival of the Flota in Spain would occasion the price of silver to fall in Britain; but that has not happened: For standard silver in bullion sells now at a higher price, than it did when I made the proposal above; and regard must be had to the present price of silver at market.

I therefore propose, that the new coin be ten ounces fine silver to every pound Troy, and the rest alloy.

I know very well, that objections may be made to this proposal, which I shall not think worth while to answer. I have weighed all the objections which I have heard, and am firmly of opinion, that no method but that of coining base or light money, in some shape or other, can ever answer the end of making a sufficient currency of silver coin.

If any person, who thinks the present grievance requires redress, instead of finding fault with this proposal, will apply himself to furnish a better, the world will be much obliged to him, and I shall heartily rejoice.

I cannot quit this subject without taking notice of an opinion, that the scarcity of silver coin arises from the disproportion of the nominal value of our gold coin to the nominal value of our silver coin; which opinion I do not controvert.

But I believe no one can think it right, at this time, to settle a nearer equality between our gold and silver coins, when both our weighty gold and silver coins are carried abroad, or put into the melting-pot.

I must go further, and insist, that no time can possibly happen, wherein it will be prudent to make any alteration in our lawful coin; which ought to be kept invariably on the present foot.

If the nominal value of our silver coin (which is settled by act of parliament) be raised, it will be a breach of faith, and be a prejudice to all foreigners to whom the nation owes money.

If the nominal value of our gold coin (which is made lawful money by the king's proclamation, in pursuance of an address from the house of commons) be fallen, it will be a great injury to the nation, by making a present to all foreigners, to whom the nation is indebted, of so much *per centum* as the lessening the nominal value of the gold coin will amount to on their capital debt, together with the interest for the same until the debt be discharged.

It will likewise add to the distress of the nation, by lessening its current coin, which is already too much diminished in quantity, by our necessary drains, and the melting down of our weighty money.

I hope these reasons will be thoroughly considered in full parliament, before any alteration be made in our legal coin.

I desire to leave these my thoughts as a legacy to the world: Trusting, that when

* By light money is meant reducing the weight of the pieces coined instead of putting

when they shall be well considered, I shall be found to be in the right.

Clapham,

March 12, 1759. JOHN BARNARD.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I HAVE sent a calculation of a remarkable transit of the planet Venus over the sun, in the year 1761, from Dr. Halley's Tables, and desire you will insert it in your next Magazine, which will greatly oblige,

S I R,

Your constant reader,

Orloughbury, and humble servant,
Feb. 15, 1759. ROBERT LANGLEY.

June 6, 1761, in the morning, apparent time.

Orloughbury. London. C
H. M. S. H. M. S.

Central ingress, } 2 7 52 2 10 52
or beginning

Middle of the } 5 19 34 5 22 34
transit

Heliptic conjunc- } 5 43 07 5 46 07
tion

Central egress, } 8 31 19 8 34 19
or end

Duration } 6 23 27

N. B. The sun will rise about 49' past three in the morning at London, so Venus will continue transiting the sun's disk 4 h. 42' after he is risen.

Two Mathematical Questions. By the same.

QUESTION I.

ON December 20, 1757, at night, I observed the azimuth of Pollux = $94^{\circ} 8'$, and that of the middle star in Orion's belt at the same time = $145^{\circ} 2'$ from the north: Required the latitude of the place where, and true hour of the night when my observation was made?

QUESTION II.

A Beautiful young lady desireth to know
Her age, and fortune, from the
equations * below,
By which exactly may be told,
Her age, and fortune, in bright gold:
Hence ingenious artists pray declare,
Th' age, and fortune, of a worthy fair?

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

BY inserting the following question, tho' taken from the Lady's Diary, 1758, and not answered satisfactorily to

me in the Diary for 1759, you will oblige me, and many more of your well-wishers.

I am, SIR,

Your humble servant,
JOHN CUSH.

A QUESTION I. By Miss T. S.—.

Addressed to Mr. V. T.—, who took the liberty to ask her the following questions, viz. what age, what fortune, and what height she was? He received for answer,

B My height, Sir, in inches, are three times my years;

My fortune three squares will both shew;
Put all these together and then, Sir, appears,

The number expos'd to your view.
From which, Sir, determine the things you requir'd,

And then if more favours you want;
As lovers of science I always admir'd,
Those favours perhaps I may grant.

Answered in the Diary, 1759, by Mr. Tho. Baker, and near 30 others, thus:

D Your age dear Miss, is twenty-one, your height is five feet three,

Forty-four hundred pounds and ten will just your fortune be.

I hope, Sir, some of your ingenious correspondents in some future Magazine, will rectify the mistake.

E Lead, near Somerset, Somersetshire, Jan. 30, 1759.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

SINCE my letter of the 12th instant, I have received your Magazine for January last, wherein Mr. Hooley insists that his answer to Peter Vague's case, is right; and to convince others that it is so, gives what he calls a demonstrative proof, (see p. 36) but with me it proves nothing to the purpose; because his reasoning is not founded upon the intention of the testator, which we undoubtedly ought to have in view, otherwise our determinations must become quite vague and uncertain.

The will in strictness of law is certainly void, and consequently no other persons are entitled to any share in the testator's effects, but the son, the mother, and the daughter, and this too in an equable proportion; however equity points out, that the testator intended each of the persons mentioned in the will, should have a share in the bequest, and that too in such proportions as are expressed therein;

to

to determine which is now the matter in dispute.

That I may argue with clearness and precision, I will begin with observing, that, that part of the second clause of the will, regarding the wife's having one half of the bequest, is void by the birth of a son; and that part of the first clause, regarding to the nephew's having one-third of the son's share, is null, by the birth of a daughter: Hence, then it is evident, that any resolution depending upon these proportions, must be erroneous, being contrary to the true intention of the testator.

It may now be asked, how are we then to determine the ratio of each person's share, or bequest? To which I answer, that the will declares, in case of a son, the wife shall have two-thirds of his bequest; and, in case of a daughter, the daughter shall have two-thirds of the wife's legacy, or twice as much as the nephew: These then, are the true ratios of each person's share, as expressed in the will, and consequently no other can possibly take place.

Now the manner of expressing in whole numbers, these fractional proportions, I have shewn in my answer, can only be by scientifically reducing them to one common denominator; which will give in the lowest terms, for the son nine, the wife six, the daughter four, and the nephew two; these then are the only two ratios of their respective shares: Hence it is evident that my determination is truly equitable, being perfectly agreeable to the intention of the testator.

$$\text{As } 2333 \frac{7}{11} : \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1000 \\ 666 \frac{2}{3} \\ 444 \frac{2}{3} \\ 222 \frac{2}{3} \end{array} \right\} :: 2000 : \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 857 \frac{1}{11} \text{ Son.} \\ 571 \frac{2}{11} \text{ Wife.} \\ 380 \frac{2}{11} \text{ Daughter.} \\ 190 \frac{2}{11} \text{ Nephew.} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\hline 2333 \frac{7}{11} \qquad \qquad \qquad 2000$$

Hence it appears, that the son's legacy is diminished $142 \frac{1}{11}$, the wife's $95 \frac{2}{11}$, the daughter's $63 \frac{1}{11}$ twenty-fifths and one-third, and the nephew's $31 \frac{1}{11}$ fifteen twenty-fifths and two-thirds; which sums are in proportion to each other, as nine, six, four, and two, respectively; and as the bequests before-mentioned are certainly agreeable to the testator's intention, this then is a sufficient demonstration of the truth of my determination.

I shall conclude with observing, that Mr. Hooley appears by his letter to be too warm a disputant; and that he certainly is wrong, in asserting that he

Though this reasoning must appear clear and decisive to every impartial person, yet, in order to remove any preconceived prejudices, it may be necessary for me to obviate an objection, which wears the face of plausibility; I mean what Mr. Hooley says; with regard to the unreasonableness of a person, who has but a groat, contributing as much as he who has a shilling—But how does this appear? Not from any thing Mr. Hooley has urged in proof of it.

For, supposing the several claimants had been existing at the time the will was made, it is certain, that the testator would not have expressed himself in such terms as he did, but would have stipulated each person's legacy; but how may we reasonably imagine he would have disposed of his effects? Certainly we may very justly conclude, from the sense of the present will, that he would have bequeathed them in some such manner as this.

Imprimis, I give, &c to my dutiful son, the sum of 1000*l.* *item*, to my loving wife 666*l.* $\frac{2}{3}$, or two-thirds of my on's legacy; *item*, to my affectionate daughter 444*l.* $\frac{2}{3}$, or two-thirds of my wife's bequest; *item*, to my deserving nephew 222*l.* $\frac{2}{3}$, or one-half my of daughter's portion; but these several bequests are equal to 2333 $\frac{7}{11}$, and it appears upon the death of the testator, that his effects are really worth but 2000*l.* what must each legatee have, agreeable to the intention of the testator.

To answer this question requires but little penetration, as it consists in solving the following proportions, viz.

$$\text{As } 2333 \frac{7}{11} : \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1000 \\ 666 \frac{2}{3} \\ 444 \frac{2}{3} \\ 222 \frac{2}{3} \end{array} \right\} :: 2000 : \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 857 \frac{1}{11} \text{ Son.} \\ 571 \frac{2}{11} \text{ Wife.} \\ 380 \frac{2}{11} \text{ Daughter.} \\ 190 \frac{2}{11} \text{ Nephew.} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\hline 2333 \frac{7}{11} \qquad \qquad \qquad 2000$$

does not divide the testator's effects into 44 parts; since he gives to the son 18, the wife 12, the daughter eight, and the nephew six; which selected numbers (as he expresses himself) are equal to 44.

I am, SIR,

Your most humble servant,
Bengeworth, Feb.

Peter Penny *.

17, 1759.

From the Universal Chronicle.

To the I D L E R.

S I R,

I AM the unfortunate wife of a city wit, and cannot but think my case may

* Mr. Penny's letter of March 14, shall be inserted in our next, which we hope will

may deserve equal compassion with any of those which have been represented in your paper.

I married my husband within three months after the expiration of his apprenticeship; we put our money together, and furnished a large and splendid shop, in which he was five years and a half diligent and civil. The notice which curiosity or kindness commonly bestows on beginners, was continued by confidence and esteem; one customer, pleased with his treatment and his bargain, recommended another, and we were busy behind the counter from morning to night.

Thus every day increased our wealth and our reputation. My husband was often invited to dinner openly on the Exchange by hundred thousand pound men; and whenever I went to any of the halls, the wives of the aldermen made me low courtesies. We always took up our notes before the day, and made all considerable payments by draughts upon our banker.

You will easily believe that I was well enough pleased with my condition; for what happiness can be greater than that of growing every day richer and richer? I will not deny, that, imagining myself likely to be in a short time the sheriff's lady, I broke off my acquaintance with some of my neighbours, and advised my husband to keep good company, and not to be seen with men that were worth nothing.

In time he found that ale disagreed with his constitution, and went every night to drink his pint at a tavern, where he met with a set of criticks, who disputed upon the merits of the different theatrical performers. By these idle fellows he was taken to the play, which at first he did not seem much to heed; for he owned, that he very seldom knew what they were doing, and that, while his companions would let him alone, he was commonly thinking on his last bargain.

Having once gone, however, he went again and again, though I often told him that three shillings were thrown away; at last he grew uneasy if he missed a night, and importuned me to go with him. I went to a tragedy which they call Macbeth, and when I came home, told him, that I could not bear to see men and women make themselves such fools, by pretending to be witches, and ghosts, and general, and kings, and to walk in their sleep when they were as much awake as those that looked at them. He told me, that I must get higher notions, and that

a play was the most rational of all entertainments, and most proper to relax the mind after the business of the day.

By degrees he gained knowledge of some of the players; and, when the play was over, very frequently treated them with suppers, for which he was admitted to stand behind the scenes.

He soon began to lose some of his morning hours in the same folly, and was for one winter very diligent in his attendance on the rehearsals; but of this species of idleness he grew weary, and said, that the play was nothing without the company.

But his ardour for the diversion of the evening increased; he bought a sword, and paid five shillings a night to sit in the boxes; he went often into a place which he calls the green room, where all the wits of the age assembled; and when he has been there, can do nothing, for two or three days, but repeat their jests, or tell their disputes.

He has now lost his regard for every thing but the playhouse; he invites, three times a week, one or other to drink claret, and talk of the drama. His first care in the morning is to read the play-bills; and if he remembers any lines of the tragedy which is to be represented, walks about the shop, repeating them so loud, and with such strange gestures, that the passengers gather round the door.

His greatest pleasure when I married him, was to hear the situation of his shop commended, and to be told how many estates have been got in it by the same trade; but of late he grows peevish at any mention of business, and delights in nothing so much as to be told that he speaks like Mosop.

Among his new associates, he has learned another language, and speaks in such a strain, that his neighbours cannot understand him. If a customer talks longer than he is willing to hear, he will complain that he has been excruciated with unmeaning verbosity; he laughs at the letters of his friends for their tameness of expression, and often declares himself weary of attending to the minutiae of a shop.

It is well for me, that I know how to keep a book, for of late he is scarcely ever in the way; since one of his friends told him, that he had a genius for tragic poetry, he has locked himself in an upper room six or seven hours a day, and when I carry him any paper to be read or signed, I hear him talking vehemently to himself, sometimes of love and beauty,

some-

sometimes of friendship and virtue, but more frequently of liberty, and his country.

I would gladly, Mr. Idler, be informed, what to think of a shopkeeper, who is incessantly talking about liberty; a word, which, since his acquaintance with polite life, my husband has always in his mouth: He is on all occasions, afraid of our liberty, and declares his resolution to hazard all for liberty. What can the man mean? I am sure he has liberty enough, it were better for him and me if his liberty was lessened.

He has a friend whom he calls a critic; he comes twice a week to read what he is writing. This critic tells him that his piece is a little irregular, but that some detached scenes will shine prodigiously, and that in the character of Bombulous he is wonderfully great. My scribbler then squeezes his hand, calls him the best of friends, thanks him for his sincerity, and tells him that he hates to be flattered. I have reason to believe

that he seldom parts with his dear friend without lending him two guineas, and am afraid that he gave bail for him three days ago.

By this course of life our credit as traders is lessened, and I cannot forbear to suspect that my husband's honour as a wit is not much advanced, for he seems to be always the lowest of the company, and is afraid to tell his opinion till the rest have spoken. When he was behind his counter, he used to be brisk, active, and jocular, like a man that knew B what he was doing, and did not fear to look another in the face; but among wits and critics he is timorous and awkward, and hangs down his head at his own table. Dear Mr. Idler, persuade him, if you can, to return once more to his native element. Tell him, that wit C will never make him rich, but that there are places where riches will always make a wit.

I am, S. I. R., &c.

DEBORAH GINGER.

A SOLUTION of a QUESTION in the last Appendix, p. 675, by Master E. Rawstorne, a Youth at Great Houghton School, in Yorkshire.

LET x = side of the first square, then $x^2 + 96$ = army, and $\overline{x+1} \times \overline{x+1} - 190$ = (which I suppose should be instead of 109, otherwise the answer comes out a fraction) = army, hence $x^2 + 2x - 188 = x^2 + 96$; transposed $x = \frac{284}{2} = 142$, and his army consisted of 20,260 men.

ANSWER to the first QUESTION, p. 676. By the same.

PER trigonometry I find the distance of the house from the gentleman 3025, 91 feet, for which put C, and let $A = 180$, $d = 1142$, $g = 16\frac{1}{2}$, and x = height of the steeple, then per Laws of falling Bodies $\sqrt{\frac{x}{g}}$ = time the hammer was fall-

ing, and $\sqrt{\frac{A^2 + x^2}{d}}$ = time the sound was moving from the house to the steeple's

summit; then $\sqrt{\frac{A^2 + x^2}{d}} + \sqrt{\frac{x}{g}} = \frac{c}{d}$ (per question) also $\frac{c}{d} : \sqrt{\frac{A^2 + x^2}{d}}$

$:: r : 1$ (r being = 16) now, in the first equation $\sqrt{A^2 + x^2} = C - d\sqrt{\frac{x}{g}}$,

and in the latter $\sqrt{A^2 + x^2} = \frac{c}{r} : C - d\sqrt{\frac{x}{g}} = \frac{c}{r}$ solved $x = \frac{9c^2 - 2grc + gr^2c^2}{r^2d^2}$

= 98,5616 feet the height of the steeple.

N. B. Its here supposed the window is level with the bottom of the steeple; otherwise let y = height of the window from the ground, then $y^2 = r^2 \times a^2 + x^2 - c^2$,

which value substituted instead of y^2 , the theorem is $\sqrt{\frac{A^2 + x^2}{d}} + \sqrt{\frac{x}{g}} =$

$\sqrt{\frac{r^2 \times a^2 + x^2}{d}}$; whence x may be found to any degree of exactness.

A new QUESTION by the same.

IN an oblique plain triangle, whose sides are in harmonic proportion, there are given the perpendicular 14,2205, and area 341,292 chains, to find the sides separately, and to give the investigation?

The rest of our mathematical correspondents shall be obliged in our next.

To the AUTHOR, &c.

S I R,

WALKING in the Park on Monday last, the following accident alarmed me, and, I own, sent me home rather chag'in'd.

Two young ladies, attended each with her officer and servant, were returning from Hyde Park, where they had been airing on horseback; one of the ladies was in a black riding-habit, and mounted on a horse singularly mark'd: They flung down the Green-Park in an easy canter; but no sooner entered within the pales of St. James's, but the lady in black lost her seat, shrieked out, and came tumbling to the ground. Numbers flew to her relief; her distress and genteel appearance awakened our curiosity. Servants and the chair were immediately called.

Upon our coming up, we found it to be the celebrated Miss K—Y F—R! Her military attendant had raised her from the ground. The nymph was in tears, but rather from apprehension of her danger, than the sense of pain; for whether it was owing to any thing her hero had said, or from finding the danger over, she, with a pretty childishness, stopp'd the torrent of tears, and burst into a fit of laughing. A superb chair soon arrived; she flung herself into it; and away she swung thro' a crowd of gentlemen and ladies, who by this time were come up.

A sort of murmur was heard; but one gentleman, louder than the rest, spoke up; and tho' what he said was a little interlarded with a flower of rhetoric too common, but what might well be spared; yet the sentiment was honest, and the reprimand such as—deserved—“D—n my B—d, says he (raising the point of his oaken plant, and beating it down again with some earnestness) if this is not too much—Who the d—l would be modest, when they may live in this state by turning—Why it is enough to debauch half the women in London.”—I withdrew, reflecting on what we had seen and heard.

Montesquieu, in his inimitable piece, the Spirit of Laws, points out the disadvantages of publick incontinence; the injuries a state receives from it, and the general and necessary dissolution of manners that it introduces.—I shall not now enter into a serious disquisition on that head, I shall only recommend it to the sons of Epicurus in high life, in their pursuits of pleasure not to overshoot the

March, 1759.

mark.—Should they drive modesty out of the world, they would not only darken the face of nature, but hurt themselves, by losing one *stimulation to pleasure*.—I appeal even to these gentlemen, whether Milton was not right, in conducting Eve A to the nuptial bower,

—*Blushing like the morn?*

I would therefore humbly recommend it to them, to be a little cautious how they encourage a general prostitution, by throwing all the lustre which affluence and wealth can give upon their mistresses; B as it has a direct tendency to deprive them of a *provocative* they may often stand in need of, and rob them at once of love and money.

March 13, 1759.

D. BURGESS.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

ITHINK it incumbent on me to give you the method of using cork which as yet I have found best, in case it may be thought proper to put it in practice; and to pursue my original plan, and ascertain every article by further experiments. It is thus done. (See our last Vol. p 626, and our last month, p. 89.)

Take a piece of the lightest and best cork, and cut it into an oval shape, about a span long. Raise it considerably on one side, by sitting on another piece, if the cork be not thick enough, and hollow the other a little, to join exactly with, for example, the left breast. Let another piece exactly equal and similar be made for the right breast; and, in the same way, one for each shoulder. Cover these pieces with leather, parchment, or whatever may keep out water, sewed round the edge, close down upon the hollow side. Join the two back pieces together by a belt of proper length, sewed to the side of each, and the breast-pieces with the back ones by belts of the same kind going over the shoulders and under the arms, and with two belts join the breast ones by a buckle. The belts are of soft leather and about three inches broad, and the big end of the oval piece is uppermost. These pieces must be in largeness according to the size of the person and the weight which he may be supposed to carry; and their form may be varied as every one pleases; tho' this seems to me to be the most convenient.

The advantage of this above the cork waistcoat is very evident. It does not incommode the motion of the body, nor cover by far so much of it when one wants to swim naked. It can be wore

U

with

with any cloaths, and either above or under one's coat, and made as genteel as one pleases, in the same way with the bag; and as there is no occasion for wearing it always, it is much more easily put off and on; and seems indeed to be little more inconvenient than the bag, except in bulkiness and weight: But in this every one may please himself; tho', for my part, I commonly used the former. It is a pity but one or both of them were put in general practice; for not to mention the great use of them in the royal navy, the satisfaction and pleasure they would give to private persons, is not to be expressed, either in swimming for one's health or pleasure, or at sea, where, tho' the waves were rolling ever so high, one is perfectly safe from drowning; and tho' the ship give way, if one is within sight of land, he may soon arrive at it if he has by him any of the little instruments described in my last.

I am, &c. L. S.

P. S. Four pieces of cork, wood, &c. with cords put thro' them, and fastened with knots in the same way, or these pieces of leather kept any way distended as far as with the cork, without letting in water, with numberless other ways, may be used upon occasion.

Mr. STILLINGFLEET in his Miscellaneous Tracts on Natural History, Husbandry, and Physick, concludes with a Tract of his own, intitled, Observations on Grasses, which begins thus:

“**A**S the foregoing Treatise contains some observations on grasses, that are quite new, and as this affair is of the utmost importance to the husbandman, I shall subjoin some observations of my own, relating to the same subject.

It is wonderful to see how long mankind has neglected to make a proper advantage of plants of such importance, and which in almost every country are the chief food of cattle. The farmer for want of distinguishing, and selecting grasses for seed, fills his pastures either with weeds, or bad, or improper grasses; when, by making a right choice, after some trials he might be sure of the best grass, and in the greatest abundance that his land admits of. At present if a farmer wants to lay down his land to grass, what does he do? He either takes his seeds indiscriminately from his own foul hayrick, or sends to his next neighbour for a supply. By this means, besides a certain mixture of all sorts of rubbish, which must necessarily happen; if he chances to have a large proportion of

good seeds, it is not unlikely, but that what he intends for dry land may come from moist, where it grew naturally, and the contrary. This is such a slovenly method of proceeding, as one would think could not possibly prevail universally; yet this is the case as to all grasses except the darnel grass, and what is known in some few countries by the name of the Suffolk grass; and this latter instance is owing, I believe, more to the soil than any care of the husbandman. Now would the farmer be at the pains of separating, once in his life, half a pint, or a pint of the different kinds of good grass seeds, and take care to sow them separately, in a very little time he would have wherewithal to stock his farm properly, according to the nature of each soil, and might, at the same time, spread these seeds separately over the nation by supplying the seed-shops. The number of grasses fit for the farmer is, I believe, small; perhaps half a dozen, or half a score are all he need to cultivate; and how small the trouble would be of such a task, and how great the benefit, must be obvious to every one at first sight. Would not any one be looked on as wild who should sow wheat, barley, oats, &c. peas, beans, vetches, buck-wheat, turnips and weeds of all sorts together? yet how is it much less absurd to do what is equivalent in relation to grasses? Does it not import the farmer to have good hay and grass in plenty? And will cattle thrive equally on all sorts of food? We know the contrary. Horses will scarcely eat hay, that will do well enough for oxen and cows. Sheep are particularly fond of one sort of grass, and fatten upon it faster, than on any other in Sweden, if we give credit to Linnæus. And may they not do the same in England? How shall we know till we have tried? Nor can we say that what is valuable in Sweden may be inferior to many other grasses in England; since it appears that they have all the good ones that we have. But however this may be, I should rather chuse to make experiments, than conjectures.

[The rest in our next]

We insert the following Extract from Three Dialogues on the Navy, as we think what it contains a Matter of great Importance, and the Hint at the Close worthy the serious Consideration of those who with so much Honour preside at the Helm of Affairs.

BY the first article of war the publick worship of Almighty God, prayers and preachings, and a proper observation of

of the Sabbath are enjoined. The second, under severe penalties, prohibits all such immoral and scandalous actions as tend to the derogation of God's honour and to the corruption of good manners. Had these two first articles and orders, which at least carry the same high parliamentary sanction as the following, been with equal strictness executed and obeyed, they long ago would have established that necessary decorum, without which no good form of government can take place or subsist. As reason immediately dictates that, in settling such a decorum at last, officers must lead the way by their example; their neglect of a duty so plainly prescribed by conscience, religion and the legislature, cannot, without treason as well as blasphemy, be defended.

Chaplains, by the first article cited above, are commanded, in their respective ships, diligently to perform their office of praying and preaching. So clear and obvious are the duties of their station in other not less important points, that barely to mention them will suffice: A blameless life and conversation; a conscientious zeal to make the people committed to their charge better christians, consequently better subjects; unwearied pains in pursuing this high task by the most discreet and rational means, such as a private instruction, where necessary, private admonition, and, as far as their function warrants, private reproof. The young of all ranks must particularly claim their instruction and care. To form their tender minds to virtue; to mould their principles and sentiments; to regulate their opinions by the great standards of truth, reason, and the Bible; and thus early to list them for life in the true service of their

God, their King, and their Country:— How glorious the task! how suitable to the character of that high religion which they profess to teach!

That *Chaplains* of a proper stamp must at all times be treated with due regard, by the seamen as well as officers, though I had not heard some particular instances well attested; I could not help believing. If the labours and example of such are fruitful of good consequences now, what may we not expect, should a general disposition encourage, and the strict rules of discipline require the full and faithful discharge of their well-known duty? Can we devise for worthy clergymen an employment more useful to the state, or situation more delightful to themselves?—

In a late conversation with an able and accurate judge of naval affairs, he suggested a hint about *Chaplains*, which I could not help approving then; and which I now, with great pleasure, adopt.—

"I see no reason, said he, why the *Chaplain* and *Schoolmaster* in his Majesty's ships of war should be two distinct persons; one being evidently sufficient for the business of both. Setting aside the precarious duration of their employments; the separate provision for either, at least in ships of a smaller rate, is too scanty. Without the least additional expence to the government; if their wages and perquisites were united properly, clergymen duly qualified in all respects would generally prefer that situation, even at sea, to the servile and beggarly crape of curacies ashore. In regard to the science of navigation, it may be so very soon acquired, by such as are tolerably grounded in mathematics, that no man liberally bred can be supposed unfit for the task."

Poetical ESSAYS in MARCH, 1759.

The Progress of POETRY, continued from p. 102, and concluded.

BEHOLD the soil, where smooth Clitumnus glides,
And rolls thro' smiling fields his docile tides;
Where swoln Eridanus in state proceeds,
And tardy Mincio wanders thro' the meads;
Where breathing flow'rs ambrosial sweets distil,
And the soft air with balmy fragrance fill;
O Italy! thy joyful plenty reigns,
And nature laughs amid' thy bloomy plains;
Tho' all thy shades poetick warmth inspire,
Tune the rapt soul, and fan the sacred fire;
Those plains and shades shall reach th' appointed date,
And all their fading honours yield to fate:

Thy wide renown and ever blooming fame
Stand on the basis of a nobler claim;

In thee his harp, immortal VIRGIL strung,
Of shepherds, flocks, and mighty heroes sung.

See HORACE shaded by the lyrick wreath;
Where ev'ry grace and all the Muses breathe;
Where courtly ease adorns each happy line,
And Pindar's fire and Sappho's softness join.
Po'itely wife, with calm well-govern'd rage,
He lash'd the reigning follies of the age;
With wit, not spleen, indulgently severe,
To reach the heart, he charm'd the list'ning ear.

When soothing themes each milder note em-
Each milder note swells soft to love and joy;
Smooth as the same-presaging doves that
spread

Prophetic wreaths around his infant head.

Ye num'rous bards unsung (whose various lays

A genius equal to your own should praise)
 Forgive the Muse, who feels an inbred flame
 Resistless to exalt her country's fame;
 A foreign clime she leaves, and turns her eyes
 Where her own Britain's fav'rite tow'rs arise;
 Where Thames rolls deep his plenteous tides
 around, [crown'd.

His banks with thick ascending turrets
 Yet not those scenes th' impartial Muse could
 boast,

Were Liberty, thy great distinction, lost.
 Britannia, hail! o'er whose luxuriant plains
 For thy free natives waves the rip'ning grains;
 'Twas sacred Liberty's celestial smile
 First lur'd the Muses to thy gen'rous Isle;
 'Twas Liberty bestow'd the pow'r to sing,
 And bade the verse-rewarding laurel spring.

Here CHAUCER first his comick vein display'd,

And merry tales in homely guise convey'd;
 Unpolish'd beauties grac'd the artless song,
 Tho' rude the diction, yet the sense was
 strong.

To smother strains chaffing tuneless prose,
 In plain magnificence great SPENSER rose:
 In forms distinct, in each creating line,
 The virtues, vices, and the passions shine;
 Subservient nature aids the poet's rage,
 And with herself inspires each nervous page.

Exalted SHAKESPEARE, with a boundless
 mind

Rang'd far and wide, a genius unconfin'd!
 The passions sway'd, and captive led the
 heart,

Without the critic's rule, or aid of art:
 So some fair clime, by smiling Phœbus blest,
 And with a thousand charms by nature dress'd,
 Where limpid streams in wild Meanders flow,
 And on the mountain's tow'ring forests grow;
 With lovely landscapes cheers the ravish'd sight,
 While each new scene supplies a new delight:
 No industry of men, no needless toil,
 Can mend the rich, uncultivated soil.

While COWLEY's lays with sprightly vigour move,

Around him wait the gods of verse and
 [love;
 So quick the crowding images arise,
 The bright variety distracts our eyes:
 Each sparkling line, where fire with fancy
 flows,

The rich profusion of his genius shows.

To WALLER next my wond'ring view I
 bend,

Gentle as flakes of feather'd snow descend:
 Not the same snow, its silent journey done,
 More radiant glitters in the rising sun.
 O happy Nymph! who could those lays de-
 mand.

And claim the care of this immortal hand:
 In vain might age thy heav'n'y form invade,
 And o'er thy beauties cast an envious shade;
 Whither the place of youth and bloom supplies,
 And gives exhaustless lustre to thy eyes:
 Each Muse assisting, rises ev'ry grace,
 To paint the wonders of thy matchless face!
 So when at Greece divine Apelles strove
 To give to earth the radiant queen of love,

From each bright nymph some dazling
 charm he took,

This fair one's lips, another's lovely look;
 Each beauty pleas'd, a smile or air bestows,
 Till all the goddesses from the canvas rose.

Immortal MILTON, hail! whose lofty
 strain, [disdain;

With conscious strength does vulgar themes
 Sublime ascend thy superior soul,
 Where neither light'nings flash nor thunders
 roll;

Where other suns drink deep th' eternal ray,
 And thence to other worlds transmit the day;
 Where high in æther countless planets move,
 And various moons attendant round them
 rove.

O bear me to those soft delightful scenes,
 Where shades far spreading boast immortal
 greens,

Where Paradise unfolds her fragrant flow'rs,
 Her sweets unfading and celestial bow'rs;
 Where Zephyr breathes amid the blooming
 wild,

Gentle as nature's infant beauty smil'd;
 Where gaily reigns one ever-laughing spring;
 Eden's delights! which he alone could sing.
 Yet not these scenes could bound his daring
 flight,

Born to the task he rose a nobler height.
 While o'er the lyre his hallow'd fingers fly,
 Each wond'rous touch awakens raptures high.
 Those glorious feats he boldly durst explore,
 Where faith alone till then had pow'r to soar.

Smooth glide thy waves, O Thames while
 I rehearse, [verse!

The name that taught thee first to flow in
 Let sacred silence hush thy grateful tides,
 The osier cease to tremble on thy sides;
 Let thy calm waters gently steal along,
 DENHAM this homage claims while he in-
 spires my song.

Far as thy billows roll, dispers'd away
 To distant climes, the honour'd name convey:
 Not Xanthus can a nobler glory boast,
 In whose rich streams a thousand floods are lost.

The strong, the soft, the moving and the
 sweet,

In artful DRYDEN's various numbers meet;
 Aw'd by his lays, each rival bard retir'd:
 So fades the moon, pale, lifeless, unadmird,
 When the bright sun bursts glorious to the
 sight.

With radiant lustre and a flood of light.

Sure heav'n who destin'd William to be
 great,

The mighty bulwark of the British state,
 The scourge of tyrants, guardian of the law,
 Bestow'd a GARTH, designing a Nassau.

Wit, ease, and life in FARRER bended flow,
 Polite as Granville, soft as moving Rowe;
 GRANVILLE whose lays unnumber'd charms
 adorn,

Serene and sprightly as the op'ning morn:
 ROWE, who the spring of ev'ry passion
 knew,

And from our eyes call'd forth the kindly dew:
 Still shall his gentle Muse our souls command,
 And our warm hearts confess his skillful hand.

Perchance the least of his superior fame,
Whole happy genius caught great Lucan's
flame; [doom,
Where noble Pompey dannteless meets his
And each free strain breathes liberty and
Rome.

O ADDISON, lamented, wond'rous bard!
The god-like hero's great, his best reward:
Not all the laurels reap'd on Blenheim's
plains.

A fame can give like thy immortal strains.
While Cato dictates in thy awful lines,
Cæsar himself with second lustre shines:
A: our rais'd souls the great districts pursue,
Triumphs and crowns still less'n to our view:
We trace the victor with disdainful eyes,
And, all that made a Cato bleed, despise.

The bold pindarick and soft lyric Muse
Breathe'd all her energy in tuneful HUGHES,
His sweet cantatas and melodious song
Shall ever warble on the tuneful tongue.
When nobler themes a loftier strain require,
His bosom glows with more than mortal
fire!

Not Orpheus' self could in sublimer lays
Have sung th' omnipotent Creator's praise:
While fall'n Damascus' fate, display'd to
view,
From ev'ry eye the ready tribute drew.

High on the radiant list see POPE appears.
With all the fire of youth and strength of
years: [line,

Where'er, supreme, he points the nervous
Nature and art in bright conjunction shine.
How just the turns! how regular the draught!
How smooth the language! how refin'd the
thought!

Secure beneath the shade of early bays,
He dar'd the thunder of great Homer's lays;
A sacred heat inform'd his daring breast,
And Homer in his genius stands confess'd:
To heights sublime he rais'd the pond'rous
lyre, [fire.

And our cold Isle grew warm with Grecian
Fain would I now th'excelling bard reveal,
And paint the seat where all the Muses
dwell; [flow'd,

Where Phœbus has his warmest smiles be-
And who most labours with th' inspiring
God!

But while I strive to fix the ray Divine,
And round that head the laurel'd triumph
twine.

Unnumber'd bards distract my dazzled sight,
And my first choice grows faint with rival light.
So the white road that streaks the cloudless
skies,

When silver Cynthia's temp'rate beams arise,
Thick set with stars o'er our admiring heads,
One undistinguish'd streamy twilight spreads;
Pleas'd we behold, from heav'n's unbounded
height,

A thousand orbs pour forth promiscuous light:
While all around the spangled lustre flows,
In vain we strive to mark which brightest
glows;

From each the same enliv'ning splendors fly,
And the diffusive glory charms the eye.

PROLOGUE to CYMBELINE, a Tragedy,
altered from SHAKESPEAR, by William
Hawkins, M. A.

Spoken by Mr. ROSS.

BRITONS, the daring author of to-night,
Attempts in Shakespear's manly stile
to write;

He strives to copy from that mighty mind
The glowing vein—the spirit unconfin'd—
The figur'd diction that disdain'd controul—
And the full vigour of the poet's soul!
—Happy the varied phrase, if none shall call,
This imitation, that original.—

For other points, our new advent'rer tries
The hard's luxuriant plan to modernize;
And, by the rules of ancient art, refine
The same eventful, pleasing, bold design.

Our scenes awake not new the am'rous
flame, (dame;

Nor teach soft swains to woo the tender
Content, for bright example's sake, to show
A wife distress'd, and innocence in woe.—
For what remains, the poet bids you see,
From an old tale, what Britons ought to be;
And in these restless days of war's alarms,
Not melts the soul to love, but fires the
blood to arms. (chain,

Your great forefathers scorn'd the foreign
Rome might invade, and Cæsars rage in vain—
Those glorious patterns with bold hearts
pursue,

To king, to country, and to honour true!—

Oh! then with candour and good-will
attend,

Applaud the author in the cordial friend:
Remember, when his failings most appear,
It ill becomes the brave to be severe.—

Look ages back, and think you hear to-night
An antient poet, still your chief delight!
Due to a great attempt compassion take,
And spare the modern bard for Shakespear's
sake.

EPILOGUE. Spoken by Mrs. VINCENT.

WELL, Sirs—the bus'ness of the day
is o'er,

And I'm a princess, and a wife no more—
This bard of our's, with Shakespear in his
head,

May be well-taught, but surely is ill-bred.
Spouse gone, coast clear, wife handsome and
what not,

We might have had a much genteeler plot.
What madness equals true poetic rage?
Fine stuff! a lady in a hermitage!

A pretty mansion for the blooming fair—
No tea, no scandal—no intriguing there!—
—The gay beau-monde such hideous scenes
must damn—

What! nothing modish, but one cordial dram!
—Yet after all, the poet bids me say,
For your own credit's sake approve the play;
You can't for shame condemn old British wit,
(I hope there are no Frenchman in the pit)
Or slight a timely tale, that well discovers,
The bravest soldiers are the truest lovers.

Such Leonatus was, in our romance,
A gallant courtier, tho' he cou'd not dance;
Say, wou'd you gain, like him, the fair one's
charms,

First try your might in hardy deeds of arms;
Your muff, your coffee, and down-beds
forego,

Follow the mighty Prussia thro' the snow;
At length bring home the honourable scar,
And love's sweet balm shall heal the wounds
of war. [perplex ?]

For me, what various thoughts my mind
Its better I resume my feeble sex,
Or wear this manly garb? it fits me well—
Gallants instruct me—ladies, can you tell?
The court's divided, and the gentle beaux,
Cry—no disguises—give the girl her cloaths.
The ladies say, to-night's example teaches,
(And I will take their words without
more speeches) [the breeches.]
That things go best when—women wear

CORINNA vindicated (see p. 97.)

Corinna, virtue's child, and chaste
As *vestal* maid of yore,
Nor fought the nuptial rites in haste,
Nor yet those rites forswore:

Her, many a worthies knight, to wed,
Pursu'd in various shapes;
But she, tho' chusing not to lead,
Would not be led by—*apes*.

Roxters they were, and each a meer
Penelope's gallant;
They eat and drank up all her cheer,
And lov'd her into want.

See her by *W—* first address'd,
(But *W—* caught a tartar)
Him, while an ill earn'd ribband grac'd,
She wore a noble garter.

A pair of brothers next advance,
Alike for bus'ness fit:
The silly 'gan to kick and prance,
And spurn'd the *P—* bit.

But who comes next? O well I ken
Him playing fast and loose;
Cease *F—*, the prey will ne'er be thine,
Corinna's not a goose.

See last, the man by heav'n design'd
To make *Corinna* blest'd;
To ev'ry virtuous ass inclin'd,
All patriot in his breast.

He wou'd the fair with manly sense,
And, flattery apart,
By dint of sterling eloquence
Subdu'd *Corinna's* heart.

She gave her hand—but, lest her hand,
So given, should prove a curse,
The priest omitted by command,
For better and for worse.

On a DETRACTOR.

MISTAKEN wretch, industrious to
defame [name ?]
With lies thy neighbour, and asperse his
Unmov'd I suffer thy reviling tongue,
Then least injurious, when it most would
wrong;

Whose praise or blame by contraries are torn,
Like crabs whose motion contradicts their
look:

In harmless slander may'st thou persevere,
But, on thy life, malicious praise forbear;
Lest bent on vengeance, for thy wrongs
on me.

I next proceed to say the truth of thee.

W. GR—ME, Trysull.

The Micaocosm, translated from Claudian.
By the same.

AS Jove beheld, express'd in glass, appear,
The wondrous system of the starry
sphere; [on high,
With words of laughter, from his throne
He thus accosts his brethren of the sky:
Behold these mortals, beings of an hour,
Burlesque the labours of Almighty Pow'r;
The laws of heav'n, the secrets of the
pole,

This prying thief with artful search has stole:
A secret soul informs the starry fires,
The whole machine an active pow'r inspires;
A circling sun his annual course pursues,
A little moon her monthly form renews;
Audacious man, exulting in his pride,
Now wields a world his own, and his own
stars does guide!

What wonder then? almones should presume
To mimic thunder, and the God assume;
We now behold a new creation plann'd,
And worlds arising from a mortal hand.

*An Imitation of the 22d ODE in the first
Book of HORACE.*

GOOD magistrates, who ne'er pretend
Their neighbour's morals to amend,
Dear R—n, take my word,
Of mobs need never be afraid;
Nor ask th' unnecessary aid
Of blunderbuss or sword:

Whether in alehouse room they meet,
Stifed with smoke, and stink, and heat,
T' enforce militia bill;

Or shiv'ring in a church-yard stand,
To teach their new elected band,
The distant foe to kill.

Lately a mob, as grim and fell,
As ever pour'd from Clerkenwell,
To fire my house intended:

Fearless, unarm'd, without a guard,
I met, and ask'd 'em in the yard,
If any I'd offended?

If any *fin'd*, who drank, or swore—
From me, if any bawd or whore
Had marks of whipcord on her?

Before I'd finish'd half my speech,
There was not one, but turn'd his breech—
And cry'd, God bless your honour!

Send me to Yorkshire's northern soil,
Where spits, and forks, the country spoil,
And knights are sore dismay'd;

No vote of mine produc'd this fright,
My conscience tells me, I was right,
I'm therefore not afraid.

Send me thro' Bedford's red-hot plain,
Where fierce militia furies reign,
And all with terror swell ;
The dang'rous rout I'd not refuse,
Nor ask defence from reds, or blues,
But laugh, and d—n the B——ll.

THE HUMOURS of an ELECTION ENTERTAINMENT from a Poetical Description of Mr. HUGARTH'S ELECTION PRINTS.

BEHOLD the festive tables set,
The candidates, the voters met !
And lo, against the waincoat plac'd,
Th' escutcheon, with three guineas grac'd !
The motto, and the crest explain,
Which way the gilded bait to gain.
There William's married portra tells
What rage in party-bosoms dwells ;
And here the banner speaks the cry
For liberty and loyalty.
While scratches dignify his face,
The tipsy barber tells his case ;
How well he for his honour fought !
How many devilish knocks he got !
While, forc'd to carry on the joke,
The 'quire's just blinded with the smoke ;
And gives his hand (for all are free)
To one that's cunninger than he :
With smart cockade, and waggish laugh,
He thinks himself more wise by half.
See *Crispin*, and his blousy *Kate*,
Attack the other candidate !
What joy he feels her head to lug !
Well done my Katy ! coaxing Pag !
But who is this pray ?—*Abel Squatt*—
What has the honest Quaker got ?
Why presents for each voter's lady,
To make their int'rest sure and steady.
For right and well their honours know
What things the petticoat can do.
Discordant sounds now grate the ear,
For musick's hir'd to raise the cheer ;
And addling *Nan* brisk scrapes her strings,
While *Thrunbo's* bass loud echoing rings ;
And *Sawney's* haggpipes squeaking trill
God save the King, or what you will.
Musick can charm the savage beast,
And lull the fiercest rage to rest ;
But *Sawney's* face bespeaks it plain
That vermin don't regard the strain ;
A creature, well to *Scotchmen* known,
Now nips him by the collar bone :
Ah, luckless house ! in ambush lie,
Or, by *Sr. Andrew*, you must die !
Ye, vers'd in men and manners ! tell
Why *parsons* always eat so well !
Catch they the spirit from the *gown*,
To cram so many plate-fulls down ?
The feast is o'er with all the rest,
But *mayer* and *parson* still contest :
I'll hold a thousand !—Lay the bet—
The odds are on the *parson* yet :
Huzza ! the black-gown wins the day !—
The *may'r*, with oysters, dies away !—
But softly, don't exult so fast,
His spirit's noble to the last ;
His mouth still waters at the dish ;
His hand still holds the fav'rite fish :

Bleed him the *barber-surgeon* won'd ;
He breathes a vein, but where's the blood ?
No more it flows its wonted pace,
And chilly dews spread o'er his face :
The parson sweats ; but be it told,
His sweat is more from heat than cold :
" Bring me the chafing-dish ! " he cries ;
" 'Tis brought ; the fav'ry fumes arise :
" My last tit-bit's delicious—so ;
" Can oysters yie with veaision ? "—*No.*
Behold, thro' sympathy of face,
(In life a very common case)
His lordship gives the sidler wine !
" Come, brother *Cibiny* ! yours and mine ;"
And o'er a pretty girl, confess,
The alderman, see ! toasts—the *best*.
Ye hearty cocks ! who feel the gose,
Yet briskly push the glass about,
Observe, with crutch behind his chair,
Your honest brother *Calphione* there !
His phiz declares he seems to strain ;
Perhaps the gravel gives him pain :
But be it either that or this,
One thing is certain—He's at *p—st*.
A wag, the merriest in the town,
Whose face was never meant to frown,
See, at his straining makes a scoff,
And, singing, takes his features off !
While clowns, with joy and wonder, stare,
" Gad zookers ! *Roger*, look ye there !"
The busy clerk the taylor plies,
" Vote for his honour, and be wise :
" These yellow-boys are all your own !"
But he, with puritanic tone,
Cries, *Satan* ! take thy bribes from me ;
Why this were downright perjury !
His wife, with all-sufficient tongue,
For rage and scandal glibly hung,
Replies, thou blockhead ! gold refuse !
When here's your child in want of shoes !
But hark ! what uproar strikes the ear ?
Th' opposing mob, incens'd, draw near :
Their waving tatter'd ensigns see !
Here *liberty* and *property* ;
A labell'd Jew up-listed high ;
There *marry all*, and *multiply*.
These, these, are patriotick scenes !
But not a man knows what he means.
The jordan strives their zeal to cool,
With added weight of three-legg'd stool :—
But all in vain ; and who can't eat,
Now falls out the foe to meet.
For glory be the battle try'd ;
Huzza ! my boys, the *yellow side* !
Observe the *loyal* work begin,
And stones and brickbats enter in !
That knocks a ruslick vet'ran down ;
This cracks the *secretary's* crown ;
His minute-book, of 'special note,
For ev'ry sure, and doubtful vote,
Now tumbles ; ink the table dyes,
And backward poor *Pill-Carlick* lies.
The butcher, one who ne'er knew dread,
A surgeon turns for t'other's head ;
His own already broke and bound,
Yet with *pro patria* deck'd around.
Behold what wonders gin can do,
External and internal too !


He thinks a plaister but a jest;
 All cure with what they like the best;
 Pour'd on, it sooths the patient's pain;
 Pour'd in, it makes him fight again.
 His toes perchance pop out his shoe,
 Yet he's a patriot through and through;
 His lungs can for his party roar,
 As loud as twenty men, or more.
 Ye courtiers! give your Broughton praise;
 The hero of your 'leven days

'Tis his to trim th' opposers round,
 And bring their *standard* to the ground.
 The waiting boy, astonish'd, eyes
 What gin the new-tun'd quack applies;
 And fills a tub; that glorious punch
 May make amends for blow and hunch.
 But stop, my lad, put in no more,
 For t'other side are near the door;
 Nor will their conscience deem it sin,
 To guzzle all, if once they're in.

T H E

Monthly Chronologer.

FRIDAY, February 23.

N the evening between seven and eight o'clock, Mrs. Walker, wife of the late Mr. Leonard Walker, timber merchant, of Rotherhithe, was barbarously murdered at her own house, by Mary Edmondson, her niece, about twenty years of age. The particulars are as follow: Mrs. Walker sent into Yorkshire the beginning of the winter, for this niece to come and live with her as a companion, but her behaviour not answering her aunt's expectation, her aunt told her she should go to some good service as soon as the spring came on. A fortnight before the murder, the niece, at night, went into the yard, and made a noise by throwing down the washing-tubs, and then run in and told her aunt, that four men had broke into the yard; but upon alarming the neighbours none could be found. Thus fatal evening the niece went backwards and made the same noise as before, and the deceased missing her niece some time, and hearing a noise, went backwards to call assistance; upon which her niece, who had hid herself, seized her aunt, and with a case knife immediately cut her throat, and she died in a few minutes; her niece then dragged her out of the wash-house into the parlour, took her aunt's watch from her side, some silver spoons, and the bloody knife, and hid them under the water-tub; her apron being soaked with blood, she put under the copper, and put on a clean one; and then, to hide her guilt, cut her own wrists across, and went out and cry'd, her aunt was murdered by four men, who gag'd her, and, in endeavouring to save her aunt, they cut her across her wrists. But the gentlemen in the neighbourhood having a strong suspicion of her being the person, they secured her, and upon examination, she confessed the fact. The coroner's inquest brought in their verdict wilful murder against her; upon which she was committed to the New Goal in Southwark.

SATURDAY, 24.

The cargoes of a large number of Dutch ships, taken by men of war and privateers, being proved to be French property, were condemned, at a court of Admiralty at Doctor's Commons.

Notice was given from the War office, that, for the future, whoever intends to purchase a commission in the army, should first inform himself at the said office, whether the commission, for which he is in treaty, may be sold with the king's leave: And in all instances, where it shall be found that any money, or other consideration, has been given for a commission, not openly sold with the leave of his majesty, the person obtaining such commission will be superseded.

SATURDAY, March 3.

Admiralty office. Commodore Keppel returned from the coast of Africa, to Spithead, with his majesty's ships *Tribal* of 74 guns, *Nassau* 64, *Fougeux* 64, and *Dunkirk* 63, having parted with the *Prince Edward* at sea, which was separated from the rest of the squadron, and since has brought into Portsmouth a French prize named the *Chevril*, of between 2 and 300 tons burthen, bound from St. Domingo to Bayonne, and laden with coffee, indigo, &c. which makes it imagined she will turn out a very rich prize.

General Abercrombie arrived at Portsmouth, in the Kensington man of war, from North-America.

Four houses were consumed by fire in Fenchurch-street.

MONDAY, 5.

Admiralty-office.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Samuel Hood, of his Majesty's Ship the Vestal, of 32 Guns, and 220 Men, to Mr. Cleveland, Secretary of the Admiralty, dated at Spithead, March 2, 1759.

Being stationed at day-light four or five miles a head of admiral Holmes (see p. 105) to look out, on the 21st past, about seven o'clock in the morning, 200 leagues S. W. from

from the lizard, I saw a sail bearing S. S. E. directly to the windward, and gave chase. At eleven I discovered the chase to be an enemy, of which I made the signal to the admiral, as I did immediately after, that of being able to speak with her. At ten minutes past two, I began to engage the *Bellona* frigate, commanded by the count of Beauhonoir, of 32 guns, within half musket-shot, and continued a close action till near six, when she struck, having only her fore-mast standing, without yard or topmast, which soon after went away, being much wounded. The *Trent* chased at the same time I did, and then was not more than four miles to leeward; and when I began to engage, she was out of sight from our top-gallant-mast's head, tho' she chased the whole time, and the weather very clear, and was full four miles from me when the enemy struck; the loss of whom I cannot exactly ascertain, the accounts of the prisoners differ so widely, and I can get no proper roll of equipage; but it was very great, as the *Vestal's* lieutenant found more than 30 dead upon the decks when he took possession, and they themselves own to have thrown overboard 10 or 12, which, with those now living, being 180, make the number that were on board, at the beginning of the action, upwards of 220, as I have carefully informed myself from the captain and other of the officers. On the part of his majesty, were five killed, and 22 wounded. As soon as I brought too, after the enemy struck, all the top-masts fell over the side, being much shot, and having no rigging to support them: The lower masts would likewise have gone, had not the weather been very fine indeed; and with all the fishing I could give the mainmast, it would not bear other than a jury-yard, which I was likewise under a necessity of rigging upon the foremast. In this situation of his majesty's ship, and her prize, I thought myself obliged to bear up for England, especially as the wind shifted in the action to the S. W. which I hope their lordships will approve. Not being able to put a boat in the water, but by launching her over the side, by which a cutter was sunk and lost; I desired capt. Lindsay to stay by me, and exchange a part of the prisoners, which he did; but having made room for them on board the *Vestal*, by noon, next day, capt. Lindsay took his leave, in order to rejoin the admiral. The *Bellona* sailed from Martinique the 16th of January in some hurry, accompanied with another frigate of the same force, and the *Florissant*, occasioned by his majesty's squadron, under the command of commodore Moore, being off the island. The commodore did not appear till that morning, and had all the troops landed by the evening near Point Negroe: The three French ships were chased by some of Mr. Moore's squadron. The *Bellona* got clear by superiority of sailing; March, 1759.

but does not know how it fared with her companions, having never seen either of them since. See p. 145. [Capt. Hood, on his arrival in London, had the honour to be presented to his majesty, and to kiss his hand.]

FRIDAY, 9.

Sandford corn-mills, near Hurst, in Berks, were consumed by fire; damage 1500l.

At a sessions of Admiralty, at the Old-Bailey, Nicholas Wingfield and Adams Hyde, were capitally convicted; Thomas Kent, Thomas Wingfield, Thomas Lewis, and John Hyre, acquitted. Dr. Hay, one of the commissioners of the Admiralty, and his majesty's advocate general, sat as judge of the court, in the room of Sir Thomas Salusbury, whose lady is dead; Mr. Justice Wilmot, and Mr. Justice Noel, and several doctors of the civil law, were upon the bench. The prosecutions were carried on at the expence of the crown, in order to vindicate the honour of the nation; and the council in support of the indictments were the attorney and solicitor general, Mr. Gould, Dr. Bettefworth, Mr. Hussey, and Mr. Nash. Mr. Stowe, and two other gentlemen, were for the prisoners. It appeared upon the trials, that Nicholas Wingfield and Adams Hyde, the masters of two privateer cutters, had feloniously and practically boarded the ship *De Reisende Jacob*, assaulted Jurgen Muller, the master thereof, and robbed him of 20 casks of butter, value 20l. on Aug. 17, 1758. Tho. Wingfield and Tho. Kent were acquitted, because no evidence appeared against them that could affect them, in relation to the fact. Thomas Lewis and John Hyre were indicted for piratically and feloniously boarding and robbing the ship *Two Brothers*, commanded by Klaas Henderiks Swardt, of five tons of indigo, value 100l. on Nov. 17, 1758. But as there was the strongest and most corroborating proof that they were not at sea on that day, nor could possibly be guilty of the fact, they were acquitted.

SATURDAY, 10.

Joseph Halfey was tried for the murder of Daniel Davidson on the high seas, about 100 leagues from Cape Finisterre, found guilty, and immediately sentenced to the usual punishment of such crimes. The court afterwards passed sentence on the forementioned convict, and then adjourned.

The ship which Halfey (who was but 23 years of age) commanded, during the illness, and after the death of capt. Gallop, sailed from Jamaica in July last, in company with a large fleet, under convoy of two men of war, one of which was the *Sphinx*. Soon after they left Jamaica, the ship proving leaky, they were obliged to keep one hand at work constantly at the pump. Davidson being sickly, and not able to clear the ship during his half hour, Halfey not only compelled him to pump till he had cleared it, but pumped his [Halfey's] half hour besides.

Soon after, Halley put the ship's crew to short allowance of water and bread, giving three quarts to the hands that were well and five pounds of bread each, and but one quart to the sick and five pounds of bread between two. He was continually beating Davidson, who desired to be sent on board one of the men of war in exchange for one of their hands, which Halley refused, saying he would torment him a little further before he should have any relief, and that he had no cloaths fit to go on board the man of war to make the request, and refused the offer made by two masters of vessels, that had come on board, to lend him cloaths. Some time after, Davidson, tired with being so much beat, and wanting necessities, threw himself over board; which Halley seeing, went over after him, and brought him on board again, saying, he should not think to get off so, and he would have a little more tormenting of him yet. And the day before he died tied him up to the shrouds for an hour, and beat him unmercifully; and afterwards struck him on the breast with a pitch-mop, and beat him off the quarter-deck; after which he was helped down below, and was found dead the next day. Another bill of indictment was found against him for the murder of John Edwards, by striking him with a hand-spike on his breast, belly, &c. of which he languished and died; but being convicted of the other murder, he was not tried for that fact.

At the same sessions capt. William Lugen was tried for the murder of a Black infant. He had sailed upon the slaving trade from Bristol, and had taken in about 200 Blacks upon the coast of Africa, and was carrying them to Carolina, among whom was a woman with a young child. The woman, in the voyage, happened to die of a flux, and the child being very ill of that distemper, the crew belonging to the ship very naturally committed the care of the poor infant to the people of its own colour; but they, like true savages, handed it upon deck, and refused to admit it amongst them; their reason was, because they believed the distemper to be infectious, and dreaded it as we do a plague. The infant, then, in a very miserable condition, lying exposed to the broiling heat of the sun, and in the agonies of death (for the surgeon declared it could not live the day out) the captain ordered it to be thrown overboard. The captain appeared to be a man of great humanity in other respects, tho', in this instance, he seems to have forgot the tenderness of his nature, and, as the court very justly observed, took upon himself to determine upon a case of life, which Providence alone could only decide. He was however acquitted, as there could be no premeditated malice in the case.

The inside of an house in George-street, York buildings, was consumed by fire, and an adjoining one damaged.

WEDNESDAY, 14.

Joseph Halley, who had been respited till then, was carried from Newgate to Execution Dock, where he was executed about ten o'clock, pursuant to his sentence. (See the 10th day.) He behaved, whilst under condemnation, with great intrepidity and resolution, always persisting in his innocence; which he did to the last; and therefore could not be persuaded to think of death; but, when the warrant came down, he gave up all hope, and with great resignation submitted to his fate, tho' very desirous of life. His body was afterwards brought to Surgeons Hall.

THURSDAY, 15.

A house in Kent-street was blown down, by which accident a woman and two children were killed, and four other persons miserably bruised.

FRIDAY, 16.

His majesty was pleased to relieve, for transportation for life, the two malefactors condemned at the last sessions at the Old Bailey, viz. Thomas Clary, for horsetealing; and Robert Costello, for a private robbery: At the said sessions, which ended March 1. two were sentenced to be transported for 14 years, 15 for seven years, and one to be whipped.

The following bills received the royal assent, by commission, viz. The bill to indemnify persons who have omitted to qualify themselves for offices.—For the regulation of his majesty's marine forces whilst on shore.—For punishing mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters.—For the more easy and speedy recovery of small debts in the borough of Southwark.—For establishing a nightly watch in the borough of Southwark.—The corn bill.—The sinking fund bill.—And several other publick and private bills.

WEDNESDAY, 17.

Wingfield and Hyde were executed pursuant to their sentence (see p. 161.)

The society of merchants and insurers of ships having received information that divers neutral ships have been plundered of their cargoes by pretended English privateers, have renewed their reward of one hundred pounds for detecting and convicting all such pirates, over and above the reward offered by the lords of the Admiralty.

Mr. Osmund Cooke has purchased the place of city marshal for 1750l.

List of the forces at Guadaloupe. Major-general Hopson, commander in chief. Brigadier-generals Barrington, Armiger, and Haldane. Third regiment, Old Buffs.—Fourth, Durooure's.—Sixty first, Elliot's.—Sixty-third, Watson's.—Sixty-fourth, Barrington's.—Sixty-fifth, Armiger's: And 800 marines.

The two gold medals, given annually by his grace the duke of Newcastle, chancellor of the university of Cambridge, for the best classical

classical learning, were adjudged to Mr. Hawes, of Jesus college, and Mr. Cowper, of Corpus-Christi college, bachelors of arts.

To the instances we have lately given, (see p. 106) of the forwardness of the spring, may be added the following. In the yard belonging to Mr. Moore, cooper, in Newport-street, Worcester, there is an apricot-tree, the greatest part of which is in full blossom; and on the other trees are several apricots, some larger than filberds, and others full as large as common nuts.

At an entertainment given by the master of the Talbot Inn, at Ripley, in Surry, on Shrove-Tuesday last, to twelve of his neighbours, inhabitants of the said parish, the age of the whole amounted to one thousand and eighteen years: What is still more remarkable, one of the company is the mother of twelve children, the youngest of whom is sixty; she has within this fortnight walked to Guildford and back again, which is twelve miles in one day: Another has worked as a journeyman with his master (a shoemaker, who dined with him) forty-nine years: They all enjoyed their senses, and not one made use of a crutch.

At the assizes at Cambridge, two persons were capitally convicted, one of whom was reprieved: At York four, two of whom were reprieved: At Bedford two; but reprieved: At Winchester 10: At Hertford five, two of whom were reprieved: At Reading four, one of whom was reprieved: Huntingdon was a maiden assize: At Oakham one, for murder, who was executed pursuant to his sentence: At Worcester one, but reprieved: At Thetford two, one of whom was reprieved: At Salisbury five: At Rochester two: At Derby one, for murder, who was executed according to his sentence: At Nottingham three.

Several persons of distinction at Bath having lately received anonymous letters, threatening their lives in case they did not deposit sums of money in particular parts of that city; his majesty has been pleased to promise his most gracious pardon to any one concerned therein, who shall discover his accomplices; and the corporation of Bath promise a reward of one hundred pounds to any person making such discovery.

Oxford, Feb. 18. The 24th instant, at ten o'clock at night, was felt at Leeward, in Cornwall, a slight shock of an earthquake, which extended north and south six miles, and about four leagues east and west; it was a vibratory motion, and continued about two or three seconds. George Thomson, Esq; apprehensive of what it was, went out to observe the air, and saw multitudes of blood red rays converging from all parts of the heavens to one dark point, but no luminous body. This phenomenon disappeared in 15 minutes. [Great damage was done on March 10, in Cornwall, by a violent storm.]

A man, who was lately driving a wagon over Sheepscorn field, near Cirencester, in Gloucestershire, perceiving one of the hinder wheels to sink very deep in the ground, examined the place, and found the wheel broke a large stone urn, in which was a large quantity of old Roman copper coin; and, upon digging farther, two more urns were discovered near the same spot full of coin of the same metal. The word GALLIENS appears in legible characters upon several of the pieces.

On the 25th instant, capt. Elliot, of the *Æolus* frigate, of 30 guns, in company with the *16s*, took the *Minion*, a French frigate of 20 guns and 142 men, one of four frigates which were conveying a fleet of 33 merchant ships, off the Isle of Rhé.

Thirteen persons were drowned on Feb. 24, by the upsetting of a wherry on its passage from Southampton to Heath. Thirteen persons soon after, also, perished: they were going from Poole to Ower, in Dorsetshire, in the passage-boat.

Prince George Charles Emilius, the posthumous son of the late prince royal of Prussia, died on the 15th instant, aged 14 weeks. (See our last Vol. p. 640.)

According to letters from Philadelphia, general Forbes hath left at Fort Du Quesne 200 of the Pennsylvania troops, and a proportionable number of Virginians and Marylanders to protect the country. He hath also built a blockhouse and a sawmill upon the Kiskemontas near Loyal-Hanning; which will be of the utmost consequence to Pennsylvania.

A very tragical affair happened some time ago at St Eustatia: A Negro, who was at work in a ship in the harbour, having some words with a person (a white) in his passion stabbed him; upon which another Negro told him that he would certainly be put to death, and that if he had killed twenty they could do no more to him: Whereupon the fellow, in a fit of desperation, immediately jumped overboard and swam to shore, with his knife in his hand, and the first person he met with happened to be a poor English sailor, whom the villain instantly cut across the belly, so that his bowels appeared: This done, he in a moment ran into a woollen-draper's shop, and stabbed a young fellow who was sitting behind the counter; he then ran into the street, and desperately wounded one or two others. By this time the people were greatly alarmed; but the knife the fellow had being very large, and he so desperate, every body thinned him: The governor offered a reward to any who would take him alive, and a sailor undertook it, armed with a musket; but if he found it impracticable he was to shoot him. The Negro, who was then at the wharf side, alone, saw him coming, and met him with great resolution; he made an essay to stab the sailor, by giving a sudden leap upon him, but the sailor avoided it, and struck at him with the butt end of the musket and broke his arm; upon which, with

with great intrepidity, he got the knife into his other hand, and made another push at the sailor, but with as little success as the former, and by another blow he was (with the assistance of some other persons who had gathered about him) secured alive. He was immediately brought to trial, and condemned, and the next day hung upon a gibbet, in irons, alive; where he continued, in the greatest agonies, and shrieking in the most terrible manner, for near three days. His greatest cry was, "Water, Water, Water;" it being in extreme hot weather, and the sun full upon him.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Feb. 19. **F**RANCIS Turner Blithe, of Shrewsbury, Esq; was married to Miss Martha Forrester, of Dothill, with a fortune of 10,000*l*.

20. Right Hon. the earl of Dunmore, to lady Charlotte Stewart, daughter of the earl of Galloway.

John Webb, Esq; to Miss Salvin, of Easingwold, in Yorkshire.

John Thompson, Esq; to Miss Jenny Ross, of Ingatesore, in Essex.

March 10. Henry Shiffner, Esq; to Miss Jackson, of Pontrylas, in Herefordshire.

12. Charles Dalbiack, of Spittle-square, Esq; to Miss Devisme.

15. Samuel Shore, jun. of Broadfield, in Yorkshire, Esq; to Miss Offley.

John Sutton, Esq; to Miss Chadwick.

Richard Hill, of Eye, in Herefordshire, Esq; to Miss Caswall, of Orton, with a fortune of 10,000*l*.

20. Right Hon. the earl of Shaftesbury, to the Hon. Miss Mary Bouverie, second daughter of lord Folkestone.

Samuel Sainthill, Esq; to Miss Scott, daughter of alderman Scott.

— Drinkwater, of Hedley-court, in Surry, Esq; to Miss Foord.

Dr. Duncan, to lady Mary Tufton.

22. William Chapman, Esq; to Miss Newman, of Ham Abbey, in Essex.

March 2. Lady Romney was delivered of a son.

Lady of — Chetwoode, Esq; of a daughter.

12. — of John Barkley, Esq; of a son.

22. Mrs. Moss, of Broadstreet-buildings, of three sons.

DEATHS.

Feb. 9. **M**R S. Janet Cameron, daughter of Cameron, of Lochell, and relict of Grant, of Glenmoriston, aged 80. Two hundred persons descended from her own loins attended her funeral.

15. Rev. Henry Thomas, in the commission of the peace for Brecknockshire.

28. Mr. Thomas Astley, of Enfield, late an eminent bookseller, and one of the court of assistants of the company of Stationers.

March 1. Right Hon. lord George Bentinck, member for Malmesbury, a major-general

and colonel of a regiment of foot.

3. William Brookland, Esq; recorder and town clerk of Windsor.

5. Charles Craven, of Stepney, Esq;

6. Richard Partridge, Esq; aged 87, thirty years agent to Philadelphia, Rhode Island, &c.

7. Lady of Sir Thomas Salusbury, Knt. judge of the high court of Admiralty, &c.

Right Hon. lady Ann Wallop, daughter of the earl of Portsmouth.

9. Mr. Hugh Rossiter, one of the bridge-masters of this city.

Mrs. Price, sister of lord Barrington.

Arthur Hyde, of Hyde's Lodge, near Cork, in Ireland, Esq;

10. Sir Stewkley Shuckburgh, Bart.

John Codrington, Esq; brother to Sir William Codrington, Bart.

13. Henry Harrison, Esq; vice-admiral of the blue.

14. Samuel Barker, of Lyndon, in Rutlandshire, Esq; aged 73.

Miss Lawton, a maid of honour to the princess dowager.

17. Right Hon. the lady dowager viscountess Torrington, mother of the present viscount and of the Hon. John Byng, first page to his majesty: She was first lady of the bed-chamber to the princess dowager.

Mr. Sexton, surgeon, well known for his small-pox powders.

18. Dr. John Robinson, warden of Meriton college, Oxford.

Mr. John Seorgen, partner with Panke-man and Harwood, eminent brewers in Shoreditch.

19. James Spedding, Esq; high sheriff of Cumberland.

20. Mr. James Henshaw, of Tower-hill, who had been above 40 years an agent to the officers of the Navy.

Samuel Wells, of Ledbury, in Herefordshire, Esq;

Samuel Drake, of Wymondham, in Yorkshire, Esq;

Sir Richard Manningham, Knt. aged 74.

Mr. Wallis, an eminent stationer in the Poultry.

24. Lieutenant-general Hawley, governor of Portsmouth, and colonel of the royal regiment of dragoons, aged 80.

26. Thomas Woodford, of Chertsey, in Surry, Esq;

Lieutenant-general Edward Wolfe, colonel of the 8th regiment of foot.

27. Sir Cordell Firebrace, Bart. member for Suffolk.

Lately, the Hon. Michael Ward, one of the justices of the court of King's-Bench, in Ireland.

Mr. John Bristoe, of Griefdale, in Cumberland, aged 102.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Samuel Hunter, B. A. was presented to the rectory of Lynton, in Wiltshire, — Mr. Hicks, to the rectory of Langibby,

Langibby, in Monmouthshire. — Mr. Sheppard, to the rectory of Upton, in Staffordshire. — Mr. Clerk, to the rectories of St. Andrew's Wardrobe, and St. Anne Blackfriars. — Mr. Butler, to the vicarage of Gattton, in Leicestershire. — John Barnardiston, B. D. to the living of Fulmerstone cum Thurning, in Norfolk. — Mr. Haines, to the living of Hartcup, in Gloucestershire. — Mr. Bennet, to the vicarage of Brading, in Devonshire. — John Carey, B. A. to the rectory of Brunchley, in Cheshire. — Mr. Moreton, to the vicarage of Buddefdale, in Suffex. — Mr. Hutchins, to the rectory of Stoke, in Worcestershire. — Mr. Groves, to the vicarage of Helmsley, in Yorkshire. — John Tatten, B. A. to the rectory of Dunwich, in Devonshire. — Mr. Seth Banks, to the rectory of All Saints, in Dorsetshire. — Mr. Fletcher, to the vicarage of Edcote, in Huntingdonshire. — Mr. Bond, to the rectory of Winterbourne-Morley, in Wiltshire. — Mr. Sandys, chosen chaplain of Mordaunt college. — Mr. Gardiner, lecturer of Chelsea. — Mr. Stebbing, Sunday lecturer of St. Laurence Jury, &c. — Mr. Sandiford, Thursday morning lecturer of St. Laurence Jury, &c.

A dispensation passed the seals, to enable Simon Mills, M. A. to hold the rectories of Newbury and Sulkston, in Derbyshire. — To enable Thomas Marshall Jordan, M. A. to hold the rectory of Barming, in Kent, with the rectory of Iden, in Suffex. — To enable Alexander Cornwall, M. A. to hold the rectory of Yeldham, with the rectory of Hedingham-Sible, in Essex. — To enable George Cardale, D. D. to hold the rectory of Wanley, with the vicarage of Rothley, in Leicestershire.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, March 14. Archibald Patoun, Esq; is appointed captain of a company in the 14th regiment of foot. — George Augustus Elliot, Esq; colonel of a regiment of light arm'd cavalry, to be forthwith raised: And Henry, earl of Pembroke, lieutenant-colonel of the said regiment.

—, March 24. Sir Ellis Cunliffe, of Liverpool, Knt. is promoted to the dignity of a baronet. — John Kelley, doctor in physick, appointed professor of physick in the university of Oxford.

From the rest of the Papers.

Henry Saxby, Esq; was appointed collector of the duties of scavage and package for the city of London. — Paul Field, Esq; was chosen judge of the sheriffs court, in the room of Edward Williams, Esq; deceased. — Dr. Akenfide, physician of St. Thomas's Hospital, vacant by the resignation of Dr. Adams. — Robert Newtleton, Esq; governor; and Robert Dingley, Esq; an assistant of the Russia company. — Dr. Russell, elected assistant physician of St. Thomas's Hospital.

Noel Furry, Esq; appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 51st regiment of foot. — Joseph Gabbett, Esq; lieutenant colonel, and Henry Williams, Esq; major of Handasyde's foot. — Flower Mocher, Esq; lieutenant-colonel of the 3d regiment of dragoon guards. — Rich. Sloper, Esq; lieutenant-col. in the 1st reg. of dragoon guards. — John Hale, Esq; col. and Alexander Murray, Esq; lieutenant-col. in North-America, only. — Lord Rutherford captain of a company of invalids. — William Erskine, Esq; major to Elliot's light armed cavalry. — John Douglass, Esq; major to the royal North British dragoons. — Richard Davenport, Esq; major to the 10th regiment of dragoons. — Paul Pechell, Esq; major to the second troop of horse grenadier guards. — Thomas Shirley, Esq; major to Effingham's regiment of foot. — Hon. George Onflow, lieutenant-colonel and captain in the first regiment of foot guards.

B-K-Ts.

JOHNSON, of Warrington, grocer.
Thos. Garnett, of Dinohopgate-street, glass-seller.
Jonathan Harris, of Hythe, taylor.
William Hinton, of Cirencester, grocer.
William Daniel, of Bocking, victualler.
John Bondfield, of Tower-hill, dealer and chapman.
Joseph Shaw and Isaac Mubain, of Queen-street, wine-merchants.
William Wilson, of Bow-lane, silkman.
John Carter, of Thames-street, cheesemonger.
John Ayres, of Bickler, carrier.
Samuel Hall, of Stoke, near Coventry, woollstapler.
Benjamin Lloyd, of St. Ives, shopkeeper and dealer.
John Smith, of Norwich, taylor and woollendrapier.
Samuel Wilson, of Orange-street, linendrapier.
Samuel Curson, of Deansham, in Norfolk, grocer.
George Kerny, of Lyme Regis, grocer.
John Cockle and James Cockle, of Lincoln, sellmongers and partners.
John Simler, of Pope's Head Alley, vintner.
Henry Appleton, of Cheap-side, pewterer.
William Oakley, of Whitechapel, scrivener.
Arnold Middleton, of Birmingham, tow-maker.
William Hopkins, of Westminster, carpenter.
Thomas Curry, of Alnwick, chapman.
John Willmott, of Bartholomew-cloise, hair-merchant.
William Prall, of Brumpton, in Kent, rope-maker.
George Weldon, late of Wandsworth, soap-maker.
Robert Hill, of Evelham, linendrapier.
Edw. Parry, of St. James's Westminster, snuff-maker.
John Courtney, of Coventry, rust-merchant.
Richard Witherton, of the Minories, d. seller.

COURSE of EXCHANGE,

LONDON, Saturday, March 30, 1759.

Amsterdam 35 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ U. a 3 2 Ufance.
Ditto at Sight 35.
Rotterdam 35 4.
Antwerp, no Price.
Hamburgh 36 9 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ufance.
Paris 1 Day's Date 30 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Ditto, 2 Ufance 30 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Bourdeaux, ditto 30 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Cadiz 40 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Madrid 40 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Bilboa 39 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Leghorn 50.
Naples, no Price.
Genoa 48 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Venice 50 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Lisbon 55. sd. $\frac{1}{2}$ a 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Porto 55. sd.
Dublin 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.

THE MONTHLY CATALOGUE
 for March, 1759.

DIVINITY and CONTROVERSY.

1. **D**emonstrations of Religion and Virtue, pr. 1s. Doddsley.
2. The Authenticity of the Gospel History justified. By Dr. Campbell, 2 Vols. pr. 10s. Millar.
3. An Address to the parishioners of Bridekirk, in Cumberland. By Mr. Bell, pr. 3d. Oliver.
4. An Answer to Dr. Free's Remarks on Mr. Jones's Letter, pr. 6d. Cooper.
5. Examination of Dr. Hutchefon's Scheme of Morality. By Dr. Taylor, pr. 1s. Fenner.
6. Remarks on Dr. Warburton's Dedication to the Jews, pr. 1s. Johnston.
- PHYSICK, OPTICKS, BOTANY.**
7. A Treatise on the Gout. By Charles Martin, M. D. pr. 1s. Calfon.
8. A. Cornelius Celsus of Medicine, translated by Dr. Grieve, pr. 6s. Wilson.
9. A Treatise on the Eye, &c. By Dr. Portesfield, 2 Vols. pr. 12s. Millar.
10. Exotick Botany. By Dr. Hill, pr. 2s. 6d. Baldwin.
11. Origin and Production of profliferous Flowers. By Dr. Hill, pr. 2s. 6d. Baldwin.
- HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, VOYAGE.**
12. The Ecclesiastical History of Yorkshire. By John Burton, M. D. Osborne.
13. The History of England, under the House of Tudor. By Mr. Hume, 2 Vols. 4to. pr. 1l. 1s. Millar.
14. Political and Satirical History of 1756 and 1757, pr. 7s. Scott.
15. Lives of the principal Reformers, No 1. pr. 1s. Pote.
16. A Voyage to Senegal, &c. By Mr. Adanson. Nourse. (See p. 141.)
- POLITICKS, NATURAL HISTORY, TRADE.**
17. Reflections on the Rise and Fall of the ancient Republicks. By E. W. Montague, Esq; pr. 5s. Millar. (See p. 136.)
18. A Letter to the Dutch Merchants in England, pr. 6d. Cooper.
19. A Treatise of Captures in War. By R. Lee, Esq; pr. 4s. Sandby.
20. Three Dialogues on the Navy, pr. 3s. 6d. Pote. (See p. 154.)
21. A Plea for the Poor. By a Merchant, pr. 1s. Townsend.
22. Treaty of Convention for Sick and wounded. pr. 1s. Millan.
23. Causes of the Alienation of the Shawanese and Delawares, pr. 1s. Wilkie.
24. Reflections on the present State of Affairs at Home and Abroad, pr. 1s. 6d. Coote.
25. Plain Reasons for removing a certain great Man, pr. 1s. Cooper. (See p. 119.)
26. Miscellaneous Tracts relating to Natural History, &c. By Mr. Stillingfleet, pr. 3s. Doddsley. (See p. 154.)

27. The Analysis of Trade, &c. By Mr. Cantillon, pr. 5s. Woodgate and Brobks.

MISCELLANEOUS.

28. A British or Welsh English Dictionary, By Thomas Richards, pr. 6s. Dodd.
29. Historical Law Tracts, 2 Vols. pr. 9s. Millar.
30. Mr. Wilkes's general View of the Stage, pr. 5s. Coote.
31. Observations on the genuine legal Sentence on the Portugal Conspirators. By Mr. Shirley, pr. 1s. Cooper.
32. A full, clear, and authorized Account of the late Conspiracy and Attempt upon the Life of his most faithful Majesty, the Motives that led thereto, the Discovery of the Plot and Execution of the Conspirators, pr. 1s. 6d. Stevens.
33. Proceedings on the Trials of the Conspirators in Portugal, pr. 1s. Cooper.
34. Genuine Account of the late Secret Expedition to Martinico, &c. pr. 6d. Griffiths.
35. Trial of Thomas Mitchell, an Impostor, pr. 3d. Cooper.
36. News Readers Pocket-Book, pr. 2s. Newberry.
37. Manual Exercise for the Dorsetshire Militia, pr. 1s. Shropshire.
38. The general State of Education in the Universities. By Dr. Davis, pr. 1s. Cooper.

POETICAL.

39. A Pastoral Elegy, pr. 6d. Doddsley.
40. Corinna vindicated, pr. 6d. (See p. 156.)
41. The Death of Adonis. By J. Langhorne, pr. 6d. Griffiths.
42. Cymbeline, altered from Shakespear. By Mr. Hawkins, pr. 1s. 6d. Rivington and Fletcher. (See p. 157.)
43. The Election: A Poem, in four Cantos, pr. 1s. Calfon. (See p. 159.)
44. A Poem on the Winter Season. By T. Baker, pr. 6d. Calfon.

ENTERTAINMENT.

45. The History of Portia, 2 Vols. pr. 6s. Wilkie.
46. The Bracelet, 2 Vols. pr. 6s. Noble.
47. The Juvenile Adventures of Miss Kitty F——r. Vol. I. pr. 3s. Smith.
48. The History of the Countess of Dellwyn, 2 Vols. pr. 6s. Millar.
49. Abassai, an Eastern Novel, 2 Vols. pr. 6s. Coote.

SERMONS.

50. Before the President, &c. of the London Hospital. By the Bishop of Norwich, pr. 6d. Woodfall.
51. Before the Lords, Feb. 16. By the Bishop of St. Asaph, pr. 6d. Bathurst.
52. Before the Commons, Feb. 16. By Dr. Green, pr. 6d. Dodd.
53. Before the Lords, Jan. 30. By the Bishop of Bristol, pr. 6d. Whifton.
54. At Christ-Church, Surry. By John Smith, pr. 6d. Hitch and Hawes.
55. On the Death of the Prince of Orange. By Mr. Traister, pr. 1s. Doddsley.

56. Sermons on Practical Christianity.
By Dr. Siebbing, pr. 5s. Townsend.
57. Preached on Feb. 18. By R. Winter,
pr. 6d. Buckland.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1759.

ALTHOUGH none of the grand armies in Germany have as yet taken the field, yet the Prussians have, by detachments, begun the operations of the campaign. On the 23d ult. the Prussian major-general Wobernow marched, with 46 squadrons and 26 battalions, from Glogau in Silesia to enter Poland, by the way of Lissa; and as the prince Sulkowski, a Polish grandee, who had been very active against the Prussians, was then in his castle of Reussen, with a garrison of 230 men, the general, in his rout, attacked that castle, and not only obliged the prince to surrender, but sent him and his whole garrison prisoners to Glogau. From thence the general marched directly to Pofna, where there was a large Russian magazine guarded by 2000 Cossacks, who retired upon the approach of the Prussians, and left the magazine as a prey to the latter. Another detachment of Prussians have assembled near Stolpe in Pomerania, under the generals Manteuffel and Plathen, and it is thought that these two detachments will join, in order to drive the Russians from the Vistula and the neighbourhood of Dantzick, which city has agreed to furnish the Russians, at a certain price, with a large quantity of saddles, bridles, boots, shoes, hats, &c. notwithstanding the remonstrance made against it by the Prussian resident, as being contrary to the neutrality they profess; but mercantile republics do not seem to look upon any sort of commerce, by which they can make a profit, as a breach of their neutrality.

On the west side likewise the Prussians have begun their operations; for on the 28th ult. a large detachment of their troops under general Knobloch, surprised and made themselves masters of Erfurth, from whence they spread themselves to Gotha, Eisenach, and Fulda, at all which places they raised as much ready money as the inhabitants could furnish them with, and for the additional contributions they demanded they took hostages, whom they carried to Saxe-Naumburg, together with all the forage and provisions they found in those places.

Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick has likewise, on his side, begun to open the campaign, of which we have an account as follows.

Munster, March 7. About the 28th past, the prince of Isenburgh, agreeable to the orders he had received, detached towards Yacha four battalions, with about 1000 dragoons, Hussars, and Chasseurs, under the command of major general Urst. This detachment being assembled at Rhotenburgh

the 28th of last month, fell unexpectedly, in the night between the 1st and 2d instant, upon the enemy's quarters, some of whom were taken, and the rest retired in the utmost confusion. Hirschfeld, Vacha, and all the Hessian bailiwicks, which the Austrians had taken possession of, were immediately evacuated. It is supposed that the enemy are retiring towards Meinungen, and that their heavy baggage has taken the rout towards Bamberg.

As the pope has granted the empress-queen of Hungary a bull for raising *ten per cent.* upon the revenues of all the ecclesiasticks within her dominions, in order to enable her to carry on the present war, the king of Prussia has most justly resolved to impose the same tax upon all the Popish ecclesiasticks within his dominions.

Paris, March 12. All the effects of the Jesuits in this kingdom are sequester'd till the eight millions they were condemned to pay to the heirs of a gentleman in the East-Indies (of whose effects they had fraudulently got possession) shall be discharged. It was owing to the remorse of one of those fathers that this affair came to light. This man being on his death-bed, to ease his conscience, sent notice to a member of the king's council, of the methods his brethren employed to appropriate to themselves this immense fortune, the interest of which, ever since they have had possession, will at least double the sum.

On the 5th ult. all the estates and effects of the Jesuits in the kingdom of Portugal were sequester'd, since which they have begun to make an inventory of all the estates, moveable and immovable, money, jewels, &c. of that society, each of whom is allowed but 10 sols a day for his subsistence; and they have even already begun to sell some of their effects by auction, and to let some of their land estates to farm, tho' none of these proceedings have as yet been authorized by any bull from Rome.

Leghorn, Feb. 17. We learn from Corsica, that the malecontents having seized the lieutenant Mancino, a famous Partisan of the republick of Genoa, who had cut them out a great deal of work, they hanged him up within sight of Bastia, with an inscription upon his breast, denoting him to be an enemy to the country. The commissary of the republick, by way of reprisal, would have hanged one of the malecontents that was prisoner at Bastia, but Paoli, their general, found means to save his life, by assuring the commissary, that if he carried things to that extremity, two Genoese officers, which he had in his custody, should undergo the same fate.

In our Magazine for 1758, p. 654, we gave an account of the famous arrest or resolution of the evangelical body at the diet of Ratibon, to which several princes have since acceded; and on the 6th ult. an imperial decree of commission was carried to the

the dictature against that resolution, wherein it is said, among other things, "That the Imperial court could not deliberate farther about getting its declarations executed, concerning the affair of the Ban, without infringing the 20th article of the election capitulation: That the invalidity of the evangelick body's resolution is manifest: That the electors of Brandenburg and Brunswick, the dukes of Saxe-Gotha and Brunswick-Wolfenbuttle, and the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, are the very persons that disturb the empire; and as this is an affair in which themselves are concerned, it is evident that they are not qualified to concur in a resolution of that nature: That moreover, the number of the other states that have acceded thereto, is very small. Therefore, the emperor cannot but consider the resolution in question, as an act whereby the general peace of the empire is disturbed, both by the parties that have incurred the Ban, and by the states that have joined them, in order to support and favour them in their frivolous pretensions. That his Imperial majesty dares to flatter himself that the other electors, princes, and states of the empire, will vote the said resolution to be null and of no force, and never suffer a small number of states, and adherents to, and abettors of the disturbers of the empire's tranquillity, to prejudice the rights and prerogatives of the whole Germanic body; to abuse the name of the associated estates of the confessions of Augsburg, in order to cram down by force a *factum* entirely repugnant to the constitution of the empire; to deprive their co-estates of the right of voting freely, and thereby endeavour to subvert totally the system of the Germanic body."

This commissorial decree was preceded by a rescript from the emperor to the Imperial Protestant cities, requiring them to retract their accession to the resolution of the evangelick body: But they will not recede from it, tho' this accession, in strictness of formality, is quite inconsistent with their former accession to the resolutions of the diet against the king of Prussia.

To the AUTHOR, &c.

S I R,

AS the reverend Mr. Spence has favoured the publick with the life of R. Hill, the learned taylor of Bucks; but has taken very little notice of his present wife; your inserting the following lines will inform your readers of something very remarkable of her family and kindred: For she of herself may truly say:

My husband's my uncle, my father's my brother,

I also am sister unto my own mother;

I am sister and aunt to a brother call'd Ned,
Who is idle and poor, and makes shoes for his bread.

Four children I've got, and look for another,
And am granny to one that was got by my brother;

I've a daughter nam'd Phebe, whose sister I am, [Sam.]

My own brother's my son, his name it is
This paradox, strange as it may be to you,
The churchwardens of Bucks will assure you 'tis true.

I am your constant reader,

Buckingham,
March 10.

(See p. 82.)

S. A.

Many ingenious pieces, in prose and verse, received from our kind contributors, are deferred to our next, for want of room; particularly Mr. Weller's ode. The song set to musick and minuet, also, in our next, when the list of captures will be resumed. Notwithstanding the extraordinary addition of eight pages, which we have continued so long, the variety of important matter that arises at this juncture renders this apology constantly necessary to those to whom we are so much obliged.

Some of our correspondents are desired to pay the postage of their letters, which they often omit. The Bad-man's Rant can by no means be inserted; in truth, we do not understand it: Therefore the sending the second part will be unnecessary.

B I L L S of Mortality, from Feb. 20, to March 20.

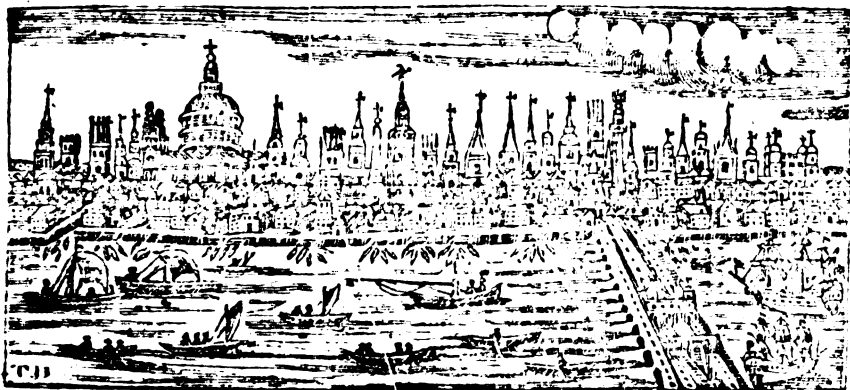
Christened	Males	582	1097
	Females	516	
Buried	Males	735	1480
	Females	745	
Died under 2 Years		old	501
Between 2 and 5		—	135
5 and 10		—	56
10 and 20		—	39
20 and 30		—	118
30 and 40		—	140
40 and 50		—	150
50 and 60		—	97
60 and 70		—	107
70 and 80		—	101
80 and 90		—	34
90 and 100		—	8

Buried	Within the Walls	—	—	1480
	Without the Walls	—	—	97
	In Mid. and Surry	—	—	368
	City and Sub. Westminster	—	—	667
				348
				1480
Weekly, Feb. 27		—	—	374
March 6		—	—	380
		13	—	355
		20	—	374
				1480

Decreased in the Burials this Month 27.
Wheaten Peck Loaf, Weight 17lb. 6 Oz.

Dr. 1s. 11d.

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer.*

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LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, jun. at the Rose in Pater-Noster-Row: Of whom may be had, compleat Sets from the Year 1733 to this Time, neatly Bound or Stitch'd, or any single Month to compleat Sets.

PRICES OF STOCKS in APRIL, 1876.

Bank Stock.	London Stock.	South Sea Stock.	S. Sea An. S. Sea An.	3 p. c. B. 30-Cent. 3 p. cent. 10 p. Cent.	Bank 1751. Ind. Am. An. 1756.	3 Bank An. 1757. B. 1758. 10. 1759	Ind. Bonds prem.	B. Cir. p. l. s. d.	Wind at Deal.
30	116 1/4	131	95 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	W. S. W.
31	Sunday			83 1/4	84	84	84	84	S. W.
1				83 1/4	84	84	84	84	N. by E.
2				83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	E.
3				83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	N. E. by N.
4	126 1/4	132	95 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	S. W.
5		130	94 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	S. W.
6		130 1/4	94 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	S. W.
7	Sunday	130 1/4	94 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	S. W.
8				83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	S. W.
9		130	94 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	S. W.
10		130	94 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	S. W.
11		130	94 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	S. W.
12				83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	S. W.
13				83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	S. W.
14	Sunday	129		83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	S. W.
15				83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	S. W.
16		114		83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	S. W.
17		114		83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	S. W.
18		109 1/4	93 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	S. W.
19		111 1/4	93 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	S. W.
20		111 1/4	93 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	S. W.
21		111 1/4	93 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	S. W.
22	Sunday			83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	S. W.
23				83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	S. W.
24		112		83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	S. W.
25		112 1/4		83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	S. W.
26		112 1/4		83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	S. W.
27		112 1/4		83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	S. W.
28		112 1/4		83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	S. W.

Mark-Lane Exchange.	Manchester.	Reading.	Fairham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warrington.	Devizes.	Gloucester.	Birmingham.
Wheat 30s to 31s 1/4	71. 10s load	81. 00s load	81. 19s load	81. 00s load	80. 10s load	81. 10s load	81. 10s load	81. 10s load	81. 10s load
Barley 14s to 15s	16s to 17s 1/4	13s to 14s 1/4	13s to 14s 1/4	13s to 14s 1/4	13s to 14s 1/4	13s to 14s 1/4	13s to 14s 1/4	13s to 14s 1/4	13s to 14s 1/4
Oats 10s to 11s 1/4	14s to 15s 1/4	14s to 15s 1/4	14s to 15s 1/4	14s to 15s 1/4	14s to 15s 1/4	14s to 15s 1/4	14s to 15s 1/4	14s to 15s 1/4	14s to 15s 1/4
Beans 16s to 17s 1/4	15s to 16s 1/4	15s to 16s 1/4	15s to 16s 1/4	15s to 16s 1/4	15s to 16s 1/4	15s to 16s 1/4	15s to 16s 1/4	15s to 16s 1/4	15s to 16s 1/4

LOTTERY TICKETS: April 8. 10s. 10s. od.—7. 10s. 8s. 6d.—14. 10s. 6d.—16. 10s. 4s. od.



T H E LONDON MAGAZINE.

For A P R I L, 1759.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,



S the health and strength of mankind so much depend upon a proper choice of aliments, I think you should communicate to your readers what Dr. Barry has said upon that subject, in his *Treatise on the Digestions and Discharges of the Human Body*, lately published, therefore I have sent it you, with two or three notes of my own, which you may add or omit as you please.

April 16, 1759.

I am, &c.

CHAP. IV. Of the Nature of Aliments, Animal, and Vegetable.

FROM this account of the first and second digestion, and the excretions peculiar to them*, it is evident, that the preservation of health in different constitutions and the cure of many diseases, will principally depend on a regimen of diet suited to them; and as many complaints arise from a neglect of it, and which are more obstinate, as they are every day renewed, I shall dwell the longer on this material article.

The great difference between a strong and a weak constitution, is, that the former can assimilate food of a difficult digestion into an healthy serum, and discharge the superfluous quantities, while the other is oppressed, and variously affected by it; but may, under a proper regimen, enjoy as much health and freedom of spirits, tho' less vigour, than one of a strong constitution.

Dr. Cheyne has laid it down almost as a fundamental principle, that a vegetable diet is the most proper regimen for Vale-

tudinarians, and the most effectual means of removing the various complaints, to which such persons are liable: Perhaps the relief which he found from it in his own case, might have contributed to this error; for his constitution was naturally of the robust kind: But I think it will evidently appear from the principles laid down, that a vegetable diet is most improper for *Valetudinarians* (such I mean as may be justly termed so, from a weak and relaxed system of vessels) and chiefly proper for persons of the *strongest constitutions*.

I except milk from this diet, which is of a mixed kind, neither entirely vegetable or animal; but consisting of the concocted juices of the animal, from which it is received, and of the vegetable aliment; which having passed through the changes of the first, and partly of the second digestion, is therefore easily assimilated into serum, and retains so much of an *acescent* nature, as is sufficient to prevent that disposition, which all animal fluids have to putrefaction. This is certainly a well prepared diet for *Valetudinarians*, in whom the first and second digestion are sufficient and will likewise sufficiently nourish persons of a strong constitution. The praises which Homer gives to milk, are very remarkable, where he mentions the *Hippomolgians* as milk eaters, long-lived, and the *justest men*: Had they changed their diet, they would not perhaps have deserved that character, nor have enjoyed the greatest happiness which can attend long life, *Mens sana in corpore sano*; and if what some commentators have observed, is true, the Scythians were descended from the *Hippomolgians*, whose manners and diet, as described afterwards by Hippocrates, were then very different from their primitive ancestors.

Y 2

The
* The discharges or excretions peculiar to what the doctor calls the first digestion, are by stool; and those peculiar to the second digestion, are by urine; both which he has before ingeniously explained.

The sole intention of diet, is to preserve a healthy body in the same state; and therefore its quantity and quality, must be proportioned to the strength of the constitution, and the losses which are sustained by the *Abrasions* and *Excretions*.

On this account, all diet will be of difficult digestion, not only in proportion to the viscosity of its juices, and the hardness of its solid parts, but to its opposite qualities to animal fluids; as the first digestion chiefly consists in subduing, and attenuating the aliment into a fluid chyle, and the second in assimilating it into serum and blood.

All vegetables except a few which are warm and active, and have a volatile salt; and therefore are more justly ranged among medicines, than diet, contain cold, acceſcent viſcid juices, and require a long and a strong digestion, to be assimilated to animal fluids: The fruits and seeds of vegetables are more ripened, and concocted, and more easily nourishing, and when grains are prepared by triture and the fire, they become more digestible; especially when the viscosity of their parts has been attenuated by a previous fermentation, which makes bread the most strengthening, and best diet of the vegetable kind. However, all these contain fixed acid salts, and crude juices, quite opposite to the nature of animal fluids, and of volatile, alcaleſcent salts, to which they can be only changed by a long and strong digestion.

On this account, granivorous animals are formed with long intestines, with various circumvolutions, and the valves in them, and likewise in the stomach, run in a transverse direction, which contributes to give a longer delay to the aliment, that it might receive a greater attrition, and the gradual changes, necessary to assimilate it into an animal nature. Whereas carnivorous animals have short intestines, without any circumvolutions, fewer valves in them, or in the stomach; and these not transverse, but longitudinal; as less time is necessary to digest their aliment; and which, if longer retained, and more highly exalted into a putrid state, would become fatal to them.

From the similar structure of the stomach, and intestines in human bodies, I think it may be reasonably concluded, that an aliment of the vegetable kind, was originally designed as most proper for them; and as far as we can learn from sacred, and profane history, it was the principal, if not the sole food of the first inhabitants of the earth; but the race of mankind soon degenerated, and to their

ſucceſſive, and more feeble offspring, animals became a necessary part of food; especially to such, who by sloth, or diseases, were incapable of assimilating a vegetable diet. However a great part of mankind still subsist on a vegetable diet, and have more health, and freedom of spirits, than those of the same constitution, who use too freely an animal food; for Providence has wisely ordained, that a vegetable diet chiefly falls to the share of the most strong, and laborious.

[The rest in our next.]

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

FROM what I have lately heard, even among those who pretend to be true subjects of Great-Britain, I find it propagated as a doctrine, or maxim, that the cargo of a neutral ship, tho' evidently appearing to be the produce of the French Islands in America, can neither be seized nor confiscated by us, if it appears, from the ship's papers, that she is bound from one neutral port to another neutral port, and that there is no proof of the cargo's being the property of any French subject; and as this doctrine seems to be established by the late reversal of the sentence of our court of Admiralty, in relation to the ship called the *Maria Theresa*, I shall beg leave to examine, First, What influence such a doctrine may have upon the British and French trade? And, Secondly, Whether such a doctrine has any foundation in the law of nature or nations, or in the treaties now subsisting between us, and any neutral nation, especially the Dutch?

Upon the first of these two heads, I will say, that if this doctrine be established and submitted to by us, it will be impossible for us to prevent the French Islands from being supplied with whatever they may stand in need of, or from disposing of their produce in time of war, upon terms at least as good for them, as they ever did, or could do in time of peace, even supposing that the Dutch should not pretend a right to carry slaves or provisions directly to the French Islands, or to bring sugars or other produce directly from thence. If we consider the frequent hurricanes and many dangers to which ships of war are exposed by cruising among, or upon the coasts of the Caribbee Islands, every one who casts an eye upon the Map of those Islands in your Magazine †, must conclude, that it will be impossible for us to prevent French ships and small sloops passing and repassing almost daily between the French and Dutch Islands in that part

of the world; and if the Dutch can send from any neutral port to their Islands, and bring back from thence to any neutral port in Europe all sorts of goods, not even excepting those expressly declared to be contraband, they will take care that the French shall always find in their Islands as good a vent for their produce, and as good a market for every thing they stand in need of, contraband not excepted, as ever they could find any where else, in time of peace; so that the only inconvenience the French Islands must stand exposed to, will be that of having their ships or sloops intercepted by our cruizers, I cannot say privateers, because no British subject will then think it worth his while to fit out a privateer; and how trifling this danger will be, let any man judge, after considering the situation of the French and Dutch Islands in the West Indies, and the nature of the winds in that part of the world.

By considering the Map of the Caribbee Islands we shall see, that Guadaloupe is within a day's sail of St. Eustatia; and Martinico within half a day's sail of Guadaloupe; and that ships, both outward and homeward, sail with a side wind, so that if a ship finds herself pursued she may very probably get back to the island from whence she sailed, or forward to the island whither she is bound, before the pursuing ship can come up with her. Then if she is bound from Martinico to Curasao, the most coast along the Caribbee, and then along the Spanish Main or the Little Antilles; and if she finds herself pursued, she may pop into St. Lucia, St. Vincent, or Grenada, or into some of the Spanish ports upon the Main, or in the Little Antilles; for in the whole course, she is never half a day's sail from some safe retreat, and her return from Curasao to Martinico, will, for the same reason, be equally safe; for she must then necessarily first sail east along the Little Antilles, and then north along the Caribbees.

Now with regard to the French settlements in the Island of Hispaniola, if we consider the Map you have given of that Island, and your Map of the Caribbees, we must see, that a French ship may have a very safe course, to and from the Danish Island of St. Thomas, or the Dutch Island of St. Eustatia, or of Saba, along the north coast of Hispaniola and Porto Rico, in the whole of which course she can never have occasion to be half a day's sail from a safe retreat into some French or neutral port. And if to these considerations we add, that our cruizing

ships must be often drove out of their stations, or obliged to put out to sea, by storms or tempests; and that it is extremely dangerous for a ship to continue cruizing on the coast of an island where she has no safe harbour to put into, in case of a hurricane; we must conclude, that it will be impossible for us, by means of cruizers, to render it any way dangerous for the French Islands in the West-Indies, to hold a constant correspondence with the Dutch Islands in that part of the world, and consequently impossible for us by such means, to prevent their disposing of their produce, and providing themselves with every thing they may stand in need of, upon as good terms as they could ever do in time of peace.

But supposing we could, by means of our cruizers, render this danger so considerable as to put a stop to this sort of correspondence, yet if the doctrine above-mentioned be admitted, the Dutch might open a new sort of correspondence, by means of their own ships pretending to be trading from one of their own ports, or from one neutral port to another. This they might do by furnishing their ships from Curasao, for example, with a double set of sea papers, by one of which it should appear that the ship was bound to St. Eustatia with a cargo of provisions, and by the other it should appear, that she was bound from Curasao to St. Eustatia with a cargo of sugar, coffee, cotton, &c. As to this last set of sea-papers they might be concealed in one of the provision casks, without letting any one on board the ship, but the master, know where they were concealed, or that there were such a set of sea-papers on board the ship; and if they were signed or sealed by the proper officers at Curasao, they might be left blank, as to the contents and dates, in order to be properly filled up by the master of the ship, after he had disposed of his first cargo.

Now to shew what use might be made of this double set of sea papers, we are to consider that there are but two ways of sailing from Curasao to St. Eustatia; for no ship can sail directly from the former to the latter, because of the trade winds, which are constant, are directly contrary: She must therefore take one of these two ways, the first and most usual of which is to let out east from Curasao along the Little Antilles or the Caracca coast, by means of the land breeze, until she gets a little to the eastward of the Caribbees, and then she steers directly north along the windward side of those islands, until she gets a little north-east of St. Eustatia, from

from whence she falls down directly upon that island. The other way of making this voyage is, to make as directly as she can for what is called the Windward Passage between Hispaniola and Cuba, and from thence by means of the land breeze, to steer along the north coast of A Hispaniola and Porto Rico, until she comes to the Danish Island of St. Thomas, from whence she may easily pass through the Virgin Islands to St. Eustatia.

As these are the only two methods of making this voyage, let us see what use the Dutch may make of them, by means of the two sets of sea-papers I have described. Suppose the Dutch at Curasao have a mind to send a cargo of provisions, or even military stores to Martinico, and to carry a cargo of sugars, &c. from thence to St. Eustatia. In this case the ship takes the first method of sailing I have mentioned, but instead of sailing along the windward coast of Martinico, she puts into that island, where the master unloads, destroys the first set of sea-papers, takes in a cargo of sugars, &c. fills up his second set of sea papers, and then proceeds to St. Eustatia. If this ship should be met with by any of our cruizers in her voyage to Martinico, the master produces his first set of sea-papers, and as the second can neither be discovered nor come at by our cruizer, she can have no pretence to seize her, as she appears to be bound from one Dutch seaport to another, and is in her usual course. And if she should be met with by one of our cruizers, in her voyage from Martinico to St. Eustatia, the master produces his second set of sea-papers, which for the same reason would protect her against any seizure if the above-mentioned doctrine be submitted to by us.

The only danger such a ship could be exposed to, would be that of her being met with in her passage from Martinico, by the same cruizer that had met with her in her passage towards that island; but even this danger she might guard against, by staying so long a time at Martinico, as to give her a pretence for saying, that she had been at St. Eustatia, had returned to Curasao, and had there taken in her then cargo for St. Eustatia.

By the same method, except only by taking the second way of sailing before H described, the Dutch at Curasao might supply the French settlements upon Hispaniola with provisions and warlike stores, and carry the produce of those settlements to St. Eustatia, and from thence to Europe. And by the same method of double sea-
pers they might serve the French settle-

ments in the West-Indies with provisions and warlike stores directly from Holland, and with slaves directly from the Dutch settlements upon the coast of Africa; and from what has been already discovered we may be convinced, that the Dutch will practise every deceit by which they can extend their trade and secure their profit; and that in this practice they will be assisted by some who are natural born, though very far from being natural subjects of Great-Britain.

Upon the whole, I think, I may now venture to assert, that if we cannot seize and confiscate what evidently appears to be the produce of the French settlements in the West-Indies when found on board neutral ships, trading from one neutral port to another, unless we can prove it to be French property, the trade of all those French settlements may be carried on in time of war, upon as easy terms as ever it was in time of peace; consequently neither the slaves nor provisions they may stand in need of among themselves, nor their produce, when brought to the markets of Europe will be loaded with any higher freight or insurance than was usual in time of peace: Whereas, during the war, all the slaves and provisions which the British Islands in that part of the world may have occasion for, and all their produce, when brought to the markets of Europe, will continue to be loaded with the high freight and insurance usual in time of war, which freight and insurance will be enhanced, by the French being at liberty to employ all their seamen on board their men of war and privateers, without any interruption from us, but what they may meet with from our ships of war in the pay of the government; the consequence of which must necessarily be, that in a very few years, if the war continues, our islands in the West-Indies will be undone, and the French settlements in that part of the world will be multiplied, enlarged and enriched.

G The question therefore, whether the Dutch or Danish ships have a right by the law of nations, or by treaty, to bring from their own ports in the West-Indies, to any neutral port in Europe, the produce of the French settlements in that part of the world, is a question of the utmost importance, as it will, if resolved in the affirmative, ruin our trade and greatly increase the French trade in the West-Indies, and very considerably but very differently affect both in every other part of the world.

That neither of them have any such right, has already been made so fully appear by several authors, particularly by

the first who wrote upon this Subject *, that I shall only take notice of one argument in favour of this right, that has not, I think, been fully stated or answered by any late writer upon the subject. By this argument it is insisted, That every nation has a right to carry what goods it pleases in its ships, sailing upon the high seas, from one of its ports to another, and not found hovering or carrying on a prohibited trade upon the coasts of any other nation. This right, they say, is established both by the law of nature and nations, and ought, in particular, to be admitted by this nation, as we in the year 1739, declared war against Spain for her incroaching upon this right. But are not the natural laws of war very different from the natural laws of peace? By the natural laws of peace, the ocean is to be considered as a high way common to all nations, and therefore I shall most readily admit, that by those laws, no ship has a right to stop another sailing upon the high seas, or to make any enquiry whence she came, whither she is bound, or what she has on board.

This, I say, is the case, with regard to the natural laws of peace, but when I engage in a just war against any other nation, the natural laws of war then begin to take place, one of which is, that I have a right to prevent any neutral nation's assisting my enemy, or doing any thing that may contribute towards enabling him to prosecute the war with more vigour against me, or to continue it longer, than he could otherwise do. By this law, in its utmost extent, I have a right to prevent any neutral nation's trading with my enemy; because I am myself the only judge, what may be deemed an assisting of my enemy. But this natural law of war has been in favour of commerce, restrained by the law and custom of nations, by which I am obliged to allow every neutral nation to carry on, with my enemy, that commerce which they usually carried on in time of peace, provided they do not from thence take an opportunity to furnish him with such things as are useful in war, or to carry on a trade with such of his fortresses or ports as are blockaded by me.

Thus the laws of nature and nations with respect to war stand at present; and this natural law of war gives me a right to do at sea, what I have no right to do by the natural laws of peace: That is to say it gives me a right to stop and examine every ship I meet with upon the high seas, in order to enquire, First, Whether she belongs to my enemy? Secondly,

Whether her cargo, or any part of her cargo be the property of my enemy? Whether the nation she belongs to, or by which she is freighted, has been, or is by her, carrying on a trade with my enemy not usual in time of peace, or with such of my enemy's fortresses or ports as are at that time as closely blockaded by me as the nature of things will admit of? And, Fourthly, Whether she be carrying to my enemy such things as are useful in war?

Upon the first of these questions, if the ship belongs to my enemy, I may certainly seize her, and confiscate at least the ship. Upon the second if it appears, either by the papers, or by the confession of the people on board, that the cargo, or any part of the cargo, is the property of my enemy, I may seize the ship, and confiscate at least the cargo, or that part of it which belongs to my enemy. Upon the third, if from the cargo on board, and the voyage, it appears, that the nation to which the ship belongs, or by which she is freighted, has been carrying on a trade with my enemy not usual in time of peace, or with such of my enemy's fortresses or ports, as are at that time as closely blockaded by me as the nature of things will admit of; and this must appear, if the cargo consists of such goods as could not possibly be come at, or sent upon such a voyage, without having been concerned in that trade; I may by this natural law of war, which is not in this case restrained by the law of nations; I say I may seize the ship and confiscate at least the cargo. And upon the fourth, if the ship be bound to an enemy's port, and the cargo, or any part of it, consists of goods that are useful in war, commonly called contraband, I may seize the ship, and confiscate at least all the contraband goods.

As to the three first of these questions, particularly the third, it signifies nothing from whence, or to what port the ship is bound; for as I have a right by the natural laws of war, unrestrained by the law of nations, to prevent any neutral nation's carrying on with my enemy a trade which never was usual in time of peace, I may seize a ship loaded with such a cargo, notwithstanding the ship's being a neutral ship, and bound from one neutral port to another. This, I say, I have a right to by the natural laws of war, unrestrained by any law of nations in favour of the freedom of commerce; for no such law gives any neutral nation a right to distress me, by carrying on a profitable trade with my enemy, which it never did carry on in time of peace, much less to carry on a

new and profitable trade with the fortresses or ports of my enemy, which are as closely blockaded by me, as the nature of things will admit.

It is upon this principle that we pretend, and justly pretend, a right to stop neutral ships upon the high seas, and to seize and confiscate the produce of the French settlements in the West-Indies found on board such ships, even tho' the ship appears to be bound from one neutral port in the West Indies to another, or to a neutral port in Europe; because no neutral power ever did carry on any such trade in time of peace, and because all the French ports in that part of the world are as closely blockaded by us as the nature of things will admit of.

Must not every one see the difference between this pretence, and the pretence set up by the Spaniards, before the year 1739. They, tho' then at peace with all the world, pretended a right to stop our ships upon the high seas, and to seize and confiscate ship and cargo, if any thing, which they were most preposterously pleased to call contraband, was found on board. This was directly contrary to the natural laws of peace, inconsistent with the freedom of commerce, and not warranted by the natural laws of war. Whereas, the right we contend for, is warranted by the natural laws of war, and not restrained by any law of nations, nor inconsistent with the freedom of any commerce that was ever carried on in time of peace.

[To be continued in our next.]

THE circle of the UPPER RHINE, of which we have given the annexed beautiful MAP, consisted of the landgraviates of Alsatia and Hesse, comprehending the Wetteraw. Hesse, however, is the only part of it that we can say belongs at present to Germany, Alsace having been united by the French to their territories. By this Map, our readers will plainly discover the importance of the late attempt of prince Ferdinand upon Bergen, situated about eight miles from Hanau (see p. 223.) and may trace the ravages of the French in that unhappy country, with their future motions, and those of the delivering army.

Answer to the Paradox on the Wife of R. Hill, H the learned Taylor of Bucks. (See p. 168.)

YOUR aunt's husband that was, when they lived together, [mother; Does now make you sister to father and He is husband and uncle to you and no other, Which proves you are aunt to Edward your brother.

There's Phebe your daughter has a child got by Sammy, you granny? And sure that same child must needs call I see Phebe is married unto Sam your brother,

So you are her sister, and surely his mother. This answer is free for each one to view, So don't go to Bucks for the paradox is true.

To the List of Expeditions from 1739 to 1759, Page 112, may be added.

1745 Expedition against Cape Breton, B com. Warren, gen. Pepperell, succeeded. 1747 Attack and defeat of the French fleet by admirals Anson and Warren succeeded. — Ditto of ditto, by admiral Hawke succeeded. 1748 Expedition against Port Louis, admiral Knowles, succeeded.

C We are sorry we cannot comply with the request of Clericus 'The piece from Mr. Langley, Mr. Watkinson's receipt, the Dices of Apollo, the Paradox, and many other pieces of singular merit, received from our ingenious correspondents must be deferred to our next, as well as the continuation of our list of copuris.

D * * * The GENERAL INDEX to the LONDON MAGAZINE, for twenty-seven years, is at press, and will be published with all convenient speed.

B I L L S of Mortality, from March 30, to April 17.

Christened	Males	562	1112
	Females	549	
Buried	Males	705	1424
	Females	719	
Died under 2 Years			493
Between 2 and 5			120
5 and 10			48
10 and 20			45
20 and 30			149
30 and 40			137
40 and 50			146
50 and 60			116
60 and 70			115
70 and 80			82
80 and 90			38
90 and 100			5

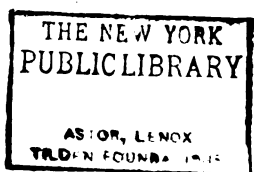
G Buried { Within the Walls — — 131
Without the Walls — — 294
In Mid. and Surry — — 657
City and Sub. Westminster 342

Weekly,	March 27	—	1424
	April 3	—	362
	10	—	360
	17	—	361
			339
			1424

Decreased in the Burials this Month 56.
Wheaten Peck Loaf, Weight 17.b. 6 Oz.



THE NEW YORK
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ASTOR, LENOX
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS



The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Dec. 1, 1757, with an Account of all the material Questions therein determin'd, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p. 128.

THE last unfortunate bill I think necessary to take notice of, was introduced as follows: His majesty having, on March 6, recommended the care of the Foundling-Hospital to the house, and the committee of supply having, on that day, resolv'd to grant 40,000*l.* to that hospital, as soon as this resolution was next day agreed to by the house, it was mov'd, that his majesty's recommendation might be read, and the same being read accordingly, it was upon motion ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill for obliging all parishes in England, Wales, and Berwick upon Tweed, to keep proper registers of births, deaths, and marriages, and for raising therefrom a fund towards the support of the said hospital; and that Mr. Samuel Martin, Mr. Alderman Beckford, Mr. Potter, and Mr. Wilkes, do prepare and bring in the same.

May 10, the bill was presented to the house by the said Mr. Martin, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time, which it was June the 2d, and committed to a committee of the whole house. On the 7th, the house resolv'd itself into the said committee, and Mr. Wilkes reported, that they had gone thro' the bill, and made several amendments thereunto, which they had directed him to report, when the house would please to receive the same, whereupon it was order'd, that the report should be received on the 12th. Accordingly, on that day, Mr. Wilkes reported the amendments made by the committee; and as the bill was of such a nature as to require a very mature consideration, it was order'd, that the bill, with the amendments, should be printed; so that the parliament was prorogued before the house could take the report into consideration.

As this bill was very long, and as no such bill will, I hope, be ever pass'd into a law, I think it unnecessary to give any abstract of it. I say, I hope so, because the scheme thereby propos'd to have been establish'd was in itself unjust, because it would have brought great distress upon the poor, and because it would have added to that discouragement to marriage, which poor people are already laid under by the famous marriage act, pass'd in the

April, 1759.

26th year of his present majesty's reign; a year remarkable, not only for this drag upon the marriage of the poor, but also for another famous act pass'd in the same session, for the naturalization of the Jews, as if the intention had been, to depopulate this nation of poor Christians, in order to fill it with poor Jews; for it was expressly provided, that the marriage act should not extend to the Jews.

With regard to the injustice of this new scheme, it must be admitted by every one who considers, that the whole nation was to be tax'd for the support of an hospital, of which none could have the benefit but such only as live in and about the cities of London and Westminster, or within a few miles of the same. If the whole nation is to be tax'd for the support of bastard or deserted children, surely there ought to be at least one hospital for the reception of such children in every county of the kingdom, that all may alike partake of a benefit to which all are alike to contribute. And this indeed ought to be resolv'd on, if it should be resolv'd, that any such hospital is for the future to be supported by an annual grant from parliament. But can any one suppose, that it would be possible for the nation to support the expence of such a general establishment, or that it would be attended with good consequences to the nation in general? I am afraid, that it would render our labouring poor more dissolute, idle, and extravagant, than they generally are at present. Instead of any self-denial for the sake of being able to support their children, they would indulge every appetite as far as their wages could possibly go, and send their children, as soon as born, to the Foundling-Hospital, especially if their doing so were to be attended with no inconvenience nor infamy, the former of which has not as yet been provided by law, and the latter would soon be removed by the general practice.

Even the parish relief for the aged and infirm poor, under its present regulation and management, begins to have a very bad effect upon the frugality and œconomy of the vulgar; which effect will be more and more felt, the less infamous it becomes for the poor to throw themselves upon their parish; and this infamy is al-

ready very much lessened by the frequency of the practice. If the poor were not, without distinction, so sure of a support, or of such a good support from their parish, when they grow old or infirm, they would be more frugal when they are young and able, in order to save something for the day of distress; which shews that even charity itself, when ill applied, or not properly regulated, may be attended with bad consequences. And as to our publick hospitals adorned with the statues or busts of their founders, and with the names of their contributors inscribed on marble or brass, or any other way published, I will say, they are foundations of vanity and ostentation, rather than of charity. True charity is always bestowed in secret: The left hand ought not to know what the right doth. Therefore when it is published or recorded, it ceases to be charity in the giver, and in the dispenser it is to be deemed charity only according as it is applied, which is too often directed by the same motive that was the cause of its being given. Yet even this passion of vanity or ostentation ought to be encouraged and propagated as far as it may be useful or ornamental to the society, but no further; for popery has, in all countries where it has been established, given us a proof, that this passion, under the cloak of religion or charity, may become a nuisance instead of being a benefit to society; and it is as likely to do so in the case of Foundling-Hospitals as ever it was in any other.

To prevent the murder of bastard infants, and prevent children's being trained up in idleness, beggary, and theft, is certainly a very good design, and a design that ought to be carried into execution in the county of Northumberland, and every other county, as well as in the county of Middlesex, if it were possible. But how is this to be done? I doubt much if it can be done by Foundling Hospitals; for if such hospitals be under any restraint: If they are to receive none but illegitimate and new-born infants, they must make an inquiry, which inquiry would be such a terror upon the mother, as might induce her to murder or expose her new-born child, rather than run the risk of having her shame discovered, or at least her character suspected. On the other hand, if such hospitals were without an inquiry to receive all children that might be brought, and if there were no punishment to be inflicted upon parents that carried their children to such hospitals, it is to be feared, that such numbers of children would be carried thither even

by our married poor, in order to free themselves from the expence and trouble of maintaining and rearing them, that our publick revenue could not support the charge. But supposing that the charge might be supported by some new tax, can we think that such hospitals would have no bad effect upon the morals of the people. The temperance and sobriety of the vulgar, as well as their industry, is very much enforced by their want; because they are now obliged to earn and save as much as they can for the support of their children: Free them from that expence, and they will consume their spare time in idleness, or the surplus of what they earn in rioting and drunkenness.

This would be the effect as to the parents, and then as to the children, who are all now to be deemed foundlings, and to know neither father nor mother, brother nor sister; can we suppose that such children, when come of age, would have the same restraints upon them that other children have? Do not we know that both men and women have a regard for, and are fond of gaining the esteem of their parents, their friends, and relations? This makes men who have thriven in the world so fond of returning, or at least of paying a visit to their native country? How often have I seen a recruiting serjeant strut and rejoice in his laced regimentals, upon seeing the respect that was paid him by his aged parents, his relations, and the friends of his youth; and I must add, that this respect contributes not a little to his success in recruiting. But a foundling has no parent, no relation, nor perhaps a friend, but such as are his companions in the wicked courses he may have been led into, by being free from this very restraint which other men are subject to. Therefore we cannot suppose that the morals of foundlings will be so good as the morals of those who have been brought up under honest tho' poor parents; nor can we suppose that their infant education in the hospital, will have any effect upon their conduct as men; for the character of a man is always formed from the education he receives, and the companions he consorts with, after his being ten or twelve years of age; before which age all foundlings must be bound or sent out to apprenticeships, and when they become very numerous, as they probably soon will, it will be impossible for the governors to be nice in their choice of masters.

But what we ought principally to regard, is the danger to which our constitution

tution may be exposed, should these foundlings become very numerous. An army composed of such men would be the best engine an ambitious monarch could make use of, both for establishing and supporting his arbitrary power. They would find themselves despised by the people, and therefore they would readily co-operate in any measure for making themselves masters of the people. And what is equally, if not more to be dreaded, is, that our royal navy may come to be chiefly manned and commanded by foundlings; for most part of the foundling boys would probably be bred to the sea: Nay, this has by some unthinking people been insisted on as one of the chief advantages to be expected from our Foundling-Hospital. But for my part there is nothing I should be so much afraid of. A Squadron manned by true born Britons would even mutiny against their officers, if they found that they were to bring over an army of foreign troops to this kingdom without consent of parliament, and suspected that such an army was to be brought over, in order to bind our army of national troops to their good behaviour, and to oblige them to concur in measures for overturning our constitution. But could such a behaviour be expected from a Squadron manned chiefly with foundlings? They could have none of those connections or endearments by which other men are united to the people of their country: They would look upon themselves as the children of the publick, that is to say, of the crown; and they would think nothing inconsistent with their duty that was ordered by the ministers or officers of the crown.

I therefore hope that our ill-judged charity, either publick or private, will never extend so far as to furnish a number of foundlings sufficient either for manning our navy or recruiting our army. To prevent children from perishing in the streets, or from being brought up in idleness, beggary, and theft, is certainly, as I have said, a very laudable design, but there is a much better way of doing this than by erecting and endowing Foundling-Hospitals. Let us look into and new regulate our police: Do not load the necessities of the poor with taxes: Do not enhance the price of provisions, on purpose that our farmers may be enabled to pay a higher rent to their landlords: Do not set up an alehouse at every corner, as a trap for catching and intercepting the hard earned wages of the workman, on purpose to increase that branch of the

publick revenue called the excise: Do not render the business of a merchant so mysterious, so troublesome and expensive, by innumerable custom-house laws and custom-house fees: Admit of no regulation that may tend to deprive the poor of employment, or to prevent their being able by hard labour to provide for their families: And if with this you should oblige the clergy to attend a little more to the duty of their office, and increase their power where it appears to be deficient, as it certainly is in some respects, you would have very little occasion for a Foundling-Hospital, and but very few children left to perish in the streets, or trained up in idleness, beggary, and theft, especially if true charity should then prevail as much among the rich, as vanity and ostentation seems to do at present.

Thus it appears, that a general establishment for Foundling Hospitals all over the kingdom is not only unnecessary, but would be attended with the most dangerous consequences; and to oblige the whole nation to contribute by a general tax to the support of one particular Foundling-Hospital erected here at London, would certainly be unjust. But of all taxes that could be thought of, for this purpose, that of a tax upon births, deaths, and marriages, would be one of the most oppressive upon the poor. How could poor orphans pay a tax for the funeral of their father or mother, when by his or her death they had lost their only means of subsistence? Must the parish be loaded not only with the funeral, but with the tax also? This is not the first time such a tax has been thought of: In king William's time a tax upon births, deaths, and marriages, was granted for carrying on the expensive war we were then engaged in; but it was found to be so oppressive upon the poor, that it was allowed to expire in 1706, notwithstanding the expensive war we were then again engaged in; and its being allowed to expire, is the more remarkable, as so very few taxes that have once been granted by parliament, have ever been allowed to expire; tho' I must add, that the weight it laid upon the rich was perhaps as much the cause of its being allowed to expire, as the regard we had for the poor, because people were by that tax to pay according to their rank in life: The marriage of a duke was taxed at 50*l.* his death at 50*l.* the birth of his eldest son at 30*l.* and of every other son or daughter at 25*l.* and so in proportion upon every lower rank, gradually down from the duke, to the peasant

peasant not receiving alms. By this means the tax fell very heavy upon our nobility and gentry, who in our methods of taxation have generally taken as much care as possible to save themselves; which the projector of this new tax seems to have had in his eye; for by this scheme the birth, marriage, or death of a duke, was to be taxed no higher than that of his plowman.

The tax proposed may appear, I shall grant, but trifling to a gentleman of fortune. A man who has thousands a year coming in, may never be without his purse full of guineas; but a labouring man, with a family to maintain, may often be in want of a penny to purchase a quart of small beer: To such a man six pence or eight-pence must appear to be a large sum; and if he considers that beside all other charges he is to pay 6d. for his marriage, 8d. for the birth of every child, and 8d. more for the death of every child, what labouring man in his senses will marry? Especially if he be within reach of a Foundling-Hospital, where all his illegitimate children will be taken care of, without putting him to any expence, or subjecting him to any tax. By this scheme therefore we should not only load matrimony with a new expence, but we should provide a method whereby men might, without matrimony, satisfy that appetite, which nature has given them as an incentive to marry and propagate their species. Could we expect that such a scheme would improve the morals of the people, or that it would increase the industry and frugality of the poor.

Beside these objections to the general principle of the bill, there were objections made to almost every clause of it, and particularly as to the expence of raising and collecting the tax proposed, which expence, it was computed, would amount to 10s. in the pound upon the gross produce of the tax*. And occasion was taken likewise to throw out some reflections upon applying so much of the charitable contributions already made, to the erecting such a magnificent building. An objection which may be justly made to every one of our hospitals, not excepting those of Chelsea and Greenwich; for as to these two in particular, beside the first expence of erecting, and the annual expence of repairing them, the salaries paid to the governors, treasurers, and other officers, and the servants attending them, would provide for a very large additional number of disabled seamen and soldiers; and the men would live more

comfortably upon their allowance among their friends and relations in the country, than they ever can do by being cooped up in a magnificent hospital, as there are very few of them but what might earn something, by some easy sort of labour or industry, which most of them would chuse, rather than that idle lounging sort of life they are now obliged to lead. But this objection is not peculiar to this country: The same objection has been made to the hospital of invalids at Paris: The author of a late severe criticism upon the conduct of Lewis the XIVth observes, that every disabled soldier maintained in that hospital costs the nation 300 livres yearly, whereas, were they to live in their respective villages, 100 livres each would enable them to live more happily, and then the king, from the same fund, might maintain 6000 instead of 2000 invalids†.

I now come to those remarkable affairs of last session which did not come the length of a bill, or wherein no bill was intended, and the first of these that occurred was on December 6. when the lord Barrington (secretary at war) informed the house, that he was commanded by the king, to acquaint the house; that lieutenant-general Sir John Mordaunt, a member of that house, was in arrest by the king's command, for disobedience of his majesty's orders, while employed on the late expedition to the coast of France. Whereupon it was resolved *nem. con.* that an humble address should be presented to his majesty, returning him the thanks of that house, for his gracious message of that day, in the communication which he had been pleased to make to that house, of the reason for putting lieutenant-general Sir John Mordaunt in arrest. Which address was ordered to be presented by such members of that house, as were of his majesty's most Hon. privy council; and next day the earl of Thomond reported, that their said address had been presented, and very graciously received by his majesty. To this I think necessary to add, that Sir John was afterwards tried, and acquitted by the sentence of a court-martial, without any revision, in consequence of which he again took his seat in the house, tho' the voice of the people without doors, at least the independent part of them, had been as general against him as it was against the late unfortunate admiral Byng, which shews that *Vox Populi* is not always *Vox Dei*.

The African company having, on January 16, laid their account before the house,

* See a Pamphlet, entitled, *Considerations on this Bill.* A. 1733.

† See

house; on February 3, a petition of the committee of the said company was offered to be presented to the house, and Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer (by his majesty's command) acquainted the house, that his majesty having been informed of the contents of the said petition, recommended it to the consideration of the house; whereupon the petition was brought up and read, setting forth, that the petitioners had laid before the house, an account of the expenditure of the sum granted for 1756, and that they had invested the money granted in 1757, in goods, stores, and necessaries, for the support of the several forts upon the coast of Africa; and therefore praying the house to grant such a sum for the necessary support thereof, for the ensuing year, as to the house should seem meet. Which petition was then ordered to lie upon the table; and, on the 8th, it was ordered, that all the papers laid before that house, in the then last session of parliament, by the committee of the said company, relating to the forts and settlements on that coast, and to the expenditure of the money voted by parliament, for the support thereof, should be referred to the consideration of a committee, and that they should examine the said papers, and state the matters therein contained, together with their observations thereupon, to the house; after which a great number of papers and accounts, relating to the African affairs, were referred to the said committee; and, on June 1, it was ordered, that the report from the said committee should be received on the Tuesday following, being the 6th, when Mr. Moore accordingly made the report, and the same was ordered to be taken into consideration on the Thursday following.

But soon after this order was made, that is to say, on June 6, there was presented to the house, and read, a petition of the subscribing planters and merchants interested in, and trading to the British sugar colonies in America; taking notice, that the petitioners were informed, that the state and condition of the forts and settlements in Africa were under the consideration of the house; and alledging that the price of the most valuable negroes, so much wanted in the sugar plantations, (and even of the inferior sort) was greatly advanced, since the forts and settlements had been under the direction of the committee of the company of merchants trading to Africa, which greatly distressed and alarmed the petitioners, prevented the cultivation of the British colonies,

and was of great detriment to the trade and navigation of this kingdom, which the petitioners were fearful, and believed was in some measure owing to the ruinous state and condition the British forts and settlements were in, as appeared from a survey taken in the years 1755 and 1756, by Justice Watton, Esq; and from a survey taken by capt. Welier of his majesty's ship Assistance, in 1757, it did not appear they were then in a better situation; and that the petitioners feared the British settlements were not kept in that respectable state, it was absolutely necessary they should be, nor would any further sums granted for that service answer the purposes intended, unless other measures were pursued, and the money more properly accounted for; and that the petitioners presumed, the most proper method to execute that great end, next to that of an incorporated company with a large capital trading stock under certain restrictions and regulations, would be, that the care and management of the British forts and settlements in Africa, should be put under the sole direction of the commissioners of trade and plantations; and further alledging, that the petitioners interest in preserving and extending this trade was closely connected with that of Great-Britain, and was of such a nature as made it impossible for them to have any other views, but such only as were for the honour and interest of this nation, and such as would be most conducive to the improving this branch of commerce, as their preservation or ruin went hand in hand with that of the African trade; and that, by an act passed in the year 1750, for extending and improving the trade to Africa, the British subjects were debarred from lodging their merchandize and slaves in the forts and settlements in Africa; and therefore praying, that such part of the said act might be repealed, and that all commanders of British and American vessels, free merchants, and all other his majesty's subjects, who were settled, or might at any time thereafter settle in Africa, should have free liberty, from sun rise to sun set, to enter the forts and settlements, and to deposit their goods and merchandize in the warehouses thereunto belonging; also to secure their slaves or other purchases, without paying any consideration for the same, but the slaves to be victualled at the proper cost and charges of each of the proprietors thereof; and further alledging, that if the aforesaid method should be approved, and the commanders of the ships of war stationed

stationed on the coast of Africa, should have proper powers and full instructions to assist the governors of the several forts and settlements, and to preserve the rights of the crown of Great-Britain, and of the trading British subjects, to prevent the encroachment of foreign rivals, who then exercised an arbitrary power and authority over the natives, dependant upon some of the British forts, which prevented their having intercourse with the British subjects, and must have great influence over the natives on other parts of the coast, where such arbitrary proceedings were not put in execution, the petitioners apprehended, this most valuable branch of commerce would be retrieved and extended, the British colonies be better and cheaper supplied with negroes, and great sums of money saved to the publick; and therefore praying the house, to take the premises into consideration, and that the forts and settlements in Africa, might be put under such regulation and management, as the house should think most conducive for their retrieving, extending, and preserving that valuable part of British commerce, and that the British interest on the coast of Africa might be preserved, and the trade put upon such a footing that a sufficient number of negroes might be brought to the colonies, so as to be sold there at reasonable rates.

This petition was ordered to lie upon the table, until the said report should be taken into consideration, which it was, according to order, on the 8.h, when the several entries in the Journals of the house of March 26, 1740, and April 13, 1749, of the proceedings of the house, with relation to the trade to Africa, and also several parts of an act made in the 23d of his present majesty, entitled, *An Act for extending and improving the Trade to Africa*, were read; after which it was resolved as follows:

“That it appears to this house, that the committee of the company of merchants trading to Africa, have faithfully discharged the trust reposed in them.”

In consequence of this resolution there was 10,000*l.* granted, next day, by the committee of supply, for maintaining the British forts and settlements upon the coast of Africa; and from this resolution we must conclude, that if the price of negroes has advanced in our colonies, since our forts and settlements upon the coast of Africa have been under the African committee, it has not proceeded from any bad conduct in that committee. It is indeed highly probable, that it has pro-

ceeded from the nature of the trade; for the number and variety of traders now trading to that coast, and the vast number of negroes that have for so many years been yearly carried into slavery from that unfortunate country, may naturally cause the price to advance upon that coast, and if it be advanced upon that coast, it must advance in every other country; consequently it would be worth while to enquire, whether the price of negroes has lately advanced in the French as well as the British colonies?

[To be continued in our next.]

Mr. STILLINGFLEET'S *Observations on GRASSES*, continued from p. 154.

MR. Stillingfleet adds a few observations on several particular sorts of grass, as follow.

Spring GRASS.

This grass grows very commonly on dry hills, and likewise on sound, rich meadow land. It is one of the earliest grasses we have, and from its being found on such kinds of pastures as sheep are fond of, and from whence excellent mutton comes, it is most likely to be a good grass for sheep pastures. It gives a grateful odour to hay.

Meadow fox-tail grass.

This grass, as well as the foregoing, is found in great plenty in our best meadows about London, and I believe makes very good hay. Linnæus says that it is a proper grass to sow in grounds that have been drained.

Water fox-tail grass.

This is also found in our meadows about town, that are sound but lie under water, and perhaps might be proper to sow on such grounds.

Millet grass.

Linnæus Flor. Lappon. says that between Tornea, Kemi, and Uloa, no grass is more common than this. If one considers, says he, its stature and sweet odour, we shall be inclined to rank this amongst the best grasses.

Fine bent grass.

This grass I have always found in great plenty on the best sheep pastures, as on Malvern hills and all the high grounds in Herefordshire, that are remarkable for good mutton.

Silver hair grass.

The same may be said of this as of the foregoing. I will add that I never could find any other but these two, and the Spring grass on Malvern hill.

Narrow

Narrow and broad-leaved poa grass.

These are common in our best meadow grounds, and I believe make good pasture and hay.

Annual poa grass.

This grass makes the finest of turfs. It grows every where by way sides, and on rich sound commons. It is called in some parts the Suffolk grass. I have seen whole fields of it in High Suffolk without any mixture of other grasses, and as the best salt butter we have in London comes from that country, it is most likely to be the best grass for the dairy. I have seen a whole park covered with this grass in Suffolk, but whether it affords good venison I cannot tell, having never tasted of any from it. I should rather think not, and that the best pasture for sheep is also the best for deer. However this wants trial. I remarked on Malvern hill something particular in relation to this grass. A walk that was made there for the convenience of the water drinkers, in less than a year was covered in many places with this grass, tho' I could not find one single plant of it besides in any part of the hill. This was owing no doubt to the frequent treading, which above all things makes this grass flourish, and therefore it is evident that rolling must be very serviceable to it.

Crested dog-tail grass.

This grass I imagine is proper for parks. I have known one where this abounds that is famous for excellent venison. It may perhaps be as good for sheep.

Sheeps fescue grass.

This is the grass so much esteemed in Sweden for sheep.

Gmelin Flor. Lap. says, that the Tartars chuse to fix during the summer in those places where there is the greatest plenty of this grass, because it affords a most wholesome nourishment to all kinds of cattle, but chiefly sheep; and he observes, that the sepulchral monuments of the ancient Tartars are mostly found in places that abound with this grass, which shews, adds he, that it has long been valued amongst them.

I have among my grasses a specimen of it, but do not remember where I found it. I am certain it is not common in any of the places where I have been. Perhaps upon examination it may be found on places famous for our best mutton, as Barnstead Downs, Church-Stretton, in Shropshire, Wales, &c.

Flote fescue grass.

I have no knowledge of the quality of this grass from my own experience, but

shall quote something concerning it out of a piece published in the Amæn. Academ. Vol. III. entitled, Plantæ Esculentiæ. The author says there, article 90, that the seeds of this grass are gathered yearly in Poland, and from thence carried into Germany, and sometimes into Sweden, and sold under the name of manna seeds. They are much used at the tables of the great on account of their nourishing quality and agreeable taste. It is wonderful, adds the author, that amongst us these seeds have hitherto been neglected, since they are so easily collected and cleaned.

This grass is very common in England.

Perennial darnel grass.

This grass is well known and cultivated all over England; and it is to be hoped the success we have had with it will in time encourage our farmers to take the same pains about some others, that are no less valuable, and are full as easy to be separated. It makes a most excellent turf on sound rich land where it will remain. If I may judge by the venison I have eat out of a paddock, that was chiefly filled with this grass, I would by no means recommend it for parks. I know it will be said that venison is never good out of a paddock, that the deer must have room to range, trees to browse on, &c. I grant there is some reason for saying this, but I believe in general it is more owing to want of proper food, viz. good grass, than merely to confinement; for paddocks are generally made by converting some rich spot, near the house, that has been constantly manured, and of course is full of grasses fitter for the dairy or the stable than for deer, which hardly ever is the case of large parks. No man will, I suppose, pretend to make good pork from a hog fed with grains instead of peas, tho' he has the liberty of chusing as much ground as he pleases, and where he pleases. This grass is called in many counties rye grass. It were to be wished that the old name might prevail, because there is a genus of grass, viz. 22d, known by the name of rye all over the kingdom, of which genus there is a wild species that ought to bear the same generical name.

As to grasses in general I must observe, first, that those grasses only which throw out many leaves from the root seem to be worth propagating for hay or pasture, for a reason given in one of the foregoing treatises, viz. that cattle will not touch the flowering stems, as every one must have observed who has observed any thing about grasses.

Secondly,

Secondly, I am sensible that we cannot have what grasses we please on every ground. But it does not follow, because we cannot have the best, that we must have the worst. I saw the last summer at Lhanberis, in Carnarvonshire, the poor inhabitants with infinite labour mowing A grass for hay, which consisted chiefly of the purple hair grass, which was of so hard a nature that it required a stroke like what would have felled a small tree to mow it, and this not ripe till the latter end of August. Now had these people the practice of getting good grass seeds B they might be furnished with a grass much sooner ripe, which is of great consequence in a place where there is very little fertile ground, and where the sun never reaches for full three months in the year; for they would procure a better aftermath, have more nourishing fodder C for the cattle in winter, and not be at the tenth part of the pains in mowing.

Thirdly, It is surprising to see almost all over England that the lands which the farmer pays the most for are the most neglected. I mean grass lands, which are generally filled with rubbish. This happens, I believe, in part, because the farmer thinks it is the nature of some lands to run to bad grass. This I have heard many times asserted, and the assertion is thus far right, that if ground be not properly drained and cleaned, the grass most natural to a bad soil will prevail, let him sow what grass he pleases; but this will likewise be the case of his corn fields if he neglects them, they will no doubt be over-run with weeds, and his crop will come to nothing. I have seen fields of barley so full of corn-marygold that the crop was not worth cutting*.

Fourthly, I have known a gentleman deterred from new laying with grass the grounds about his house where the turf was but ordinary, because the farmers told him it would take seven years to get a good turf. I agree with them in part, but I am against limiting the time to seven years. They might have said seventy times seven, for in their way of going to work they will never get a good turf at all. And therefore till there is a better way practised, I think it would be right to bear with an indifferent turf rather than run the risque of a much worse for H many years, viz. till at last the grass, such as it is, prevails in part over the weeds, which will always happen by mowing and feeding. But if they mean

that it will take seven years to get a good turf with good and proper seeds, I totally dissent from them, for I have seen such a turf procured in one year on land properly laid down with the Suffolk grass seeds. I will not say this will be the case with all hay seeds, for this grass spreads remarkably by the roots. I have counted forty three flowering stems besides a great number of radical leaves from one root of this kind, without particularly searching for a vigorous plant, and this plant was not above three weeks growth. It is supposed by Linnaeus to be an annual; but I have some doubt of this, because I never observed its leaves withered. However it has one property that would incline me to think it an annual, which is, that if the flowering stems be cut down it will flower again the same year, and this continually, which is, I observe, the case of all annuals, and which I have not observed in grasses that are perennial.

To the PUBLISHER of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

ON perusing your state of the national debt to Christmas, 1758, in your Magazine for September last, it appears to me that you have overloaded the bark one million, which you call *the million formerly charged on pensions* (see p. 446.)

This million, I apprehend, is included E in the article of 10,537,821. 5s. 1d. 4. charged in your state of the national debt for the years 1756 and 1757, in your Magazine for the month of June preceding, at p. 271.

In order to use few words, I have sent you inclosed a detail of the sundry sums F which constitute that article, by which means, if I am wrong, you will readily detect me.

If I am right, I would advise you to divide this article in your future states of the national debt, as thus:

Loan, 1726, first charged	l.	s.	d.
on the 6d. per pound on pensions, now charged			
on the sinking fund	1000000		
Consolidated annuities by acts of the 25th, 28th, and 29th of Geo. II. at 3 p. cent.	9557821	5	1 4

10557821 5. 1 4

March 27,

I am, S I R,

1759. Your humble servant, A. B.

* *Linnaeus says Flor. Sue. 762, that the Danes are obliged by law to extirpate this weed out of their fields, and from them I suppose this law was established here; for it appears, by the court rolls of a friend of mine in Norfolk, that the tenants were fined if this plant was found in their lands. It is called there Biddle.*

ANSWER to the above LETTER.

I SHALL always think myself obliged to any gentleman who, in a polite manner, takes notice of any error he may think I have been guilty of, in my History of the Sessions of Parliament; because when, upon reconsideration, I find that I am right, I shall with pleasure endeavour to rectify his mistake, and when I find that I am wrong, I shall with equal pleasure acknowledge my error, if it be of any importance to the publick. I therefore think myself obliged to A. B. for the favour of his said letter; but if he will take the trouble to reconsider the acts of the 25th, 28th, and 30th of his present majesty, he will find, that the million charged on the 6d. per pound on pensions was never transferred to the sinking fund, nor makes any part of the 10,537,821l. 5s. 1d. $\frac{1}{2}$. charged as an article in the state of the national debt, which article consists in the following particulars.

The several debts consolidated into a joint stock of annuities by the first clause of the said act of the 25th of Geo. II. all particularly described, and all different from the million upon pensions, amount to

l. s. d.

8200000 00 0

To this joint stock is added by the 6th clause of the said act, certain annuities at 3l. per cent. granted by an act of the 9th, and another of the 11th of Geo. II. and charged upon the sinking fund, amounting to

900000 0 0

And also by the 7th clause of the said act is added, the Exchequer orders in lieu of Nevis debentures, amounting to

37821 5 1 $\frac{1}{2}$

Sum total by the said act of the 25th of Geo. II.

9137821 5 1 $\frac{1}{2}$

To this sum is added by the act of the 28th of Geo. II. the money of the lottery thereby established, being

900000 0 0

10037801 5 1 $\frac{1}{2}$

Then, by an act of the 30th of Geo. II. his majesty was impowered to borrow a million for the service of 1757, upon which credit our ministers, to their honour, had borrowed, upon January 11, 1758, but

500000 0 0

Consequently no more could then be stated as a national debt, and this sum being added, makes the whole of the sum mentioned, in the state of the national debt, being

10537821 5 1 $\frac{1}{2}$

It is true, our ministers, after January 11, and before April 5, 1758, borrowed 300,000l. more, being in the whole 800,000l. upon the same credit; therefore that sum was on that day granted by the committee of supply, and next day agreed to by the house; and was all our ministers ever borrowed upon that credit, which shews their good oeconomy; for by not borrowing the money but just as they had immediate occasion for it, they saved the publick's unnecessarily paying interest; and it is, I believe, the first instance upon record of ministers not making the utmost use of any credit granted to the king by parliament.

Close of the DISPUTE on the famous LAW QUESTION.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

MR. Whitaker (see p. 85.) in assigning to the nephew one sixth of the whole bequest, is evidently more partial than any other disquisitor; for it cannot be equitable to allow the nephew April, 1759.

as much, when there are four claimants, as when there are but three; nor do I apprehend that Mr. Whitaker can believe the testator would have bequeathed so much to the nephew, had all the claimants been existing when the will was made.

It is the business of a good expositor, to construe the meaning of the will, agreeable to the intention of the testator; now, in this particular case, it can only be done by observing the ratio of each person's legacy, after rejecting those parts

of the will which are revoked by the event ; to depart from this manner of reasoning, and to attempt to decide it merely by assumption, must produce as different decisions as there are different ideas in the several disputants.

The event that happened certainly annulled the nephew's claim to one sixth of the bequest, as much as it did the wife's to one half ; because it is not a son only, nor a daughter only, but both that are born ; so that Mr. Hooley's assertion (see p. 37.) with regard to the ratio of the nephew's share, is really arbitrary, as Mr. Whitaker very justly observes ; but the same cannot be truly said with regard to the nephew's having one half of the daughter's claim, because this is the absolute ratio of their respective bequests.

Mr. Conant's strictures (see p. 83.) on Godolphin's case, are *selo de se*, or this gentleman would not have assigned as much to the wife, when there are three claimants, as when there are but two : For, by the will, in case of a son only, the wife is to have but 240l. 6s. 8d. Now this very sum he assigns her, tho' there is in the event both a son and a daughter.— Can this distribution be esteemed equitable ?—Can it be deemed just ?—That the daughter's legacy should be taken out of the son's bequest, and the wife contribute nothing towards it !

This gentleman makes no distinction between a series of numbers, measured by an equal difference, and one measured by a certain ratio ; and hence arises his mistake : But Godolphin very justly distinguishes this, and in consequence thereof makes the son contribute twice as much as the wife, towards the daughter's legacy ; and *vice versa*, the wife twice as much as the daughter, towards the son's bequest ; which are the exact proportions of their respective legacies, as expressed in the will ; consequently Godolphin's decision is truly equitable, being agreeable to the testator's intention.

Mr. Conant particularly insists, that we must carefully distinguish between that proportion, which is absolutely determined in the will, and those which are merely conditional ; this I can with truth assure him I really do : For, the conditional clause, regarding the wife's having one half of the whole bequest, being void by the birth of a son, the absolute ratio between the son's and wife's legacy, is as three to two ; and the conditional clause, regarding the nephew's having one third of the son's legacy, being null by the birth of a daughter, the absolute ratio between the daughter's and the nephew's

legacy, is as two to one : For us then to assume any other proportions than those which are absolutely expressed in the will and determined by the event, is taking upon ourselves to substitute our own will in lieu of the testator's.

In algebraic equations, we exterminate or expunge all quantities that negate themselves, because they neither increase nor diminish the other quantities ; so, in like manner, we must reject those proportions, expressed in the will, that are negated by the event ; this done, the true proportions of the nephew's and daughter's legacy, are as two to four ; of the daughter's and wife's, as four to six ; and of the wife's and son's, as six to nine : Now in just the same proportion the whole bequest must be divided amongst the several claimants mentioned in the will, and existing in the event.

I have been somewhat particular in discussing this point, and in enforcing a variety of reasons for confirming my decision, as Mr. Conant assures us it is not a mere speculative matter. If what I have here said cannot contribute to fix the just determination and distribution of the bequest in dispute, I shall despair of succeeding by saying any thing further, and shall therefore decline giving myself any more trouble about it. I am,

S I R,

Your most humble servant,

Bengeworth.

Peter Penny.

March 14, 1759.

Letter from William Kennedy, Esq; a principal Merchant in Londonderry, to a Friend, which may be of much Service to the Linen Manufacture of Great Britain, particularly in Scotland.

S I R,

HAVING observed, with much concern, the difficulties which we lie under in our linen manufacture, thro' the neglect of preserving our own flax-seed ; the immense annual expence we are at in importing it from America or the Baltick ; and the danger we are, in some years, threatened with, of a total failure of this our staple manufacture, either by accidents at sea, or the importation of bad flax-seed, I determined to make an experiment, whether we might not preserve as good flax-seed at home, as any which comes from abroad : And at the same time save the flax and make it fit for manufacturing early in the same season.

To this purpose I applied to Mr. David Melville, at the Linen Hall, for his advice and direction ; who approved of my setting

setting apart one of my fields near Londonderry, containing three Scotch acres, which is very little more than two acres and half plantation measure.

I sowed my flax seed in April last, and most strictly adhered to Mr. Melvill's directions, in the whole culture and management of my flax-crop, in preparing the land, sowing, rolling, pulling, watering, and beetling the flax; as also in preserving the seed.

In consequence of this I have nine hog-sheads of as good flax-seeds as any ever imported from Holland or the Baltick, which I can sell at 2l. 15s. per Hog-head. I let the flax grow until it was full ripe. It was in length from three to four feet. After fermenting and beetling, it was made up into bundles, weighing 20 pounds each, of these I had 658 bundles, which being dressed, each bundle turned out five pounds and a quarter of clean flax fit for the market, which I can sell at 5d. per pound: And I am well assured, that it can easily be heckled to spin into ten hank yarn.

I had the misfortune to meet with bad weather when the seed was ripe, which obliged me to defer pulling the flax for nine or ten days, whereby near a third of the seed was lost.—I lost also as much of the flax as would make up 100 bundles, by the accident of horses breaking into the field. Notwithstanding these losses, I have saved nine hog-sheads of flax-seed, and 658 bundles of flax.

The whole produce of the field comes to 91l. sterl. out of which deducting 31l. for the rent, seed, culture, and expence of saving the seed and flax, the neat profit is 60l. I kept an exact account of all the expences, and I make a large allowance.

The success I had in this my first attempt encourages me to prepare, and sow seven acres with flax seed in the same manner, this ensuing season. I have engaged above 40 of our farmers to come into the same method. And I hope this success will encourage all our farmers to pursue it, as they will thereby not only save a sufficient quantity of seed for the use of the kingdom; but also will soon, from experience, be convinced of the superiority of ripe flax over the unripe (as it is now generally when pulled) It will have a much greater produce, will be easier manufactured, and will be of considerable advantage in every branch of the manufacture. By the method I pursued, the great objection from stacking up the flax, and postponing the manufacturing it for a

season, is removed, for I had all the seed saved in August, and the flax prepared for the market in September and October, and I apprehend, if this method of Mr. Melvill's is pursued, it will be an immense saving, and of the utmost advantage to the kingdom in general.

I am, Dear Sir,
Your most obedient,
humble servant,
William Kennedy.
Londonderry,
Dec. 13, 1758.

The present State of the Question between Great-Britain and Holland.

AT the beginning of the war between England and France, and before hostilities commenced, his Britannick majesty regularly communicated all that passed between the two courts to the republic's ministers, who still have copies of those pieces. Nobody, at that time, was so unjust, or so ill informed, as to think England the aggressor: We may venture to appeal to those very pieces for a proof of the contrary.

Some months after, his Britannick majesty thought he might have occasion for the 6000 Dutch auxiliaries stipulated by treaty; and privately applied, thro' her royal highness the late princess's government, to know whether he might reckon upon them in case of need. Her royal highness was authorised to answer in the affirmative. Those auxiliaries being, in the sequel, thought necessary in England, they were demanded in form, and vessels sent to fetch them, as had been previously agreed on. Nevertheless, it was afterwards made a crime in England, to hurry (it was said) the affair in this manner; and so many difficulties were industriously raised, that the succours were not obtained, nor ordered.

Not content with this, a party in the republic were so unfriendly to England, as to declare that the case in which the succours were to be granted by treaty did not exist, because England was the aggressor. Memorials, in which this was asserted, were industriously dispersed; tho' the separate article of the treaty of 1716, makes no distinction between aggression and non aggression, or between one part of the world and another.

The complaisance shewn to France on every occasion during the war, clearly shews, that this party were resolved not to give England one mark of friendship; witness the facility and assistance which they procured to France for invading his Britannick majesty's electoral dominions, notwithstanding the remonstrances made by his majesty to hinder it, and his de-

mand of the fulfilment of treaties which were alledged to be still subsisting between England and the states general; remonstrances to which no answer has yet been given.

In the sequel, France perceiving the impossibility of bringing home in her own shipping the produce of her colonies, offered to foreign merchants permission to trade thither under certain restrictions. But it is to be observed, that this regulation was made with private persons, and not with their sovereigns, who, consequently, have at bottom no right to intermeddle in the affair. For in that case they ought to have notified it to the belligerent powers, since it was, at least, an innovation; and since it is now pretended that England ought to have declared that she would oppose it.

Such then is the ground of the dispute between the republick and England. Let us see how each reasons on it.

The Dutch laying every other treaty out of the question, but that which most favours them, say, that by the treaty of 1674 this trade is allowed them. England interprets this treaty differently. Thus the affair is in litigation; and who shall be arbiter between the two sovereigns? Shall England submit to the judgment and jurisprudence of the Dutch merchants personally interested in this trade? Shall Holland take English privateers for arbiters? The sovereigns, then, are the sole interpreters, in the last resort, of their treaties; they alone have a right to explain them; and subjects who are protected by them, are obliged to acquiesce in their decisions. England began last summer, by declaring that she could not suffer neutral powers to carry on the trade of the French colonies for account of the French; but that she did not desire to interrupt the old and proper commerce of the republick. The states general answered, that they were ready to give notice to their mercantile subjects not to trade to the French islands, provided certain conditions, specified in the resolution of their high mightinesses, were granted; one of which was restitution of the ships already taken.

England replied, that she expected that the republick should give up all commerce, directly or indirectly, with the French colonies, and the practice of *Overschepen*; and that the states general should comprehend, in the article of contraband, certain species of naval stores; and that as to the ships which were detained, it was not in the king's power to release them before trial, his hands being tied up

with treaties and the laws of the kingdom; but that if the subjects of the republick would appeal to the council for prizes, good justice should be done them, and the defects or grievances of the inferior courts be redressed.

The states general replied, that they would give up the trade to the French colonies directly; but insisted on a free navigation to and from their own colonies, and on the immediate release of the ships actually detained in England, or which should be carried in before the signing of a declaration which was annexed to the resolution of their high mightinesses.

England made answer by sending a counter-draught of a declaration, wherein she still insisted on the Dutch giving up the direct trade, and the *Overschepen*; and required them to prove their property in the goods and effects they should bring from the West Indies. She also consented to drop her claim to an extension of the article of contraband.

Thus the affair is reduced to a very great simplicity; England offers the republick the enjoyment of her treaty of 1674, and of the rule, *That a free ship shall make free goods in all parts of the world*, excepting those ships only which come from St. Eustatia and Curacoa, which she requires to prove the property of their cargoes, to prevent Dutch merchants from becoming carriers to her enemy; and as to the vessels detained, she is obliged to ask that their discharge may be sought by course of law established by treaties between the two nations.

What doth England ask in return for these proofs of friendship? Nothing. (See p. 115.)

Account of the BRITISH COLONIES in the Islands of AMERICA, commonly called the West-Indies, continued from p. 136.

SOON after this earthquake the lord Inchiquin died, and was succeeded by Sir William Beeston, who landed in Jamaica, March 9, 1693; and before he could well settle the affairs of the island after the disaster it had met with, he had some intimation of the French making great preparations at Hispaniola to invade Jamaica with a great force; but he had no certain account of their design till the last day of May, 1694, when capt. Elliot landed at Jamaica from Petit Guaves, where he was a prisoner, and bravely ventured to make his escape in a small canoe, which could hold only himself and two more, in order to give his countrymen notice of the danger.

As

As our ministers here at home were then too much engaged in the prosecution of the war at land, and in defence of our allies in Europe, to mind the prosecution of the war at sea, or the defence of our own people in America, we had then no squadron in the West-Indies, nor had we here any intelligence of what the French designed in that part of the world, tho' three men of war of 50 guns each had been sent from France to assist in their designed expedition against Jamaica. In these circumstances Sir William Blesston saw he had nothing to trust to but the internal force of the island under his command, and this he resolved to make the best use of. Immediately upon receiving the above-mentioned advice, he ordered all the militia of the island, that is to say, every man able to carry arms, to rendezvous forthwith, at Port-Royal, as being the place best worth defending, and the place which the French might attack with the greatest effect. In the mean time he visited all the forts and batteries about the harbour, to see that every thing was prepared for making an obstinate defence; and as soon as the forces were assembled, he dispatched small parties to the different parts of the island which were most in danger; but the principal part of his force he kept near Port Royal.

He had but just time to make the proper dispositions, when the French fleet appeared. On June 17, their fleet, consisting in all of about 20 sail, came in sight of the east part of the island, and soon after they came to an anchor in Cow Bay, where they landed their troops, and fell a plundering and destroying the deserted plantations, killing the cattle, and murdering or barbarously using such of the helpless people, as had the misfortune to fall into their hands. This they did with a design to draw the governor with his army away from Port-Royal, because if he had marched against them, they might have reembarked in the night time, relanded near Port-Royal, and plundered Spanish town, and perhaps Kingston, before he could have marched back with his army to oppose or intercept them. Upon finding that they could not draw him from his post, they sent a few of their ships, and landed some troops both in St. George's and St. Mary's parish; but upon the approach of some forces posted there, they ran back to their ships, so that they had no time to do any damage to the country. Another of their parties was landed from their admiral's

ship in Blackfield Bay; but they had not the same good luck; for capt. Andrews, who was posted with a party near by, came upon them unawares, and killed several of them, before they could get on board again.

During all this time the main body of their fleet and army continued in or near Cow Bay, so that by the 16th of July they had demolished all the plantations upon the coast to the eastward of that place as far as Point Morant, but durst not venture up the country for fear of being intercepted and cut off from their fleet. Having done all the harm they could on that part of the coast, they embarked the next day at night, and, on the 18th, their whole fleet was seen from Port-Royal steering to the westward, from whence it was supposed, that they designed for Carlisle Bay, in Vere parish, whereupon strong detachments from the army were sent that way, as it might now safely be done, because those detachments might speedily return to Spanish town in case the enemy should reembark. As it had been conjectured, they accordingly came to an anchor that night in Carlisle Bay, landed 14 or 1500 men the next morning, and attacked a breast-work in which were only 200 English; but this small party defended themselves so long, that, by the time they were drove from their breast-work, a detachment of horse and foot from the army came up, and tho' this detachment had marched above 30 miles the night before, yet they directly attacked the enemy, and obliged them to retreat to the shore under shelter of the cannon from their ships, with great loss on their side, and with no inconsiderable loss on ours, for in this engagement, and in defending the breast-work, col. Clayburne, lieut. col. Smart, capt. Vassal, and lieut. Dawkins, were killed; and capt. Dawkins, capt. Fisher, capt. Bakestead, and several other officers, were wounded. On the 20th, 21st, and 22d, there were several more skirmishes, in every one of which the French were repul'd with loss; therefore finding that they had lost a great number of men, with some of their best officers, and that they could make no advance into the country, either to plunder or destroy, their troops were all reembarked in the night of the 23d, and, on the 24th, their whole fleet set sail for Point Morant, where they staid till the 28th, to take in fresh wood and water, and then returned homewards, having lost in all about 700 men in this expedition, whereas the loss

on our side did not amount to above 100 men, nor had the plantations in any part of the island suffered, but only upon the coast between Cow Bay and Point Morant.

As soon as the news of this invasion of Jamaica arrived at London, a design was formed by our court, for invading, **A** and in concert with the Spaniards, the French part of the island of Hispaniola. Accordingly, the next spring a squadron, consisting of one third rate, three fourth rates, one fifth rate, and two fireships, with twelve transports, commanded by capt. Robert Wilmor, and 1200 land **B** forces under the command of col. Luke Lillingstone, sailed with orders not to be opened till they were arrived in the 40th degree of latitude, by which, when opened, they found themselves directed to attack, in concert with the Spaniards, the French settlement of Petit Guavas, and in case they should carry it to endeavour to keep possession of it if possible. Upon their arrival at the little island of Saona^e; they found a letter from the Spanish governor of St. Domingo, informing them that he was ready to join them, which he accordingly did with three men of war **D** and 1700 land forces, the last having marched by land to Mancenille Bay, and from thence to Cape Francis, near which our people were landed, and joined them. May 19, they attacked, carried, plundered, and destroyed the French town and castle of Port Francis, as they did **E** afterwards all the plantations in the neighbourhood; and from thence the land forces marched by land to Port Paix, where they arrived June 15, and tho' the castle was well fortified, they made themselves masters of both the castle and town by the 27th, both which they plundered and destroyed, as also all the plantations in the neighbourhood. But as seamen are not, on shore, so much under discipline as regular troops, both these towns and most of the plantations were plundered by the seamen, who carried their plunder on board their ships, and refused to give any share of it to the soldiers, either English or Spanish.

This bred a dispute between our sea and land commanders; and presently after this the Spanish governor with all his forces left them, tho' if the commanders had agreed to act cordially and vigorously **H** together, and our commanders had been furnished with proper orders, the French might, at that time, have been drove quite out of Hispaniola, and the whole island brought again under the dominion of Spain. What was the true reason of the

Spaniards leaving us, and refusing to concur in the reduction of Petit Guavas, our historians have not so much as hinted, nor even col. Lillingstone in the vindication of his own conduct on this expedition, which he afterwards published, and perhaps the Spaniards themselves did not declare it, but it may be easily guessed at. As they were then in alliance with us against France, and had certainly an undoubted right to the whole island of Hispaniola, they expected that they should have been put in possession of every French **B** fort and town in that island which could be reduced by our joint force; but when they saw that our people thought of nothing but plundering and demolishing them, and that they had orders to hold possession of Petit Guavas, in case they could carry it, they grew cool as to the success of the expedition, being probably quite indifferent whether they had the French or us for their neighbours in Hispaniola.

If our court had, upon this occasion, entered into a new treaty with the court of Spain for putting them in possession of the French usurped part of Hispaniola, they would probably, in consideration thereof, have absolutely resigned all their pretensions to the island of Jamaica, and all the other West-India islands we had then a right to, or could afterwards conquer from France, and would have concurred heartily in reducing under their obedience, all the French part of Hispaniola, which it was very much our interest to have assisted them in, even tho' we were to have had nothing in return; and as our seamen could not in this case have plundered, it would have prevented **F** any dispute between our sea and land commanders about dividing the spoil. But after this dispute had happened, and after the Spaniards had left us, they concluded that there was no attempting any attack upon Petit Guavas, therefore the whole fleet sailed directly from Port Paix **G** to Jamaica, where it arrived July 23.

However, tho' they had failed in the principal part of their expedition, they had done vast damage to the French, killed 350 of their people, and brought away 150 prisoners, with 80 pieces of cannon, and a great deal of booty, with an inconsiderable loss on their side, or even the side of the Spaniards, who were, it seems, so generous as to desire no share of the artillery, plunder, or prisoners, at least it is not said that they got any.

As the people of Jamaica could have furnished our two commanders with a sufficient

efficient reinforcement, and as they had time enough before being obliged to return home, they might have returned to the attack of Petit Guavas, but there was such a heart-burning between the sea and land officers, and such disputes between capt. Wilmot and the people of Jamaica, that nothing further was attempted, tho' the fleet remained there till the beginning of September, to the destruction of the seamen; for a contagious distemper broke out among them, of which so many died, that there were scarce a sufficient number left to bring the ships home, and one of the men of war was actually cast away in passing thro' the gulph of Florida, merely for want of hands enough to trim the sails and navigate the ships thro' such a difficult passage.

What was the true reason for the fleet's remaining so long idle at Jamaica cannot be determined; for each side endeavoured to throw the blame on the other. Capt. Wilmot and his friends insisted, that he staid so long at Jamaica expecting a reinforcement from the people of that island, to enable him to proceed against Petit Guavas, which they always found some excuse for delaying: On the other hand, the people of Jamaica insisted, that they were always ready to have furnished him with a sufficient reinforcement, but they saw that it was needless to put themselves to that expence, because it appeared, that the captain was privately resolved not to leave Jamaica until he had disposed of the plunder to the best advantage, and invested his share of it in such goods as could be most profitably disposed of at home. In this last part of the charge against him the land officers concurred, and it was strongly supported by what happened after his death; for he died on board, in his voyage homewards, and his executors, after a long law suit, recovered from the officer who succeeded him to the command of the ship, no less a sum than 16,000*l.* as the value of the money and effects which he left on board the ship.

[To be continued in our next.]

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

April 9, 1759.

TO the extract you have already given from Mr. Montague's reflections, I think you should add what follows, by which you will oblige many of your readers, and in particular

Your humble servant.

"Athens however, says Mr. Montague, by her fall, has left us some instruc-

* See before, p. 136.

† Thus Demades termed the gratuities given to the persons out of the publick money, the *pharagmata* of the *ekklesia*, or assembly of the people.

tions highly useful for our present conduct. Warned by her fate we may learn—That the most effectual method which a bad minister can take, to tame the spirit of a brave and free people, and to melt them down to slavery, is to promote luxury, and encourage and diffuse a taste for publick diversions.—That luxury, and a prevailing fondness for publick diversions, are the never-failing fore-runners of universal idleness, effeminacy and corruption.—That there cannot be a more certain symptom of the approaching ruin of a state than when a firm adherence to party is fixed upon as the only test of merit, and all the qualifications requisite to a right discharge of every employment, are reduced to that single standard.—That these evils take root, and spread by almost imperceptible degrees in time of peace and national affluence; but, if left to their full and natural effects without controul, they will inevitably undermine and destroy the most flourishing and best founded constitution.—That in times of peace and affluence, luxury, and a fondness for diversions, will assume the specious names of politeness, taste, and magnificence. Corruption will put on different masks. In the corruptors it will be termed able management, encouraging the friends of the administration, and cementing † a mutual harmony, and mutual dependance between the three different estates of the government: In the corrupted it will be denominated loyalty, attachment to the government, and prudence in providing for one's own family. That in such times these evils will gain a fresh accession of strength from their very effects; because corruption will occasion a greater circulation of the publick money; and the dissipations of luxury, by promoting trade, will gild over private vices with the plausible appearance of publick benefit.—That when a state, so circumstanced is forced into a war with any formidable power, then, and not till then, these hateful evils will shew themselves in their true colours, and produce their proper effects. The councils in such a state will be weak and pusillanimous, because the able and honest citizens, who aim solely at the publick welfare, will be excluded from all share in the government from party motives.—Their measures will terminate in poor shifts, and temporary expedients, calculated only to amuse, to divert the attention of the people from prying too closely into their iniquitous conduct. Their fleets and armies will be either employed in useless parade, or will miscarry in ac-

tion from the incapacity of their commanders, because, as all the chief posts will be filled up with the creatures of the prevailing faction, such officers will be more intent upon enriching themselves than annoying the enemy; and will act as shall be judged most conducive to the private interest of their party, not to the publick service of their country. For they will naturally imagine, that the same power, which placed them in the command, will have weight enough to screen them from the resentment of an injured people.—Their supplies for the extraordinary expences of the war will be raised with difficulty;—because, as so great a part of the publick money will be absorbed by the number of pensions and lucrative employments, and diverted to other purposes of corruption, the funds destined for the publick service will be found greatly deficient. If the rich are applied to, in such depraved times, to contribute their superfluous wealth towards the publick expences, their answer will be the same which Scopas, the rich Thessalian, made to a friend, who asked him for a piece of furniture, which he judged wholly useless to the possessor, because it was quite superfluous. “You mistake, my friend; the supreme happiness of our lives consists in those things which you call superfluous, not in those which you call necessaries.” The people, accustomed to sell themselves to the best bidder, will look upon the wages of corruption as their birth-right, and will necessarily rise in their demands, in proportion as luxury, like other fashions, descends from the higher to the lower classes*. Heavy and unequal taxes, must consequently be imposed to make up this deficiency; and the operations of the war must either be retarded by the slowness in collecting the produce, or the money must be borrowed at high interest and excessive premiums, and the publick given up a prey to the extortion of usurers. If a venal and luxurious Demades should be at the head of the ruling party, such an administration would hardly find credit sufficient to support their measures, as the money’d men would be averse to trusting their property in such rapacious hands; for the claim of self interest, which links such a set of men together, will reach from the highest quite down to the lower officer of the state; because the highest officers, for the mutual support of the whole, must connive at the frauds and rapines of the inferior, or screen them if detected.

If therefore the united voice of a people, exhausted by the oppressions of a

weak and iniquitous administration, should call a truly disinterested patriot to the helm, such a man must be exposed to all the malice of detected villainy, backed by the whole weight of disappointed faction. Plutarch has handed down to us a striking instance of this truth in the case of Aristides, which is too remarkable to be omitted.

When Aristides was created *Questor*, or high treasurer of Athens, he fairly laid before the Athenians what immense sums the publick had been robbed of by their former treasurers, but especially by Themistocles, whom he proved to be more criminal than any of the others. This warm and honest remonstrance produced such a powerful coalition between these publick plunderers, that when Aristides, at the expiration of his office, (which was annual, and elective) came to give up his accounts to the people, Themistocles publicly impeached him of the same crime, and, by the artifice of his corrupt party, procured him to be condemned and fined; but the honest, and more respectable part of the citizens highly resenting such an infamous method of proceeding, not only acquitted Aristides honourably, and remitted his fine, but to shew their approbation of his conduct, elected him treasurer for the following year. At his entrance upon his office the second time, he affected to appear sensible of his former error, and, by winking at the frauds of the inferior officers, and neglecting to scrutinize into their accounts, he suffered them to plunder with impunity. These state leeches, thus gorged with the publick money, grew so extremely fond of Aristides, that they employed all their interest to persuade the people to elect him a third time to that important office. On the day of election, when the voices of the Athenians were unanimous in his favour, this real patriot stood up with honest indignation, and gave the people this severe, but just reprimand. “When says he, I discharged my duty in this office the first time, with that zeal and fidelity which every honest man owes to his country, I was vilified, insulted, and condemned. Now I have given full liberty to all these robbers of the publick, here present, to pilfer, and prey upon your finances at pleasure, I am, it seems, a most upright minister, and a most worthy citizen. Believe me, O Athenians! I am more ashamed of the honour which you have so unanimously conferred upon me this day, than of that unjust sentence which you passed upon me with so much infamy

* In confirmation of what the author here says, I have myself heard it asserted, by an

infamy the year before. But it gives me the utmost concern, upon your account, when I see that it is easier to merit your favour and applause by flattering, and conniving at the rogueries of a pack of villains, than by a frugal and uncorrupt administration of the publick revenues." He then disclosed all the frauds and thefts which had been committed that year in the treasury, which he had privately minuted down for that purpose. The consequence was, that all those, who just before had been so loud in his praise, were struck dumb with shame and confusion; but he himself received those high encomiums, which he had so justly merited, from every honest citizen. It is evident from this whole passage, as related by Plutarch, that Aristides might have made his own fortune, at the expence of the publick, with the same ease, and to as great a degree as any of his predecessors had done before, or any ministers in modern states have done since. For the rest of the officers, who seemed to think their chief duty consisted in making the most of their places, shewed themselves extremely ready to conceal the peculation of their chief, because it gave them a right to claim the same indulgence from him in return. A remark not restricted to the Athenians alone, but equally applicable to every corrupt administration under every government. History, both antient and modern, will furnish us with numerous instances of this truth, and posterity will probably make the same remark, when the genuine history of some late administrations shall see the light, in a future age.

AN ESSAY in DEFENCE of a material WORLD.

SOME persons may perhaps think it a vain, and even ridiculous undertaking, to go seriously to work, to prove a thing so obvious in itself as the existence of a material world: That those who disbelieve the testimony of their senses, are out of the reach of all reason and argument; and that their doctrine, like many other chimerical notions, had better be left to confute itself. And indeed there would be sufficient room to object against any such attempt, if an opinion that commonly prevails were true, "that the arguments against matter, tho' they produce no conviction, at the same time admit of no answer." It were better not to argue at all in vindication of the evidence of our senses, than not to make it appear, wherein consists the fallacy of those refined and specious reasonings, by

which some ingenious men have endeavoured to invalidate that evidence. The design of the following short essay is to shew that they are not altogether unanswerable. The principal of them are here briefly stated: Whether they are A confused or not, must be left to the determination of the reader. A full discussion of this subject, and of all that has been, or might be urged on each side the question, would be a work of much greater compass. But this we may venture to say, that if, in the course of these B few observations, it should appear that the arguments here considered, and which are the main foundation of the immaterial hypothesis, are weak and defective, the defender of it will reap little advantage from, nor will the advocate for common sense be much moved by any declamations, boasts, or other indirect arguments, which have been used as auxiliaries in support of that hypothesis.

The method of reasoning made use of to prove the non-existence of matter, is founded upon, or at least involves in it a twofold mistake. In the first place, from D a difficulty or confusion that may attend our conception of a thing, the existence of the thing itself is concluded to be impossible. An argument which would prove every branch and article of knowledge to be erroneous: Inasmuch as we can never attempt to penetrate into, or E accurately to explain the nature of the simplest phenomenon, without finding ourselves stopped by something that exceeds our comprehension: Secondly, Great stress is laid on reasons which are merely verbal, and whose whole force consists in the application of names to things, to F which, in propriety of speech, they are by no means applicable.

To consider the arguments in their order.

1. "It is impossible to separate sensible objects, even in thought, from perception. Therefore their *esse* is *percipi*; nor can they exist without being perceived." But what if the impossibility of separating, in thought, sensible objects from perception, be but a necessary consequence of the nature of perception itself, and equally reconcileable with the existence or non existence of matter? Material objects, if we suppose them to exist, are H objects of sense; an object of sense, we cannot otherwise conceive in thought, than as an object of sense, i. e. we cannot in thought separate perception from it. That therefore ought not to be looked upon as repugnant to the existence of B matter,

matter, which follows from the very supposition of its existence, and which arising from the nature of perception, would necessarily be the case on any supposition whatever.

Besides—may not any one make use of the same argument to prove to himself that no other mind exists besides his own? As thus—A mind distinct from my own, not being to me an object of sense, is an object of my understanding: Nor can I conceive it any otherwise than as an object of my understanding: Its *esse* therefore is *intelligi*, and out of my understanding or mind it has no existence.

2. "The immediate objects of our perception are ideas: Ideas can be like nothing but ideas, &c." But why should this be said, when there are certain ideas, viz. those of the primary qualities of bodies, which the mind naturally and necessarily considers as resemblances or representations of external archetypes? If we would explain the nature and origin of this resemblance, we find ourselves puzzled, as we always must be when we attempt to refine upon the first and most obvious principles of our knowledge. If it be alleged, that an idea which is itself neither solid nor extended, cannot be like a thing solid and extended; we may reply by turning the difficulty the other way, and asking—How it comes to pass, supposing those properties to be only ideal, that by an idea which is neither solid nor extended, solidity and extension should be presented or suggested to the mind? And one difficulty (if it can properly be called a difficulty) is full as inexplicable as the other. From whence we may infer, that such inexplicable difficulties prove nothing either way.

3. "Great and small are terms entirely relative. Extension therefore without the mind is neither great nor small, i. e. it is nothing at all."

In other words—A thing is capable of being compared: In consequence of this comparison, it receives a name expressing the idea which results from the comparison: That idea, with the name belonging to it, is merely relative; therefore the thing exists not at all. That this (notwithstanding the absurdity of it) is exactly the same argument otherwise expressed, will appear evidently, if we reflect on the difference between the ideas belonging to a thing considered by itself, and those which we gain by comparing it with other things. This distinction is founded in the nature of things, and is of universal use and propriety. We may therefore

say of any particular extension (an inch, for instance, or a mile) that in itself it is neither great nor small: Because the terms great and small belong only to extension comparatively considered. Nor are we therefore guilty of the absurdity of supposing it to be extension in general. For extension in general must be supposed to include in it, at the same time that it excludes all particular degrees of great and small: Consequently it is a term belonging to extension considered comparatively, and cannot with any justice be applied to extension when considered without such comparison. The true state of the case seems, in short, to be this. An extended substance is in itself neither great nor small. But since, whenever it becomes an object either of sense or the imagination, it becomes at the same time, by its association with other objects, a subject of comparison; it follows that we cannot have the idea of an extended substance, without the idea of its relative magnitude.

Much in the same manner may be shewn the unreasonableness of applying those arguments which prove that the secondary qualities of bodies have no existence without the mind, to prove the same with regard to the primary. E. g. "The same thing which to one animal is hardly discernible, to another is of a mountainous magnitude. Neither of these apparent magnitudes has a greater right to be looked upon as real than the other. But the same body cannot be at the same time of different dimensions; therefore it has no real magnitude at all." The weakness of which argument will be clearly seen, if we attend to the distinction above-mentioned. The real extension of the body, whether perceived by the one or the other of these animals, is one and the same. But that is no reason why the relative magnitude or extension should not be different, as that depends not only on the real extension, but likewise on the sensitive faculties of the percipient.

4. "Tho' matter should be allowed to exist, yet how can that which is inactive and unthinking be a cause of thought, or produce ideas in the mind?"

There are two kinds of action, the one is the beginning or production of motion, the other in the exciting of ideas. That inanimate matter is not endued with a power of beginning motion will easily be granted. But is the connexion between two powers, so apparently unlike each other, such, that matter, as wanting the one, must necessarily want the other also? Or is there any contradiction in supposing

it to be inactive in the former sense, and active in the latter? The manner indeed in which matter can excite ideas is inexplicable. But it is equally inexplicable in what manner ideas can be excited at all, or how one spirit can act upon another.

To these four articles may be reduced all the direct proofs that are urged in favour of the immaterial hypothesis. For as to the others of an inferior kind, which are taken from its consequences, they are of very little weight, if considered independently of the former. From the view **B** we have taken of these, it may perhaps be no unfair conclusion, that the stress which has been laid on them was owing to the two mistakes mentioned in the beginning: That difficulties of conception, apprehended or created, gave rise to the first and second arguments, the misapplication of names to the third, and both together to the fourth.

But in order to clear up this point, something yet remains to be done. The existence of matter has in itself nothing of doubt or difficulty. But a mind that has been perplexed with metaphysical refinements on the subject, is apt to require more evidence than is sufficient for the satisfaction of the unprejudiced mind. It may be proper therefore to enquire, whether there be not some proof of this truth, additional to that in which the mind naturally acquiesces without any formal deductions of reason. And here we must observe, that if the arguments that were intended to invalidate this fundamental proof, the evidence of our senses, have been shewn to be weak and inconclusive; then, the almost universal agreement of mankind, and the natural primary dictates of every man's understanding, in favour of the existence of matter, might be sufficient to enforce our assent. The general prevalence of this opinion, with the manner in which it forces itself on the mind, and the astonishment and disbelief with which the first opposition to it is always received, afford us a strong presumption of its truth, and furnish it with a defence against all sceptical and refined objections. The arguments therefore that are made use of to convince a man that he is mistaken in fancying what he calls his body, to be something really solid and extended (which there are very few but would be apt to think a self-evident truth) ought to be very clear, and founded on some determinate and certain principles, or they have no claim to be regarded.

If we take a view of the works of crea-

tion, and consider the improvements made in natural philosophy, we find that almost every discovery gives us an insight into some part of the œconomy of nature before unknown: Which part at the same time appears so intimately connected with,

A and of so necessary use to other parts, that we have no doubt of its having subsisted ever since the present frame of the world began to exist. Thus, no one doubts that the blood has always circulated in the human body, tho' it was not discovered so to do, till of late years; that there were millions of animals and other bodies invisible to the naked eye, before the invention of microscopes: That telescopes occasioned the discovery only, not the existence of those stars which had never been seen but for the help of those instruments. When we examine with a **C** microscope into the minute parts of the animal or vegetable world, we are surprized to find a new system of bodies, various in size, shape, and substance. And in these the most extraordinary workmanship and contrivance, which, though it vastly exceded our comprehension, yet by **D** the similitude it bears to the works of nature that are more familiar to us, informs us of its use in producing those phenomena with which we were before acquainted. These things have all lain hid for many ages: And many of them probably are reserved for future discoveries.

E Now, if sensible objects are nothing but ideas, where, before their discovery, were those parts of nature, so long unknown to us? According to this scheme they existed not at all. Did not life then depend on the circulation of the blood before Dr. Harvey's time? Were the **F** operations of nature performed in a quite different and infinitely more simple manner, before than since the discovery of those minute particles, with their several connections and operations, which we now know to be instrumental in the production of sensible appearances? If every thing was done without them before, **G** what need of them now?

If we allow matter to exist, we have a clear, tho' partial and confined view of the Divine œconomy of the world we live in, of the connexions and mutual dependencies of its several parts, of the instrumentality of such things as are out **H** of the reach of our immediate inspection, to the production of the various phenomena of nature; and in general, of that amazing chain of causes and effects, which gives us the most exalted notion of the wisdom of the Creator. Whereas on the

contrary

contrary supposition, nothing can be more perplexed, or more involved in absurdities and inconsistencies, than our notions of the whole and every part of the system of sensible objects, which we call the world. For, altho' it must be confessed, that we should even then observe a wonderful variety and beautiful arrangement in the ideas that composed it; yet, as to the usefulness and subserviency of one part to another, and of every part to the whole; that in spite of every moment's observation, we should be obliged to discard as a vulgar and unphilosophical notion. For, if sensible objects be no thing but ideas excited in the mind by the immediate action of the Deity, there can be no such thing amongst them as cause and effect: No instrumentality or subserviency, while they spring immediately and independently on one another, from that universal source. Thus, it must be a folly to imagine, that light or heat proceeds from the sun, or that rain contributes to the growth of vegetables. These must be mistaken conceits arising from our observing certain appearances to follow one another according to certain invariable rules. But what a perplexity must it occasion in the mind of one accustomed to contemplate and search into the works of nature, to think that all that is admirable in them is only outside and shew; that when he is endeavouring to penetrate into the hidden springs and causes of the various motions and appearances, he is only hunting after a chimera of the brain; that there are no such springs or causes, but every object of his sense exists independently on all others; and that the vast and solid fabrick of the universe has just the same kind, tho' not altogether the same manner of existence, as the idlest phantoms of a distempered imagination.

If such arguments as these are too popular for those who are accustomed to consider the subject in a more refined way, one might recommend it to their consideration, that tho' an argument be intelligible to a common capacity, that circumstance is no proof of its weakness. Nor ought it to create a prejudice against our side of the question, that the arguments against it are more in number, more subtle, and, to appearance, deeper and more philosophical than can be urged in its defence. For that is the case with regard to most plain points, in which the foundation of assent lies open to common sense. It is very difficult to make them clearer than they appear at first sight to an un-

prejudiced mind. And the nearer any truth approaches to the certainty of self-evidence, the less is to be said in explanation or confirmation of it.

COPY of the WILL of the late Lieutenant-General HAWLEY.

I BEING perfectly well both in body and mind now that I am writing this my last will, by which I do hereby give order and dispose of what is mine, both real and personal, that there may be no disputes after I am gone. Therefore, as I began the world with nothing, and as all I have is of my own acquiring, I can dispose of it as I please. But, first, I direct and order (that as there is now a peace and I may die the common way) my carcass may be put any where; it is equal to me: But I will have no more expence or ridiculous shew, than if a poor soldier (who is as good a man) was to be buried from the hospital. The priest, I conclude, will have his fee: Let the puppy have it. Pay the carpenter for the carcass box. Debts, I have none at this time; some very small trifles of course there may be: Let them be paid; there is wherewith to do it. First, Then, to my only sister Anne Hawley, if she survives me, I give and bequeath five thousand pounds sterling out of the 7500l. which I have at this time in Bank annuities of 1748. Be that altered or not, I still give her five thousand pounds out of what I die worth, to dispose of as she pleases; and this to be made over to her, or paid, as soon as possible after I am dead; a month at most. As to any other relations, I have none who want: And as I never was married I have no heirs: I therefore have long since taken it in my head to adopt one heir, and son, after the manner of the Romans, who I hereafter name.

But, First, there is one Mrs. Elizabeth Toovey, widow, mother of this aforesaid adopted son, who has been for many years my friend and companion, and often my careful nurse, and in my absence a faithful steward: She is the person I think myself bound in honour and gratitude to provide for, as well as I can, during her life. I do therefore give and bequeath unto the said Elizabeth Toovey, widow, all that my freehold estate, houses, out-houses, &c. and all the land thereo belonging, situate at the upper end of West-Green, in the parish of Hartley-Winney and county of Southampton, which I bought of William Shipway: I likewise give to the said Elizabeth Toovey the lands or farm commonly called Exalls farm,

farm, which join to the aforesaid lands bought of William Shipway, and which I bought of lord Castlemain. I also give her the field joining thereto, which I bought of farmer Hellhouse, called the Paddock. I likewise give to the said Elizabeth Toovey my farm house, other house, and all out houses, &c. and all the lands thereto belonging, situate at the bottom of West Green parish, and county aforesaid, which farm, lands, &c. I bought of farmer Hellhouse. I likewise give and bequeath unto the said Elizabeth Toovey the great meadow which I bought of Thomas Ellis, carpenter, or Wright, which is commonly called Tilligany; and I give also the little meadow overagainst the great one, part of the purchase made of farmer Hellhouse, to her. And I also give to the said Elizabeth Toovey a little barn and farm I lately purchased, called Birchen Reeds, upon Hazely-heath, in the parish of Mattingly, or Heezfield. I likewise give and bequeath to the said Elizabeth Toovey my house, stables, out houses, and all the ground thereto belonging, which I purchased lately of the widow Rooke, situate in the parish of St. George, near Hyde-park Gate, in the county of Middlesex, she to hold and possess these several houses and estates during her natural life; and then after her decease I give and bequeath them unto her second son captain William Toovey, my adopted son and heir (at present a captain in the regiment of royal dragoons under my command) then when his mother dies, and not before, the whole which I have and do give to her, to come to him, and be his and his heirs for ever. And I do direct and require the said captain William Toovey, that as soon as I am dead, he shall forthwith take upon him both my names, and sign them, either by act of parliament, or otherways, as shall be needful. I do order and appoint that the aforesaid Elizabeth Toovey shall have the use of all my goods, plate, &c. during her life, as also the use and interest of all the sums of money I die possessed of in present, as also what shall be due to me from the government, during her natural life; except always the five thousand pounds which I give my sister, and what legacies hereafter follow, and debts paid, my horses and arms exclusive.

I do appoint captain Will Toovey my sole executor and trustee, to see this my will executed punctually, and to act in behalf of my sister, his mother, brother, and himself, and to state my accounts with my agent for the time being, and all others concerned.

As to his brother lieutenant-colonel John Toovey, I give and bequeath unto him one thousand pounds out of the money the government owes me, when paid. I also give him all my horses and arms. I also give him up the writings and money which his brother captain William Toovey owes me, lent him for the several preferences in the regiment.

I give and bequeath to Elizabeth Burkett, spinster, one hundred pounds, as a legacy, she having been a useful agreeable handmaid to me; but upon this condition, that she never marries lieutenant-colonel J. T. if she does I give her nothing. Likewise if lieutenant-colonel J. T. should be fool enough ever to marry her Elizabeth Burkett, I disannul whatever relates to her and him, and I give nothing either to lieutenant-colonel T. or to her. And if after all this they should be both fools, and marry, I do hereby give (what I had given to them) I say, I give it to my sister Anne Hawley, and her heirs; and order her of them to sue for the same.

I once more appoint captain William Toovey my executor and trustee; and I order him to administer: There is no debts will trouble him, or his mother: What there is, she shall pay: And that he immediately wait on my sister with a copy of this will, if she survives me; if not what I give her is his. In case I have not time to make another will, my house in the Mews, which lease is almost out, my sister has already by my gift. My house at Charlton I shall sell, so do not mention it. I have no other will but this, which is my last. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, having writ it all with my own hand, and signed each page: And this I did, because I hate all priests of all professions, and have the worst opinion of all members of the law. This the 29th of March, in the 24th year of the reign of king George the Second, and in the year of our Lord 1749.

(L. S.)

HE. HAWLEY.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by lieutenant-general Henry Hawley in our presence, who likewise in his presence have subscribed our names as witnesses.

J. Wilkinson, Samuel Mosé, Patt. Maguire.

What follows in this sheet is a codicil to the foregoing will; but, without making any alteration in the said foregoing will. I by this give and bequeath to captain William Toovey, and his heirs, that farm and lands called Hurlebatts farm lying

ing near Hartford bridge; which lands I lately purchased of James Hare, yeoman; the house and barns not being yet purchased, nor twenty pounds a year belonging to it: But as the said James Hare is under an obligation to sell it to me at a stipulated price, within twelve months, I do give the said house, lands, &c. to the said capt. William Toovey in the same manner as the lands first mentioned; therefore I have hereunto set my hand and seal this seventh day of November in the 25th year of the reign of king George the Second, in the year of our Lord 1749.

(L. S.)

HE. HAWLEY.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by lieutenant-general Hawley in the presence of us, who likewise in his presence have subscribed our names as witnesses.

Am. Hodges, Thomas Gibson, Henry Romerman.

This sheet is also a codicil to my will.

Whereas my estate is encreased since the former date, by the purchase of Dimpley-Mill, and lands, &c. thereto belonging, at the rent of fifty pounds a year, and by a mortgage of one thousand pounds upon the estate of one John Fly at Odiam, as also of or by a mortgage of one thousand five hundred pounds upon the toll of the turnpike at Pheanise-green parish, of Hartley-Wintney; I do give to the aforesaid Anne Hawley, my sister, the aforesaid mill, lands, &c. for her life; after her, to captain William Toovey; and order him to pay her fifty pounds a year penny-rent, by half yearly payments. I give to Elizabeth Burkett the thousand pounds mortgage upon John Fly's estate; and I give to captain William Toovey the one thousand five hundred pounds loan on the toll as above, in present to him. Witness my hand and seal this 22d day of October, 26 year of king George the Second, Anno Dom. 1750.

(L. S.)

HE. HAWLEY.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by lieutenant-general Henry Hawley in the presence of us, who likewise in his presence have set our names as witnesses.

John Smith. John Baigen. Jaque Gaillard.

This sheet is also a codicil to my will. Whereas since the foregoing codicil I have purchased that estate at Odiam, on which I had a mortgage, being fifty pounds a year I give that in present to my sister Anne Hawley, instead of Dip-

ley-Mill, &c. The mill I give to captain William Toovey, and order him as before, to pay my sister fifty pounds a year penny-rent quarterly. And whereas I have articulated for an estate called Blue-house farm (tho' the writings are not finished) when done, I give to captain William Toovey in present. I give to Elizabeth Burkett one thousand pounds to be paid her by her aunt Mrs. Elizabeth Toovey, out of the ready money I leave to her either in the funds or elsewhere; this in lieu of the mortgage mentioned before. I give more to Mrs. Elizabeth Toovey, widow, the one thousand five hundred pounds lent upon the turnpike, as before-mentioned. I give to lieutenant-colonel John Toovey all my arms, horses, books, plans, and every thing that is military. Witness my hand and seal this 28th of February, 1752, in the 27th year of the reign of king George the Second, Anno Domini 1752.

(L. S.)

HE. HAWLEY.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by lieutenant-general Hawley in the presence of us, who likewise in his presence have set our names at witnesses.

John Smith. William Dolerly. John Baigen.

This sheet is also a codicil to my will. Whereas my estate is again encreased since the last date, having now purchased the aforesaid Blue house farm, as also a farm and house and lands at Hallside, near Odiam, of one Mr. Horne, rent twenty one pounds a year, I give the said lands, &c. of both the above farms to the aforesaid William Toovey. [I also give unto him the mortgag of four thousand pounds which I am to have upon Mr. Cottingham's estate in Hamshire, when the title is made good which is now before uncil.] If it should not be made good, I give the interest of that four thousand pounds to his mother, Elizabeth Toovey, for her life; and afterwards to him the said William Toovey; as likewise all the moneys he shall receive on my account due from the government; the interest of which I have before given to her for her life. The title of the mortgage having not been made good, I have scratched those lines out, as above. Whatever purchases I may hereafter make, or whatever money I shall hereafter lend upon mortgage, I give to the aforesaid captain William Toovey. Witness my hand and seal this sixteenth day of May, in the 28th year of the reign

reign of king George the Second, Anno Domini 1753.

(L. S.)

HE. HAWLEY.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by lieutenant-general Hawley in presence of us, who in his presence have set our names as witnesses.

Robert Leggat. Henry Romerman.

Proved, London, with four codicils, the 24th of March of 1759, before the worshipful Geo. Harris, doctor of laws, and surrogate, by the oath of William Toovey, B. Elq; the sole executor named in the said will, to whom administration was granted having been first sworn duly to administer.

Mar. 27, Wm. Legard, } Deputy
1759. Pet. St. Eloy, } Registers.
Hen. Stevens, }

The Jesuits seem to be upon the Eve of great Mortification in France, at the same Time they are disgraced in Portugal, as may be gathered from the following Relation.

AMBROSE GUYS was born at Apt in Provence, Nov. 13, 1613. He followed the business of a pastry-cook at Marseilles till 1661, when, his wife dying, he resolved to go to the West-Indies. Chance leading him to Brazil, he settled there, and having learned, from Negroes he had bought, the secret of gathering gold dust, he employed himself therein forty years. At length, being now 88, E he determined to return to France, and embarked on board the Philippeaux, capt. Beauchene. He put on board this vessel all his effects, amounting to upwards of 1,900,000 livres in gold, a considerable sum in silver, eight boxes of precious stones, and many other valuable effects.

He landed at Rochelle, Aug. 6, 1701. As he intended to go to Paris to negotiate his effects, and afterwards return to the place of his nativity, he went on board a ship bound to Havre-de-Grace, which was forced by contrary winds into Brett, where finding himself ill he sent for the Jesuits, for whom he had letters from some of their society in Brazil. Father Chauvel, proctor of their house at Brett, came to him, and persuaded him to suffer himself to be brought into their convent to be better taken care of. He died there in a few days.

It was fifteen years before his granddaughter, who was married to Mr. Berenger, an ordinary tradesman, got notice of the old man's return to France, and of his death. Father Rigor, whom she saw with the abbess of St. Sauveur,

offered her 150,000 livres, if she would give up his papers; but what she had heard of her grandfather's immense wealth, made her reject this offer; and, in August, 1716, her husband Berenger went to Brett, to sue for the money and effects.

A Meeting with many difficulties, he applied, thro' a friend, to the chancellor Daguesseau, who having taken cognizance of the affair, the Jesuits informed him, that they had settled every thing with the true heir of Ambrose Guys, to his content. This being found false, and Berenger having no more money to prosecute the suit, it was brought before the parliament of Brittany as a criminal process, and the parliament ordered the usual informations to be taken. M. Daguesseau, the chancellor, having been exiled a little before to Fresne, and the seals

C given to M. d'Argenson, the Jesuits presented a memorial to the latter, setting forth, that there never had existed such a man as Ambrose Guys. On which Mr. d'Argenson ordered the attorney-general of the parliament of Rennes, to send him the grounds on which the parliament **D** went, and to stop all further proceedings.

Mr. Daguesseau, being soon after restored to his place, the Jesuits, who, in 1716, had wrote to him that they had settled with Ambrose Guys' heir, delivered to him in 1721, an extract of a parish register, shewing that Ambrose **E** Guys died at Alicant, Nov. 6, 1665, so poor, that he was buried by charity. One of Berenger's friends wrote to an acquaintance at Alicant to compare this extract with the original register, but the keeper thereof never would suffer it. On this eclaireissement, the action was going **F** to be begun again, when Daguesseau was a second time exiled to Fresne. Thus the whole was stopt till M. d'Armenonville, to whom the seals were given during the chancellor's second disgrace, got an order made in the council of regency, (Feb. 16, 1723) that the order of the **G** parliament of Rennes should be executed; but that the president and the king's proctor of the presidial of Quimper should take the informations. This president had at that time a nephew, and the proctor had a brother and a cousin German among the Jesuits: Wherefore Berenger **H** petitioned the council, that the informations might be taken as the parliament of Rennes had first ordered; but this was rejected by a fresh arret of council, May 1, 1723.

In this extremity Berenger petitioned the parliament of Brittany to be again

admitted

admitted to bring an action of debt for the effects, &c. which was granted by an arret of the 8th of July, 1723. On which the Jesuits had recourse to the council, and obtained an arret (August 7.) enjoining the attorney-general to transmit to them the motives of the parliament's arret; which being done, the council, on the 13th of November, issued a new arret, ordering their two former, of the 26th of February and 1st of May, to be carried into execution. The Jesuits now applied to parliament for a final sentence in their favour, and to be allowed 150,000 livres by way of reparation, and for damages and interest, to be recovered as they could. The proper officer of the presidial of Quimper having delivered his informations, the parliament, on the 30th of December, issued a definitive arret, by which the Jesuits were dismissed from the bar, and power given them to sue for reparation, expences, damages, interest, &c.

Berenger, whose health had suffered much by this affair, died at Rennes, in November, 1723, and left his widow unable to commence a new suit. In this situation she implored the assistance of cardinal Fleury, who referred her to the visitor of the Jesuits, who was lately arrived from Rome at Paris. This father received her very graciously, and told her, that it was true that Ambrose Guys died among the Jesuits at Brest; but that as he was not to make any stay in France, he could not serve her; and that she must apply to the principal of the Jesuits, who being accordingly spoke to, answered, that he did not intermeddle in such things, but that he would see about it.

The affair was no more talked of till 1736, when the king in council issued an arret (February 11.) "condemning all the Jesuits of the kingdom, jointly and severally, to restore to the heirs of Ambrose Guys the specific effects left by him, or in default thereof, to pay them the sum of eight millions of livres by way of restitution." But by an unconceivable fatality, a copy of the arret could never be obtained.

The widow Berenger, after wandering from place to place, came to Versailles about the end of the same year, to throw herself at the king's feet. She staid there till November, 1737, and presented no less than eight petitions to his majesty.

What gave occasion to this arret of the king's council of state was a petition presented to the council by the Jesuits, praying that the arret of the parliament of

Brittany of the 30th of December, 1723, might be confirmed; and that they might be discharged from all prosecutions or enquiries, either for the present, or thereafter, in this matter as a civil cause. Before this petition could be granted, it was necessary that the papers relating to this suit should be revised. Among these was found one never heard of before. This was a kind of will of father Chauvel, containing a state or inventory of Ambrose Guys' effects, with an estimate of the value of each article.

Notwithstanding the utmost pains taken by the rich heiress, she never could get possession of those treasures, and died at Paris, Feb. 16, 1748, aged 81, after subsisting the last thirty years of her life by the successive charity of different persons.

Her death, however, did not put an end to this affair. The council of state, in the end of last year, confirmed, by a new arret, the arret of Feb. 11, 1736. And by a third arret in the month of January, last the Jesuits are condemned to restore to the heirs of Ambrose Guys the sum of eight millions of livres, with interest since a demand was made; which amounts, in the whole, to above 17,800,000 livres. [Upwards of 741,666l. sterling.]

A DESCRIPTION of QUEBEC. By P. CHARLEVOIX.

QUEBEC can boast a fresh water harbour, capable of containing 100 men of war of the line, at 120 leagues distance from the sea. It lies on the most navigable river in the universe.

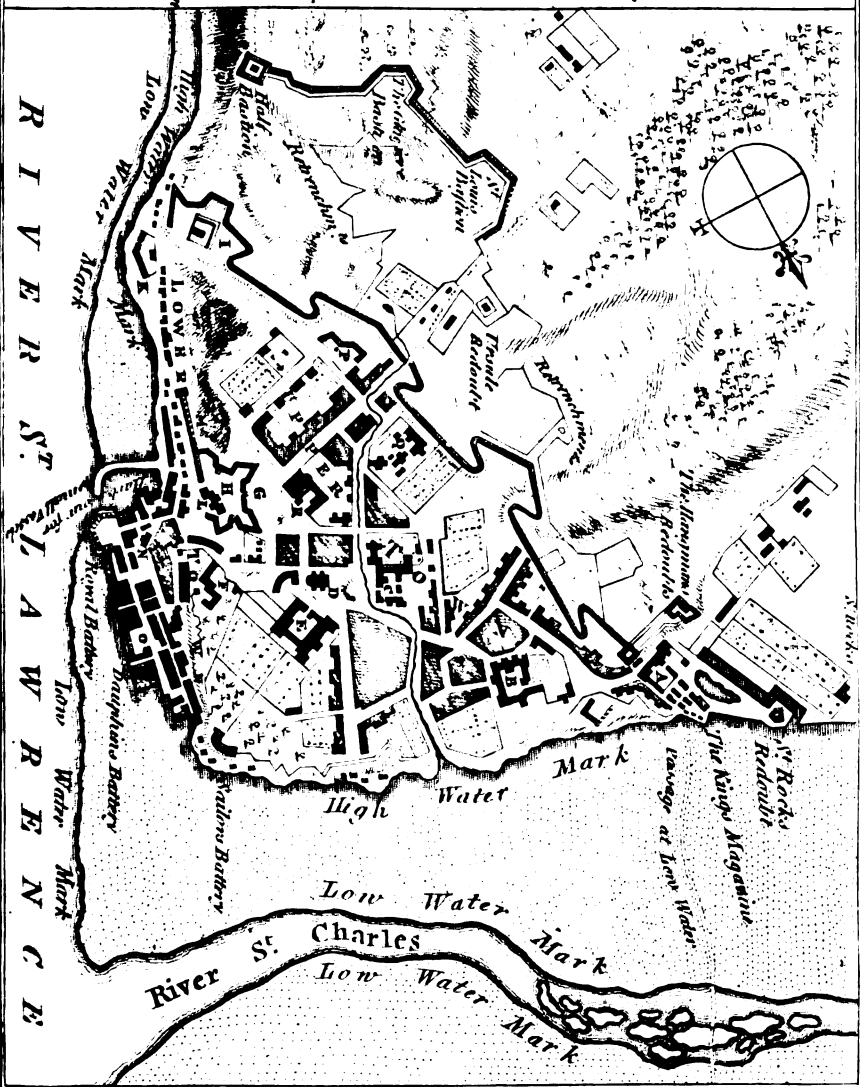
The river St. Laurence up to the Isle of Orleans, that is, for about 112 leagues from its mouth, is no where less than from four to five leagues broad; but above that isle it narrows so, that before Quebec it is not above a mile over. Hence this place got the name of Quebeis, or Quebec, which, in the Algonquin tongue, signifies a straitning, or strait. The Abenakis, whose language is a dialect of the Algonquin, called it Quelibeck, which signifies a place shut up or concealed, because, as you enter from the little river of Chaudiere (by which these savages come to Quebec from Acadia) the point of Levy, which juts out beyond the Isle of Orleans, entirely hides the south channel of the river St. Laurence, as the Isle of Orleans does that on the north; so that from thence the port of Quebec appears like a large basin, or bay, land-locked on all sides.

A PLAN of QUEBEC, Metropolis of CANADA.

IN
NORTH AMERICA.

References.

- A The Palace.
- B Hotel Dieu.
- C Noble's College.
- D Cathedral.
- E Seminary.
- F Bishop's Palace.
- G Place of Arms.
- H First Louis.
- I Citadel or Diamond Battery.
- K Wandreville Battery.
- L Residence of the Governor.
- M Battery of the Fort.
- N Notre Dame de la Victoire.
- O Mine of the Impregnable.
- P Caseler of the Wind Mill.
- Q Trudaine's Convent.
- R Market.



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The city lies a league higher than the point of Levy, on the same side, and in the place where the river is narrowest. But between it and the Isle of Orleans is a basin, a full league in diameter every way, into which the river St. Charles empties itself from the N. W. Quebec stands exactly between this river and Cape Diamond, which advances out behind it. The anchorage or road is opposite in 25 fathoms, good ground; however, when the wind blows hard at N. E. ships often drive, but without danger.

The first thing you meet at landing is an open place, of a middling compass, and irregular form, with a row of houses in front, tolerably built, and having the rock behind them, so that they have no great depth. These form a pretty long street, which takes up all the breadth of the ground, and extends from right to left to two passages which lead to the high town. This opening is bounded on the left by a small church, and on the right by two rows of houses running parallel to each other. There is also another range of buildings between the church and the port: And along the shore, as you go to Cape Diamond, there is a pretty long row of houses on the edge of a bay, called the Bay of Mothers; this port may be regarded as a kind of suburb to the lower town.

Between this suburb and the latter you ascend to the high town, by a passage so steep, that they have been obliged to cut steps in the rock, so that it is only practicable on foot, but as you turn from the lower town to the right hand, there is a way more easy, with houses on each side. In the place where these two passages meet, begins the high town towards the river, for there is another part of the lower town towards the river St. Charles. The first building you meet, as you ascend from the right hand, is the episcopal palace; the left is surrounded with houses. As you advance 20 paces further, you find yourself between two large squares. That on the left is the place of arms, adjoining to the fort, which is the residence of the governor-general; opposite to it is the convent of Recollects, and part of the remainder of the square is surrounded with well built houses.

In the square on the right hand stands the cathedral church, which is also the only parish church in the city. The seminary lies on one side in a corner, formed by the great river and the river St. Charles; opposite the cathedral is the Je-
April, 1759.

suits college, and, in the space between, handsome buildings. From the place of arms run two streets, crossed by a third, and which form a large square or isle, entirely taken up by the church and convent of Recollects. The second square has two descents to the river St. Charles, one very steep, joining to the seminary, with but few houses; the other near the Jesuits inclosure, which winds very much, has the hospital on one side about midway, and is bordered with small houses. This goes to the palace, the residence of the intendant of the province. On the other side the Jesuits college near their church is a pretty long street, with a convent of Ursuline nuns. As to the rest, the high town is built on a foundation of rock, partly marble and partly slate; it has greatly increased within twenty years past.

Quebec is not regularly fortified, but they have been long at work to render it capable of a siege. The town, as it is, is naturally strong; the port is flanked by two bastions, which at high tides are even almost with the water, that is to say, they are 25 feet high, which is the height the tides flow here at the equinoxes. A little above the bastion, to the right, is a half bastion cut out of the rock; and a little higher, nearer the fort, is a battery mounted, of 25 pieces. Higher still is a square fort called the Citadel; the ways that communicate between these fortifications are extremely rugged. To the left of the port, along the road to the river St. Charles, are good batteries of cannon and some mortars.

From the angle of the citadel facing the town they have drawn a curtain aslant, which joins a redoubt pretty steep, on which is a windmill fortified. Descending from hence you find, within a musket shot, a tower with a bastion, and at an equal distance a second. The design was to cover all this part with a counterscarp, having the same angles as the bastions, and which should end at the extremity of the rock, near the palace (of the intendant) where there is already a small redoubt, as there is another on Cape Diamond. I know not why the design was not executed.

P. Charlevoix, after giving an account of the inhabitants, makes the following reflections.

The English, our neighbours, are of a very different character, and whoever were to judge of the two colonies by the actions and manners of the people, would pronounce

pronounce ours to be the most flourishing. In New-England, and other parts of the British empire in America, their reigns indeed a wealth, which the possessors seem not to know the use of. In New France there is a poverty concealed by an air of ease and content, which seems natural. A Commerce, and the improvement of their plantations, strengthen the English. The industry of the French supports them, and their gaiety, natural to the nation, renders them agreeable. The English planter amasses riches, and makes no superfluous expences. The French planter B spends what he gets, and often makes a shew of what he has not. The Englishman labours for posterity, the Frenchman leaves his heirs to struggle with the same difficulties he found himself, without troubling his head further. The American English are not fond of war, because they C have a great deal to lose; and they despise the Indians, because they are no way afraid of them. Our French youth, for quite opposite reasons, detest peace, and live on good terms with the savages, whose esteem they easily gain in time of war, and have their friendship at all times. D (See our last Vol. p. 439.)

From An Enquiry into the present State of Polite Learning, our Readers will not be displeased with the following Extract. It is the XIIIth Chapter. Of the Stage. Which will very probably remind them of our Extracts from M. Rousseau, at p. 73, 128.

"OUR theatre may be regarded as partaking of the shew and decoration of the Italian opera, with the propriety and declamation of French performance. Our stage is more magnificent than any other in Europe, and the people in general fonder of theatrical entertainment. But as our pleasures, as well as more important concerns, are generally managed by party, the stage is subject to its influence. The managers, and all who espouse their side, are for decoration and ornament; the critic, and all who have studied French decorum, are for regularity and declamation. Thus it is almost impossible to please both parties, and the poet, by attempting it, finds himself often incapable of pleasing either. If he introduces stage pomp, the critic consigns H his performance to the vulgar; if he indulges in recital, and simplicity, he is accused of insipidity or dry affectation.

From the nature therefore of our theatre, and the genius of our country, it is extremely difficult for a dramatic poet to

please his audience. But happy would he be were these the only difficulties he had to encounter; there are many other more dangerous combinations against the little wit of the age. Our poet's performance must undergo a process truly chemical before it is presented to the publick. It must be tried in the manager's fire, strained thro' a licenser, and purified in the Review, or the news paper of the day. At this rate, before it can come to a private table, it may probably be a mere *caput mortuum*, and only proper entertainment B for the licenser, manager, or critic himself. But it may be answered, that we have a sufficient number of plays upon our theatres already, and therefore there is no need of new ones. But are they sufficiently good? And is the credit of our age nothing? Must our present times pass away unnoticed by posterity? We are desirous of leaving them liberty, wealth, and titles, and we can have no recompence but their applause. The title of Learned given to an age, is the most glorious applause, and shall this be disregarded? Our reputation among foreigners will quickly be discontinued, when we discontinue our efforts to deserve it, and shall we despise their praise? Are our new absurdities, with which no nation more abounds, to be left unnoticed? Is the pleasure such performances give upon the perusal, to be entirely given up? If these are all matters of indifference, it then signifies nothing, whether we are to be entertained with the actor or the poet, with fine sentiments, or painted canvas, or whether the dancer, or the carpenter, be constituted master of the ceremonies.

But they are not matters of indifference. F Every age produces new follies and new vices, and one abundance is often displaced in order to make room for another. The dramatic poet, however, who should be, and has often been, a firm champion in the cause of virtue, detects all the new machinations of vice, levels his satire at the rising structures of folly, or drives her from behind the retrenchments of fashion. Thus far then the poet is useful; but how far the actor, that dear favourite of the publick, may be so, is a question next to be determined.

As the poet's merit is often not sufficient to introduce his performance among the publick with proper dignity, he is often obliged to call in the assistance of decoration and dress to contribute to this effect. By this means a performance, which pleases on the stage, often instructs in

in the closet, and for one who has seen it acted, hundreds will be readers. The actor then is useful, by introducing the works of the poet to the publick with becoming splendor; but when these have once become popular, I must confess myself so much a sceptic, as to think it would be more for the interests of virtue, if such performances were read, not acted; made rather our companions in the closet, than on the theatre. While we are readers, every moral sentence strikes us in all its beauty, but the love scenes are frigid, tawdry, and disgusting. When we are spectators, all the persuasives to vice receive an additional lustre. The love scene is aggravated, the obscenity heightened, the best actors figure in the most debauched characters, while the parts of dull morality, as they are called, are thrown to some mouthing machine, who puts even virtue out of countenance, by his wretched imitation. The principal performers find their interest in chusing such parts as tend to promote, not the benefit of society, but their own reputation; and in using arts which inspire emotions very different from those of morality. How many young men go to the playhouse speculatively in love with the rule of right, but return home actually enamour'd of an actress?

I have often attended to the reflections of the company upon leaving the theatre; one actor had the finest pipe, but the other the most melodious voice; one was a bewitching creature, another a charming devil; and such are generally our acquisitions at the playhouse: It brings to my remembrance an old lady, who being passionately fond of a famous preacher, went every Sunday to church, but, struck only with his graceful manner of delivery, disregarded and forgot the truths of his discourse.

But it is needless to mention the incentives to vice which are found at the theatre, or the immorality of some of the performers. Such impeachments, tho' true, would be regarded as cant, while their exhibitions continue to amuse. I would only infer from hence, that an actor is chiefly useful in introducing new performances upon the stage, since the reader receives more benefit by perusing a well written play in his closet, than by seeing it acted. I would also infer, that to the poet is to be ascribed all the good that attends seeing plays, and to the actor all the harm.

But how is this rule inverted on our

theatres at present? Old pieces are revived, and scarce any new ones admitted; the actor is ever in our eye, and the poet seldom permitted to appear; the publick are again obliged to ruminate those hashies of absurdity, which were disgusting to our ancestors, even in an age of ignorance; and the stage, instead of serving the people, is made subservient to the interests of an avaricious few. We must now tamely see the literary honours of our country suppressed that an actor may dine with elegance; we must tamely sit and see the celestial Muse made a slave to the histrionic Demon.

We seem to be pretty much in the situation of travellers at a Scotch inn, vile entertainment is served up, complained of and sent down, up comes worse, and that also is changed, and every change makes our wretched cheer more unfavoury. What must be done? only sit down contented, cry up all that comes before us, and admire even the absurdities of Shakespear.

Let the reader suspend his censure; I admire the beauties of this great father of our stage as much as they deserve, but could wish, for the honour of our country, and for his honour too, that many of his scenes were forgotten. A man blind of one eye, should always be painted in profile. Let the spectator who assists at any of these new revived pieces, only ask himself, whether he would approve such a performance if written by a modern poet; if he would not, then his applause proceeds merely from the sound of a name and an empty veneration for antiquity. In fact, the revival of those pieces of forced humour, far fetched conceit, and unnatural hyperbole, which have been ascribed to Shakespear, is rather gibbeting than raising a statue to his memory; it is rather a trick of the actor, who thinks it safest acting in exaggerated characters, and who, by out-stepping nature, chuses to exhibit the ridiculous *outré* of an Harlequin under the sanction of this venerable name. (See p. 139.)

What strange vamp'd comedies, farcical tragedies, or what shall I call them, speaking pantomimes, have we not of late seen. No matter what the play may be, it is the actor who draws an audience. He throws life into all; all are in spirits and merry, in at one door and out at another; the spectator, in a fool's paradise, knows not what all this means till the last act concludes in matrimony. The piece pleases our critics, because it talks old English; and it pleases the galleries, because

because it has fun. True taste, or even common sense, are out of the question.

But great art must be sometimes used before they can thus impose upon the publick. To this purpose, a prologue, written with some spirit, generally precedes the piece, to inform us that it was composed by Shakespear, or old Ben, or somebody else, who took them for his model. A face of iron could not have the assurance to avow dislike; the theatre has its partizans who understand the force of combinations, trained up to vociferation, clapping of hands, and clattering of sticks; and tho' a man might have strength sufficient to overcome a lion in single combat, by an army even of mice, he may run the risk of being eaten up marrow-bones and all.

I am not insensible that third nights are disagreeable drawbacks upon the annual profits of the stage; I am confident, it is much more to the manager's advantage to furnish up all the lumber, which the good sense of our ancestors, but for his care, had consigned to oblivion; it is not with him therefore, but with the publick I would expostulate; they have a right to demand respect, and sure those new revived plays are no instances of the manager's deference.

I have been informed, that no new play can be admitted upon our theatre, unless the author chooses to wait some years, or to use the phrase in fashion, till it comes to be played in turn. A poet thus can never expect to contract a familiarity with the stage, by which alone he can hope to succeed, nor can the most signal success relieve immediate want. Our Saxon ancestors had but one name for a wit and a witch. I will not dispute the propriety of uniting those characters then; but the man who under the present discouragements ventures to write for the stage now, whatever claim he may have to the appellation of a wit, at least, he has no right to be called a conjuror.

Yet getting a play on, even in three or four years, is a privilege reserved only for the happy few who have the arts of court-ing the manager as well as the Muse: Who have adulation to please his vanity, powerful patrons to support their merit, or money to indemnify disappointment. The poet must act like our beggars at Christmas, who lay the first shilling on the plate for themselves. Thus all wit is banished from the stage, except it be supported by friends, or fortune, and poets are seldom over-burthened with either.

I am not at present writing for a party, but above theatrical connections in every sense of the expression; I have no particular spleen against the fellow who sweeps the stage with the besom, or the hero who brushes it with his train. It were a matter of indifference to me, whether our heroines are in keeping, or our candle-snuffers burn their fingers, did not such make a great part of publick care, and polite conversation. It is not these, but the age I would reproach: The vile complexion of the times, when those employ our most serious thoughts, and separate us into parties, whose business is only to amuse our idlest hours. I cannot help reproaching our meanness in this respect; for our stupidity, and our folly, will be remembered, when even the attitudes and eyebrows of a favourite actor shall be forgotten.

In the times of Addison and Steele, players were held in greater contempt than, perhaps, they deserved. Honest Eastcourt, Verbiuggen, and Underhill, were extremely poor, and assumed no airs of insolence. They were contented with being merry at a city feast, with promoting the mirth of a set of cheerful companions, and gave their jest for their reckoning. At that time, it was kind to say something in defence of the poor good-natured creatures, if it were only to keep them in good humour; but at present, such encouragements are unnecessary. Our actors assume all that state off the stage which they do on it; and to use an expression borrowed from the Green Room, every one is up in his part. I am sorry to say it, they seem to forget their real characters; more provoking still, the publick seems to forget them too.

Macrobius has preserved a prologue, spoken and written by the poet Laberius, a Roman knight, whom Cæsar forced upon the stage, written with great elegance and spirit, which shews what opinion the Romans in general entertained of the profession of an actor.

Necessitas cuius cursus transversus impetum, &c.

What! no way left to shun th' inglorious stage,

And save from infamy my sinking age.

Scarce half alive, oppress'd with many a year,

What in the name of dotage drives me
A time there was, when glory was my guide,

Nor force nor fraud could turn my steps
Unaw'd

Unaw'd by pow'r and unappal'd by fear,
 With honest thrift I held my honour dear,
 But this vile hour disperses all my store,
 And all my hoard of honour is no more.
 For ah ! too partial to my life's decline,
 Cæsar persuades, submission must be mine,
 Him I obey, whom heaven itself obeys,
 Hopeless of pleasing, yet inclin'd to please.
 Here then at once, I welcome every shame,
 And cancel at threescore a life of fame ;
 No more my titles shall my children tell,
 The old buffoon will fit my name as well ;
 This day beyond its term my fate extends,
 For life is ended when our honour ends.

From all that has been said upon the fate of our theatre, we may easily foresee, whether it is likely to improve or decline ; and whether the free-born Muse can bear to submit to those restrictions, which avarice or power would impose. For the future, it is somewhat unlikely, that he, whose labours are valuable, or who knows their value, will turn to the stage for either fame or subsistence, when he must at once flatter an actor, and please an audience.

Let no manager impute this to spleen, or disappointment. I only assert the claims of the publick, and endeavour to vindicate a profession which has hitherto wanted a defender. A mean or mercenary conduct may continue for some time to triumph over opposition, but it is possible the publick will at last be taught to vindicate their privileges. Perhaps, there may come a time, when the poet will be at liberty to encrease the entertainments of the people ; but such a period may possibly not arise till our discouragements have banished poetry from the stage."

WINE *useful in some* Sorts of FEVERS.

In several Disorders even the most moderate Use of Wine has generally been thought to be pernicious, and yet in some Sorts of Fevers, it is not only salutary but necessary, as it appears from Dr. Home's Medical Facts and Experiments, lately published, who, in his Treatise of the Pulse, writes thus :

"A Gentleman, after a day's journey, had a quick, weak pulse, and a general uneasiness; these complaints seeming to come from fatigue and weakness, he was advised to drink some glasses of wine; his pulse immediately turned calm after this.

A lady, in the latter end of a hectic fever when her pulse was very quick and very weak, took some wine; immedi-

ately after this, her pulse turned more calm.

A gentleman in the hectic fever of old age, who had lived very temperately for many years, was advised by me to begin the regular use of wine. A quarter of an hour after the first dose, his pulse was fuller, and 18 beats in a minute slower than when he got it. It always had a similar effect on him.

I have oftentimes seen effects similar to these, upon giving wine in low fevers. It is but lately since physicians measured the velocity of the pulse with that accuracy that they do now.

But whence is it, or in what state of the body happens it, that wine produces an effect so very different from its general tendency? There are always, in these cases, a general debility, with a weak, soft pulse, which argues a weakness in the motion of the heart and arteries. These not being able to protrude the usual quantity of blood, must make up, for want of strength, by repeating their contractions oftener, and raising a degree of fever. Wine, which encreases the strength of these motive powers, must diminish a fever which arises from their weakness."

Extract from Dr. HILL's Treatise on the Origin and Production of prolificiferous Flowers.

"PROLIFEROUS flowers are those which have a second, arising with a new stalk from the center of the first; and sometimes even a third from this second.

All prolificiferous flowers are accidental: There is no species which naturally and constantly appears in this form. They are variations from the ordinary state of nature, occasioned by the abundance of a peculiar nourishment; and are generally the effect of culture.

The ranunculus is the most frequent of the prolificiferous kind; it will therefore be useful to consider that plant: And as it naturally grows double before it becomes prolificiferous, we may advance most regularly by first tracing its changes to that state.

In the common crowfoot; or single ranunculus of our meadows, the flower is thus formed. A cup of five leaves terminates the stalk; and within this are placed five broad petals or flower leaves, with small bases, and a cell or hollow dent, open or covered near the bottom: This cell Linnæus has named the *Nectarium*. Above stand numerous filaments, and from among these rises an oval head, which

which is a receptacle of seeds, covered on the surface with rudiments of them. The single garden ranunculus, though a native of Asia, differs little from this in the construction of the flower: And it is from that single Asiatick kind we are to trace the course and progress of the change, A first to a double, and thence to a proliforous state.

In the single Asiatick ranunculus there usually is a petal more than the proper number. It is frequently yellow in this state, but as it grows double it becomes tinged with scarlet; and is at last scarlet B entirely.

This change of colour is more extraordinary than the common variations of red or blue into white; but it is not singular in the ranunculus. The native and original tulip is yellow, yet red is common in our gardens; and in the Impatiens we C see the fair gradations.

The stalk of the ranunculus, as in other plants, is composed of two rinds, a blea, a flesh and pith. The outer rind of the stalk terminates in the cup, but the inner rind, blea, and the other parts continue their course higher. These swell into a D greater thickness in the place where the petals rise; and thence the body which they form gradually diminishes a little upwards. So that upon the summit of the stalk is seen a swollen part of a pear-like shape, with the broad end downwards.

This is hollow within, and it is truly E the stalk of the plant continued entire in that form, except for the want of its outer rind.

This pear-shaped body is continued in a slender form upwards, hollow as the other; indeed making one continued hollow with it, and with the stalk; and at the top it terminates in a rounded and closed end.

The structure of this part is best seen by cutting in two a flower of a single, or nearly single ranunculus; together with a piece of the stalk. Thus we may trace the mechanism of the head, and that will lead us to understand the manner wherein the flower becomes first double, and then proliferous.

The stalk divested of its outer rind at the cup, is thus continued, with its natural hollow, up to the top of the receptacle or head of seeds; but the cavity is larger H here than in the stalk itself.

Tho' the whole head or receptacle with its two parts, the lower pyriform, and the upper cylindrick, be a continuation only of the stalk of the plant, and indeed its

natural termination; yet, for the more clearly comprehending the structure of the flower, it will be useful to distinguish that part by different names in these its several stages. Thus what we call absolutely the stalk rises from the ground and terminates at and in the cup. The pear-shaped part we shall call the receptacle of the flower; and the cylindrick, or uppermost portion of this, the receptacle of the seeds. By these names we shall distinguish the several portions easily and perfectly.

From the receptacle of the flower, rise the petals, and above these the filaments. From the other part, or upper, arise the rudiments of seeds, crowned each with its stigma, without a style. This is the natural state of the ranunculus flower: The petals are only five or six; and the filaments are, in a manner, innumerable. These rise from the same receptacle with the petals themselves, and are of like structure: Composed of the same parts, tho' different in form; the petals being broad and flat, these filaments rounded and slender; and each of them terminated by an oblong double anthera.

The first change which culture produces in this plant is the rendering it double. After this, if at all, rises the farther luxuriance, making it proliferous.

The doubleness of the flower is produced by the filaments swelling in breadth and thus becoming petals. This is performed exactly as in the tulip: In the double ranunculus we see the filaments diminish in number as the petals encrease; and the curious observer by looking over a bed of these plants when in flower, and examining the more and less double ones, will find, that the additional petals in those F which are less double, are as yet irregular in shape. He will see the remains of the anthera in its proper place upon them; tho' the body of the filament has swelled to twice its natural strength and breadth behind it, forming a kind of petal.

As the flowers grow more completely G double these petals acquire more nearly the form of the others, and the remains of the then antheræ entirely disappear.

Thus there are no filaments or antheræ in completely double flowers: But this is not all the change. While these parts have been gradually swelling into absolute petals, the receptacle of seeds has been by degrees diminishing; and when a flower is perfectly double, that part also totally disappears. The receptacle of the flower having such an unnatural multiplicity of petals to support, the nourishment has all been

been detained there; and as rudiments of seeds would be useless where they could not ripen for want of antheræ, nature has left no place of receptacle for them.

Thus is formed the double ranunculus from the single: Abundant nourishment of a proper kind expanded the filaments **A** into petals.

We are next to enquire how proliferation, the utmost stage of luxuriance, is performed.

The stalk of the plant which is continued thro' the head of the flower, terminates naturally in the obtuse top of the receptacle **B** of seeds. But this is not well seen unless the flower be cut open; because the top as well as sides of this receptacle are in a state of nature surrounded with rudiments of seeds, whose purple and rough stig-mata, cover the whole with a kind of down.

In every double flower the receptacle of seeds is wanting; and in these the extreme end of the stalk is seen in the top of the receptacle of the flower, where it either terminates in a multitude of very minute petals or in a plain round end.

Which ever be the case, when the flower is cut open, the hollow of the stalk is seen to continue regularly up so far; and there it naturally finishes. But when extreme luxuriance pushes the growth yet farther, this is the seat and source of the increase; and gives proliferation. The stalk instead of terminating thus in the center of the flower grows up out of it; **E** rises to an inch or more in height; and bears upon its summit another flower perfectly like the first. Even from this second flower, in the highest stage of perfection, there rises in the same manner a third.

Thus is the triple crown of the ranunculus formed; and it is a very elegant and pleasing effect of culture. The second flower in this case has a cup; but it is less perfect than in the first: In the third there remains nothing of this part except a thickened and greenish back upon two or three of the lowest of the petals. Each flower in such a plant consists only of petals fixed to their proper head, without any receptacle.

In all these flowers the additional petals formed of filaments may be distinguished from the natural six at the bottom: For they have thick hollow bases; **H** whereas those of the proper and original petals, tho' they be narrow, yet are thin, flat, and solid."

In A Practical Treatise of HUSBANDRY, lately published, we find many curious Experiments and Observations collected by M. Duhamel Du Monceau; and as they seem to demonstrate, that what is called the new Husbandry is much more advantageous than the old, we shall communicate to our Readers the few following.

THE author, after several experiments and observations upon a field, which he distinguishes by calling it number II. observes as follows:

B "It would answer no end to make experiments, if one were not to attend to the instructions they may afford: But as those instructions will sometimes escape the notice even of the most careful observer, it is proper always to repeat the experiments, and to continue them constantly for some time. It is by so doing, **C** that the advantages of the new husbandry will appear in their true light, and be established beyond dispute.

The field I am now speaking of, and from which I reaped five crops, in five years, immediately following one another, **D** presents us real and very considerable advantages, which I shall set forth in what appears to me the justest and most striking manner.

To this end, I shall state exactly the products of the field in question, cultivated in the old and in the new way. **E** I shall begin with its produce during sixteen years that it was cultivated according to the rules of the old husbandry; namely, from the crop of 1730, to that of 1744 inclusively. In this space of time, it produced eight crops; the custom of the country being to sow but once in **F** two years, and to rest the ground each alternate year. My account may be depended upon, as perfectly exact. I have extracted it out of a journal kept by a steward of mine, who died in 1745, and who was scrupulously exact even in the smallest concerns.

G After giving the produce of this field, the soil of which is very good and strong, during sixteen years that it was cultivated in the old way; I shall shew what the same field produced in five years cultivation, according to the new method, in order to compare the different products of only five years to sixteen; and afterwards draw a comparison between both the cultures for sixteen years, supposing, which is a great disadvantage, that the eleven remaining years of the new husbandry produce no more than these first five years.

NUMBER I.

Produce of the Field Number II. during sixteen Years that it was cultivated in the old Way, viz. from the Crop of the Year 1730, to that of the Year 1744, inclusively.

S O W E D.						Pounds.
In 1729.	—	—	—	—	—	167
						Pounds.
1731.	{ Wheat	—	—	—	—	425 }
	{ Barbary wheat	—	—	—	—	63 }
1733.	Wheat	—	—	—	—	441
1735.	Wheat	—	—	—	—	504
1737.	English wheat	—	—	—	—	441
1739.	Wheat	—	—	—	—	411
1741.	Wheat	—	—	—	—	472
1743.	Wheat mixed with tares	—	—	—	—	504
Total seed of eight years						3558

R E A P E D.						Pounds.
In 1730.	—	—	—	—	—	1134
1732.	{ A year extremely bad, on account of the great quantity of flugs which destroyed the wheat, and the many seeds of weeds that it was mixed with }					1606
1734.	—	—	—	—	—	1953
1736.	—	—	—	—	—	1008
1738.	—	—	—	—	—	977
1740.	—	—	—	—	—	1291
1742.	—	—	—	—	—	1638.
1744.	—	—	—	—	—	1512

Total amount of the crops of eight years, in the space of sixteen years
To be deducted. 11119

	Pounds.
Siftings of 1732	756
• Siftings of the other years	1009
Seed, as above	3558
	5323
Remains for the neat produce of sixteen years	5796

NUMBER II.

Produce of the Field Number II. during five Years of Culture in the new Way.

S O W E D.						Pounds.	Ounces.
In 1751.	Wheat	—	—	—	—	11	4
1752.	Wheat	—	—	—	—	34	14
1753.	Wheat	—	—	—	—	61	14
1754.	Smyrna wheat	—	—	—	—	78	
1755.	Smyrna wheat	—	—	—	—	51	
Total seed of five years						237	0

R E A P E D.						Pounds.	Ounces.
In 1752.	—	—	—	—	—	1041	12
1753.	—	—	—	—	—	1575	
1754.	—	—	—	—	—	1820	
1755.	—	—	—	—	—	1950	
1756.	—	—	—	—	—	1885	

Total amount of the crops of five years 8271 12
To be deducted for the seed, as above 237

There was no lifting.

Remains for the neat produce of the five years 8034 12

* This field always produced clean corn, greater pains being taken to keep it free from weeds, than could be bestowed upon other pieces of ground, more distant or more extensive. The siftings would otherwise have been more considerable, in favour of the new method.

NUMBER III.

Comparison of the above Produce of the new Culture, with that of the old.

	Pounds.	Ounces.
The new husbandry produced in five years, without any inter- date year of rest — — — — —	8034	12
The old husbandry produced in sixteen years — — — — —	5796	
Consequently the new husbandry produced in five years, more than the old did in sixteen, by — — — — —	2238	12

NUMBER IV.

Farther Comparison of the Produce of the new Husbandry with that of the old, as above.

NEW HUSBANDRY.

	Pounds.	Ounces.
The new husbandry produced in five years — — — — —	8034	12
Supposing the crops to be the same for eleven years more, they would amount to — — — — —	17676	7
And for sixteen years, to — — — — —	25711	3

OLD HUSBANDRY.

The neat produce of the old husbandry, in sixteen years, was — — — — —	5796	
The balance in favour of the new husbandry, would consequently be, in sixteen years — — — — —	19915	3

REFLECTIONS and OBSERVATIONS.

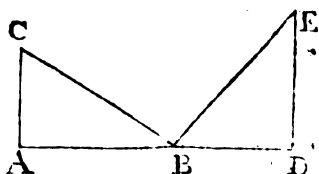
I DARE to say that very few of those who might just have glanced over the products of the five years during which the field number II. was cultivated in the new way, would have imagined the advantage to be near so great as it really is, **A** had not the above comparisons been likewise laid before them. If nothing but the hope of great profit can recommend the new husbandry to the general practice of our farmers, the above calculations ought at once to determine them; since they here see that the same field produced much more grain in five years, and even in four, when managed in the new way, than it produced before in sixteen years, whilst cultivated according to the old method. I confess that when I first began to practise the new husbandry, I did not expect so great advantages. They might **C** have been greater still, if I had not committed in the first years, faults which considerably diminished the crops of 1752 and 1753. Besides those first faults, I committed another which greatly lessened my crops. I was not aware that every field that is plowed deeper than it has **D** usually been, often loses of its fertility for some years, unless it be assisted by a sufficient quantity of manure. The new earth which is brought up to the surface by these plowings, remains so hard and compact that it cannot be fit for the nourishment of plants, till after it has been well broken by repeated plowings, and as it were ripened

This observation will be particularly useful to all beginners in the new husbandry. They must not be surprised if their first crops do not answer their wishes: But the deeper they plow at first, the greater success they may justly expect afterwards. In the mean time they must suffer patiently the inconvenience I have been speaking of, or remedy it by using a great deal of manure.

Would it be reasonable to desire greater advantages than those we have proved above? Any man of sense may surely be satisfied with them. But by what fatality does it happen, that infinite numbers will not, nor cannot see them? I know, for instance, that except a certain number of persons who have studied the new husbandry thoroughly, or practised it with care, it is generally thought in this country, that the field number II. which I have been speaking of, has produced me less corn than it would have done if it had continued to be cultivated in the old way. Whence does this notion arise? Surely from this, that men are apt to judge too precipitately, without **E** examining sufficiently, or calculating right. Whoever really wishes to be informed, and desires to promote the publick welfare, and his own private good, may easily attain those ends: But it must be by a different road from that which is commonly pursued: It must be by reckoning and calculating, as I have done with regard to the field in question."

SOLUTION to Mr. Miles's QUESTION, p. 111. By the Proposer.

PUT $m = AD$; $n = AC$; $x = BD$; $y = DE$, and $r = BE = BC$, then will $mn - 2mx + xx + nn = rr$, and $xx + yy = rr$ (per 47 Euclid 1.) consequently $xx + yy = mn - 2mx + xx + nn$, whence x will be found $= 208 \frac{1}{8} = BD$, the distance from the base of the obelisk to the fountain, and $m - 208 \frac{1}{8} = 211 \frac{2}{8} = AB$, the distance from the base of the summer-house to the fountain.



This question was also answered by Philomathes, of Hull, Mr. James Giles, of Gravesend, Mr. John Chapman, of St. Mary Cray, in Kent; Mr. J. Lewin, school-master, of Syson, in Leicestershire, Mr. John Bull, of Dogmersfield, in Hants, Mr. Turner Boston, of Biggleswade, in Bedfordshire, R. S. of Moorfields, and Mr. Abraham Stone, land surveyor, of Chesham, in Bucks.

SOLUTION to Mr. Miles's QUESTION, p. 111.

PUT $a = 42$ the height of the obelisk.
 $b = 25$ the height of the summer-house.
 $c = 420$ the distance from the summer-house to the obelisk.
 z = the distance between the fountain and base of the obelisk.

Then by the known property of right angled triangles $aa + zz = bb + cc - 2cz + zz$, i. e. $z = \frac{bb + cc - aa}{2c} = 208 \frac{5}{8}$ feet. Now I desire to know how high the water must rise from the fountain to reach exactly in a right line with the top of the obelisk and top of the summer-house.

G. P. M.

QUESTION in the London Magazine for March, p. 152, answered by George Brown, Writing Master and Teacher of the Mathematicks on Portsmouth Common. March 4, 1759.

IN the required oblique plain triangle, there is given the perpendicular $= 14.2205$ and area $= 341.292$ chains, then will its base be $= 48 = a$, put y = greater and x = lesser sides: Then by a common theorem $\sqrt{\frac{x+y}{2} - a^2 \times a^2 - y - x}^2 = 1365.168$; and from the nature of harmonic proportion $a : x :: a - y : y - x$; $\therefore y = \frac{2ax}{a+x}$, then

by substitution above $\sqrt{\frac{x^2 + 3ax}{a+x} - a^2 \times a^2 - \frac{ax - x^2}{a+x}}^2 = 1365.168$, which being reduced, will produce an equation of the 8th power, and put into numbers; I find $x = 24$, and consequently $y = 32$, the required sides.

Q. E. D.

A new QUESTION by the same.

THERE is a triangular field, whose perimeter is 300 chains, and the sum of the squares of the two least is equal to $\frac{2}{3}$ of the square of the greatest, and it is of such a nature, that if a perpendicular be let fall from the vertical angle upon the base, the difference of the areas of the two rectangled triangles, will be the greatest possible. Query the area of the field?

QUESTION by Mr. John Bull, of Dogmersfield, in Hants.

THERE are three market towns, whose distances are as follow: From the first to the second is 18 miles, from the second to the third is 22 miles, and from the third to the first is 19 miles, and the house I live in is N. from the first, S. W. by W. to the second, and S. E. by E. to the third. How far do I live from each?

QUESTION by Mr. Turner Boston, of Biggleswade, in Bedfordshire.

A Gentleman dying left five sons (one of which is illegitimate) and four daughters, to whom he bequeathed 100 acres of land, which lay in an exact circle, i. e. to his four legitimate sons he gave four equal circles, which should be so drawn within the great circle, to touch each others periphery, and the periphery of each should likewise touch the periphery of the great circle; and to his daughters he gave the four spaces included by part of the peripheries of the small circles, and part of the periphery of the large one; likewise to his illegitimate son he gave a part in the centre included by part of the peripheries of the four small circles. Query each child's part?

A QUESTION by Mr. James Giles, of Gravesend, in Kent.

AT a station 20 chains horizontal and due north of a tower, I observed its altitude $4^{\circ} 30'$, and at another station due east of the same tower, I found the altitude $8^{\circ} 30'$; also the visual distances, that is, from the top of the tower to each station, were equal. The distance between the two stations is required?

A QUESTION by Philomathes, of Hull.

TWO ships, A and B, in the parallel of $48^{\circ} 20'$ N. distant 156 miles, being bound to a port in latitude 50° N. A sails between N. and E. and B between N. and W. and after they arrived at the port desired, the distance sailed by A was found to be to that sailed by B, as 3 to 2. Required the distance sailed by each, and their respective courses?

Another QUESTION, by the same.

THERE is a certain fraction, of such a nature, that if unity be added to its numerator, the fraction shall be equal to $\frac{4}{5}$; but if the denominator be increased by unity, the value of the fraction shall then be equal to $\frac{3}{4}$: Moreover the numerator and denominator being both increased as above, shall be square numbers. Required the numerator and denominator of this fraction?

A new QUESTION by Mr. Abraham Stone, Land Surveyor, of Chessham, in Bucks.

SUPPOSE a person hath 2000l. out at interest at 5l. per cent. per ann. compound interest, and at the end of one year he receives a certain sum, which if he continues taking yearly the like sum for 20 years, he will then have received his whole principal. Query his yearly income?

S I R,

THERE is an error committed in my question in the Appendix to your last Volume; the former equation should be $axy^3 + a^3xy + bxy^3 + b^3xy = a^2 + ab$, which being corrected, I solve it thus:

Divide the former equation by $a + b$, and the latter by $a - x$, and they become $x^3y + xy^3 = a$, and $x^4 + y^4 = b$: Now put $s = y^2 + x^2$, and $p = a^2 \cdot xy$, we have by the question $sp = a$, also $2p^2 + b = s^2 = \frac{s}{p^2}$. Therefore $2p^4 + bp^2 = a^2$, which solved, gives

$p = 1400$, and $s \left(= \frac{a}{p} \right) = 2825$. Hence x may be found $= 35$, and $y = 40$, their ages required. Now the value of an annuity of 39l. at 5 per cent. upon a life of 35 years $= 425.11$. and that of an annuity of 46l. 10s. upon a life of 40, is $= 478.951$. Consequently A. must give B. 53l. 17s.

Ousefleet,

Feb. 26, 1759.

I am, SIR, your, &c.

RICHARD TERRY.

S I R,

Dogmersfield, Hants.

AS I sent you a mathematical question, which you was pleased to insert in your last Appendix, and as there was a solution given by Mr. Miles, of Bristol, in your Magazine for February, and in your last another by master E. Rawstone, at Great Houghton school, in Yorkthire; and as these two gentlemen's solutions are not alike, I give the following demonstrative proof of it. Suppose $x = 102$ the number of men in the side of the first square, whose square number is 10404, and the 96 men which were over, more then the square contained, being added to it, gives 10500 the number of men in the army. And the side of the second square was 103, whose square is 10609, so that this square was too great, for there were wanting 109 men to fill it up; so that taking 109 from 10609, leaves 10500 as before: Which is exactly Mr. Miles's solution. So that master Rawstone took a wrong method to suppose it 190 instead of 109, for by his method he says the answer comes out a fraction.

April 16, 1759.

JOHN BULL.

An answer to the same question, by Mr. Richard Walton, of Woodplumpton, near Preston, in Lancashire, agrees exactly with the above, and Mr. Miles's solution.

While
am'rous bards in raptures sing The charms of Kit-ty Fell ;
And say the lovely bloom of spring For sweetness can't ex-
cell: Yet was she bright as yon-der sun With beaming rays ;
what then? Her boasted beauty's far out-done By
Sally and by Pen.

2.
Left Whitfun Eve upon the green,
The fairest nymphs were met ;
No lovelier sight was ever seen,
They fill my fancy yet :
But for to speak the truth, I swear,
There was not one in ten,
For native beauty cou'd compare,
With Sally or with Pen.

3.
Ye swains who rove from fair to fair,
This admonition take,
With cautious eyes survey the pair,
Their chains are hard to break :
In vain for freedom lest ye'll try,
It can't be had again ;
For who can e'er attempt to fly,
From Sally or from Pen ?

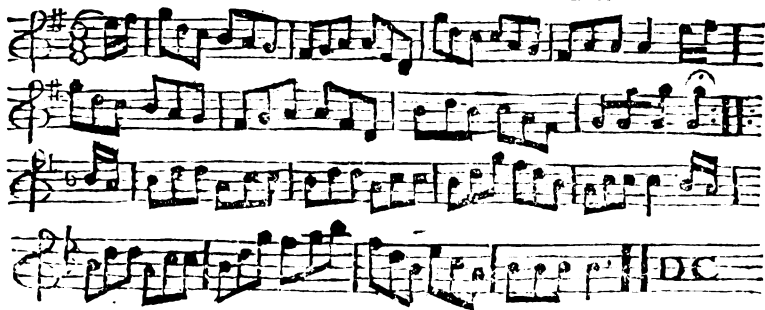
EPICRAM ON CLAUDIUS.

THO' various are men's minds, we see,
In this, at least, they all agree—

To damn, at once, to publick hate,
The hypocrite, and the ingrate :
Sure Claudius then will shun the light,
In whom both Characters unite,

A COUNTRY DANCE.

COMMODORE HOWE'S RAMBLE.



Whole figure down and up \equiv \equiv cross over two couple \equiv , lead to the top and cast off \equiv foot contrary, corners and turn \equiv \equiv , lead outsidcs \equiv \equiv .

Poetical ESSAYS in APRIL, 1759.

To SINCERITY, an ODE. By Mr. J. Weller, of Reading.

HAILE Goddess! whose auspicious smile
The realms of innocence obey:

Pity this long deserted isle,
And make her sons as blest as they.
May party zeal's tumultuous fury cease;
Vanquish'd by thee, may raging discord fall;

Swelling ambition hence recall,
And hush our civil jars to love and peace.

Let treachery no more pretend

Perfidiously to act her part;

But, banish'd hence, let love attend

In calm possession of the heart:

And squallid envy too, with rueful sighs,

In vain her trembling, livid snakes untwine;

Still preying on her self repine,
Till by her native virulence she dies.

Hypocrisy no more cajole,

But still unmask'd her wiles betray;

Malice no more inflame the soul,

And foul detraction chase away,

With treason and rebellion doom'd to know

The weight of laws, and heav'n's vindic-
tive rage,

Consigning guilt in ev'ry age,

To the just tortures of the shades below.

Shall only climes yet unexplor'd,

Truth with resplendent beauty see;

There feel thy influence restor'd

To center all felicity;

Ah! no, rebeaming on Britannia's land,

May her awaken'd sons thy power confess

In their united happiness,

And bend obsequious to thy mild command.

Then fame, Britannia's praises sound,

Let earth and sea her virtues ring;

And emulating nations round,

With joy their humble tributes bring.

No longer then the haughty Gaul shall raise

His trophies conscious of another's fame;

Nor gain a surreptitious name,

To rob fair Albion of her native bays.

Dull pageantry and empty noise,

That falsely glares, or vainly raves,

Lives but on momentary joys,

Or dissipates on breath of slaves.

By thee enthron'd, the heav'n born soul
looks down, [state;

Nor wealth nor grandeur deck her genial

Such trifles she consigns to fate;

Nor courts the fading lustre of a crown,

'Tis truth alone thy empire sways,

Where love and innocence preside:

Nor envy galls, nor craft betrays

Where guardian virtues still abide.

No flatt'ring courtiers there, harangue the state,

Nor busy candidates their bribes extend

To the low caprice of a friend;

Or rise by faction, or that fall by fate.

Nor wiley priests at synods move

By mystick laws, their bags to fill;

Nor Christians licens'd from above,

The churches recusants shall kill.

No systems there to hold our faith in chains,

But truth and nature still in concert join,

To make their harmony divine,
Whilst by the few ador'd the goddess reigns.

Decent and plain religion's vest;

Plain as the virtues she maintains,

By truth alone she stands confess'd,

Exempt from party-colour'd stains.

By thee sincere, she rules the simple mind;

Untaught to barter truth for doubtful sense,

Or make of faith a sly pretence,

To crafty systems never is confin'd.

No harrieter that pleads for hire

Thy peaceful realms shall ravage o'er;

Nor orphans shall their aid require,

Their plunder'd fortunes to restore.

Twin-born with thee the mild Aetrea fled,

And craft and violence usurp'd her reign;

Friendship and peace we court in vain

When ruthless tyrants triumph in their stead.

Hence be infernal vices driv'n,

Such may we ever disapprove,

And share the happiness of heaven

Which holds cemented still by love.

'Twas love, congenial with seraphick minds,
That travers'd dauntless, the Numidian
plains ;

'Tis love the savage beast restrains,
And all the ties of cruelty unbinds.

As when the world from atoms rose,
Primæval desarts smil'd with peace:

Love charms the rage of savage foes
When elemental discords cease

Nor jealousy inflames, nor fear disarms,
But pure untainted happiness is known

To the blest pair, 'tis they alone
Exult by thee in their unrival'd charms.

Wafted on passion's treach'rous wing,
Love perishes in empty name ;

But, if celestial warmth you bring,
Friendship and love are both the same.

Love, truth, and friendship, thus in one
combin'd,

Share all the bliss that happier regions know,
Which radiating here below,

Dispel the glare of vice from human kind.
Let friendship then again revive

To bless this long abandon'd isle,
She unpolluted bliss will give,

And, if sincere, will ne'er beguile.

O! then triumphant, rule in ev'ry breast,
And sympathizing raptures crown our joys,

Which rage and envy ne'er destroys,
If still in friendship's bands divinely blest.

With dawning brightness see she comes
Our languid freedom to restore :

Hence PITT unbrib'd our cause assumes,
And Britons rise to sink no more.

Shelter'd by him, see ev'ry child of fame
With hearts and hands their acclamations
raise

In liberty's and virtue's praise,
And trophies build to his immortal name.

*A FATHER'S Advice to his SON: An Elegy.
Written a hundred and fifty Years ago, and
now first published from a Manuscript found
among the Papers of a late noble Lord.*

DEEP in a grove by cypress shaded,
Where mid-day sun had seldom shone,
Or noise the solemn scene invaded,

Save some afflicted Muse's moan,
A swain t'wards full-ag'd manhood wend-
ing

Sate sorrowing at the close of day,
At whose fond side a boy attending,
Lisp'd half his father's cares away.

The father's eyes no object wrested,
But on the smiling prattler hung,
Till, what his throbbing heart suggested,
These accents trembled from his tongue.

" My youth's first hope, my manhood's
treasure,

My prattling innocent attend,
Nor fear rebuke, or sour displeasure,
A father's loveliest name is friend.

Some truths, from long experience flowing,
Worth more than royal grants, receive,
For truths are wealth of heav'n's bestow-
ing,

Which kings have seldom power to give.

Since from an ancient race descended
You boast an unattainted blood,
By yours be their fair fame attended,
And claim by birth-right to be good.

In love for ev'ry fellow-creature,
Superior rise above the crowd,
What most ennobles human nature
Was ne'er the portion of the proud.

Be thine the gen'rous heart that borrows
From others joys a friendly glow,
And for each hapless neighbour's sorrows
Throbs with a sympathetic woe.

This is the temper most endearing ;
Tho' wide proud pomp her banner spreads,
An heav'nlier pow'r good-nature bearing.
Each heart in willing thralldom leads.

Taste not from fame's uncertain fountain
The peace destroying streams that flow,
Nor from ambition's dang'rous mountain
Look down upon the world below.

The princely pine on hills exalted,
Whose lofty branches cleave the sky,
By winds, long brav'd, at last assaulted,
Is headlong whirl'd in dust to lie ;

Whilst the mild rose more safely growing
Low in its un aspiring vale,

Amidst retirement's shelter blowing,
Exchanges sweets with ev'ry gale.

Wish not for beauty's darling features
Moulded by nature's fondling pow'r,
For fairest forms 'mong human creatures
Shine but the pageants of an hour.

I saw the pride of all the meadow,

At noon, a gay narcissus blow
Upon a river's bank, whose shadow
Bloom'd in the silver waves below ;

By noon-tide's heat its youth was wasted,
The waters, as they pass'd, complain'd,
At eve its glories all were blasted,
And not one former tint remain'd.

Nor let vain wit's deceitful glory
Lead you from wisdom's path astray,
What genius lives renown'd in story,
To happiness who found the way ?

In yonder mead behold that vapour,
Whose vivid beams illusive play,
Far off it seems a friendly taper,
To guide the trav'ler on his way ;
But should some hapless wretch pursuing,
Tread where the treach'rous meteors
glow,

He'd find, too late, his rashness ruing,
That fatal quicksands lurk below.

In life such bubbles nought admiring,
Gilt with false light and fill'd with air,
Do you, from pageant crowds retiring,
To peace in virtue's cot repair.

There seek the never wasted treasure,
Which mutual love and friendship give,
Domestick comfort, spotless pleasure,
And bless'd and blessing you will live.

If heav'n with children crowns your dwelling,
As mine its bounty does with you,
In fondness fatherly excelling,
Th' example you have felt pursue."

He paus'd—*for tenderly caressing*
 The darling of his wounded heart,
 Looks had means only of expelling
 Thoughts language never could impart.
 Now night her mournful mantle spreading,
 Had robb'd with black th' horizon round,
 And dank dews from her tresses shedding
 With genial moisture bath'd the ground;
 When back to city follies flying,
 'Midst custom's slaves he liv'd resign'd,
 His face, array'd in smiles denying
 The true complexion of his mind;
 For seriously around surveying
 Each character, in youth and age,
 Of fools betray'd, and knaves betraying,
 That play'd upon this human stage,
 (Peaceful himself and undesigning)
 He loath'd the scenes of guile and strife,
 And felt each secret wish inclining
 To leave this fretful farce of life.
 Yet to what'er above was fated,
 Obediently he bow'd his soul,
 For, what all bounteous heav'n created,
 He thought heav'n only should controul.

On the VICAR of W——d.

THE vicar's rich, his income clear,
 Exceeds eight hundred pounds a year.
 Yet weeping want goes by his door,
 Or knocks unheard—the vicar's poor.
 His daughter weds, her husband fails,
 The rogue may beg, or bite his nails.
 But shall the daughter starve? unkind,
 The match was not the vicar's mind;
 Besides the once has had her dow'r,
 What can he more?—the vicar's poor.
 Tom graceless quits his band and gown,
 To spend a winter once in town;
 The vicar saw th' approaching curse,
 And hard he strung his heart and purse,
 But Tom's resolves as fixt remain,
 His heart and purse are strung in vain,
 Slow then he told with trembling thumb
 Five guineas; death, a dreadful sum!
 Tom saw the splendid pieces lie,
 But saw them with a thankless eye;
 What then, 'tis not sufficient, well,
 Back go the guineas to their cell.
 Unhappy Tom, what'er thy lot,
 A priest, a squire, a saint, or sot;
 A cit polite, or sage demure,
 Or sick, or swim—the vicar's poor.
 * While fairer than her mother fair,
 With sparkling eye, and golden hair,
 Miss Betty still divine appears,
 Nor feels the force of forty years;
 What pity such enchanting charms,
 Shou'd fill no gen'rous lover's arms.
 Be doom'd to please some country boor,
 It must be so—the vicar's poor.
 To see the vicar once there came,
 A friend of equal years and fame,
 A brother parson, free and gay,
 Who nothing grudg'd the tedious way.
 He knock'd—admitted—down he sat,
 And ancient deeds records in chat.
 A pipe was call'd, he lov'd to smoke,
 He spoke, and puff'd, and puff'd and spoke,

Two pipes were done, the thirsty vicar,
 Who long had look'd in vain for liquor,
 Impatient now, he whisper'd, John!
 Bring out the horses, let's be gone?
 With whip and hat, enrag'd he flew,
 Nor bad his wretched friend adieu!
 Yet now for this will blame him sure,
 What cou'd he do?—the vicar's poor.
 The pulpit oft with black help ead,
 To mourn some fool of fashion dead,
 What wou't he do to save his riches?
 Supplies the vicar's coat and breeches.
 But then to pay the taylor's pains,
 And ev'ry little trifle drains;
 His wife supplies the taylor's art,
 She measur'd just his nether part;
 A well-known task, and next with stitches,
 To work the falls and forms his breeches.
 But buckram must he bought I fear?
 Let 'scutcheons do for that my dear.
 And can there be a greater farce,
 These coats of arms shall kiss your a—se.
 Besides, my dear, you need not lock it,
 When rampant lions guard your pocket.
 Unhappy vicar and unhappy wife,
 By endless riches doom'd to endless strife,
 Content unknown, 'tis poverty they flee,
 And are for ever what they dread to be.

On seeing DAPHNE in an Undress.

OH heaven's! was ever maid so blest;
 Was ever face so fair;
 Who loves the rose's sweet perfume,
 May find its fragrance there:
 Those coral lips, those sparkling eyes,
 That smart, yet chaste attire,
 Convince us Stoicks may be lost
 In fondness and desire:
 That beauty fades—'tis well ordain'd,
 Since endless were the pain,
 To sue for bliss beyond our reach,
 To sigh—yet sigh in vain.
 Feb. 15, 1759, South Downs, in Sussex. MYRTILLO.

THEOCRITUS, Idyl. 30.

On the Death of ADONIS, imitated.

Adonis n. K. D. 29, &c.

WHEN Venus saw her fav'rite swain
 Lie prostrate, bleeding on the plain,
 His ghastly looks, his clotted hair,
 His lips all pale tho' once so fair,
 His skin as chrysal-clear before
 With blood and dust now cover'd o'er;
 Wild with despair, with grief oppress'd,
 She wrung her hands, she beat her breast.
 Too soon alas! the Goddess found,
 Deep in his thigh the deadly wound:
 A savage boar's relentless tooth
 Had slain the dear, the hapless youth.
 At once she summons all her loves;
 Go, search, says she, the fields, the groves,
 And bring with speed the hated boar
 That thus my lov'd Adonis tore!
 Swift as the wind they wing away,
 Their queen's commands proud to obey;
 The criminal they quickly find,
 And fast with links of iron bind;

With much ado th' officious throng
The brute reluctant force along :
Some shove behind, some hale before,
And with their bows they swing the hoar ;
But conscious of the wrongs h' had done,
The ling'ring brute mov'd slowly on ;
To meet him swift the Goddess flies,
Soon as she hears his plaintive cries ;
With threat'ning looks she thus exprest
The fury raging in her breast.

Thou worst of brutes, and is it you,
That my belov'd Adonis slew ?
Presumptuous wretch, how durst thou tear
A thigh so white, a youth so dear ?
Trembling he hears, and deeply sighs,
And to the Goddess thus replies :

By thee and this thy fav'rite swain,
These fetters too that give such pain,
By all these little loves around,
To thee, great queen, who dragg'd me bound,
I swear 'twas fore against my will
That I did so much beauty kill ;
His naked thigh I chanc'd to view,
Which seem'd of alabaster hue,
And still as on the youth I gaz'd,
My inward flame more fiercely blaz'd ;
Mad with desire, I stole a kiss,
O ! pardon what I've done amiss ;
I kiss'd, I own, and roughly too ;
But what ? alas ! what cou'd I do ?
In such a case, who would not run
The risk to do as I have done ?
Tho' he, who that dear youth cou'd kill,
Deserves thy utmost rage to feel.
These teeth, great queen, then quickly take,
And punish for Adonis' sake,
These lustful teeth which ne'er can be
Henceforth of any use to me :
If this atonement small appear,
These bloody lips by piece-meal tear ;

This did at once her pity move
Who knew th' almighty power of love :
She bids her Cupids loose his chain,
And set their captive free again ;
But thinking on the bleeding boy,
No more could he himself enjoy,
No more his native woods prefer ;
But all forsook, and follow'd her ?
And still as to the fire he came
His tucks he burn'd amidst the flame ;
And oft a sigh or falling tear
Spoke inward grief, and deep despair.

G. S.

On the Vestal's Behaviour against the Bellona
(See p. 161.)

By the Rev. Mr. James de la Court.

IN vain Bellona mounts the Gallick gun,
To take the honour of the British nun :
Chaste as she lives, so brave she will expire,
There's no extinguishing a Vestal's fire.

*The following Lines were wrote by a Gentleman
who received Benefit by drinking the Waters at
Bagnigge Wells.*

THREE springs, of different virtues,
bounteous heaven
To man, for his support and health has given ;
The simple element sustains our frame,
Makes it tomorrow and to day the same,
Working no change, because no change is
good,
It melts our aliment, supplies our blood :
But if we're sick, and different helps require ;
Springs that can elevate or sink our fire ;
Can purge our juices, or our fibres brace,
And give new health and spirit to the face ;
Such springs at Bagnigge you may surely find ;
Springs that will suit or singly or combin'd.

T H E

Monthly Chronologer.



AUGUST 17, 1758, the
cause relating to the cap-
ture of the Dutch ship call-
ed the *Maria Theresa*, came
on to be heard before our
court of Admiralty, when
the following sentence or
decree was pronounced by that court, viz.

*"That the goods ought to be presumed to be-
long to enemies, or to be otherwise confiscable,
and condemned the same as iaculous prize ; but
pronounced the ship to belong to the claim-
ant, and decreed the same to be restored,
with freight."*

From the first part of this sentence or de-
cree there was an appeal brought, which
came on to be heard before the lords com-

missioners of appeals, in prize causes, on
March 22, 1759, when there were present,
The lord president, The visc. Falmouth,
— duke of Argyle, — lord Sandys,
— E. of Holderness, — lord Mansfield,
— E. of Cholmon- — chancellor of the
deley, Exchequer,
— earl of Corn- — vice chamber-
wallis, lain.

After the hearing, the further considera-
tion of the cause was put off to the 29th,
when, beside the lords before-mentioned,
there were present the earl of Thomond,
the earl of Hardwicke, and George Gren-
ville, Esq; but as these three had not been
present at the hearing, they took no part,
nor gave any opinion in relation to the sen-

trance or decree then pronounced, which was as follows, viz.

"That such part of the sentence [of the court of Admiralty] be reversed, as is complained of by the appellant; the ship being restored with the acquiescence of the captor; and the cargo not being proved to be the enemy's property, and appearing to belong to the subjects of the United Provinces; with costs against the captor, but no damages, as the appeal was brought so late before the lords?

And upon the 12th instant came on before the said lords commissioners of appeals, the hearing of the cause relating to the Dutch ship, the *America*, upon an appeal from the sentence or decree of our court of Admiralty pronounced, October 21, 1758, which was as follows:

"That the ship and goods, at the time of the capture, did belong to enemies, or were otherwise confiscable; and therefore adjudged and condemned the same as lawful prize."

Upon the hearing of this appeal, their lordships made the following decree, viz.

"That the ship *America*, in question in this cause, having been freighted on French account, and employed in a voyage to St. Domingo, a French settlement in the West-Indies, and having delivered her outward bound cargo, with permission of the French governor there, and her homeward bound cargo having been put on board, after a survey, and subject to the payment of the several duties, customs, and penalties, agreeable to the laws of France, and the master having destroyed the bill of lading, and many other of the ship's papers, and the cargo found on board being admitted to be the property of French subjects, declared, That the said ship ought, by law, to be condemned in this case, as a French ship; and therefore affirmed the sentence, condemning the ship and cargo as prize."

THURSDAY, March 29.

The embargo on ships, laden with provisions, in Ireland, was ordered to be taken off.

FRIDAY, 30.

The Princess Mary, with the ships under her convoy, from Jamaica, arrived in the Downs.

SATURDAY, 31.

A court martial was held on board the *Torrington*, at Sheerness, to enquire into the conduct of the captain of the *Dolphin*, in her late action with the Marshal Belleisle privateer, on the coast of Scotland: When it was fully proved, by the officers of the *Solebay*, that he had done his duty as a good officer, and he was honourably acquitted of the whole and every part of the charge exhibited against him.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Copenhagen, April 3. Letters received here from Tranquebar, on the coast of Coromandel, dated June 25, 1758, say, That a fleet of 12 French men of war came on that coast the 27th of April: That the next day the English fleet, under admiral Pocock, passed by that fort; on sight of which, the

French squadron weighed anchor, and put to sea: That the English pursued them, and in the afternoon a very brisk engagement began; in which, it was said, the French had lost 900 men, and the English two ships, and a great many men, and that after the action, a French ship of 74 guns run a-ground: That the French and all their militia, under the command of lieutenant-general Lally, marched to Fort St. David's and Coudelour: That the latter was taken by capitulation, and Fort St. David's was likewise obliged to surrender, after a severe bombardment; and that thereupon the French were making all necessary preparations for attacking Madras, after they had made themselves masters of Tanjour, or that their demands there should have been complied with. Subsequent letters, dated likewise from Tranquebar, of August 27, farther say, that the French marched the 25th of June to Tanjour, where they arrived the beginning of August, and made an attempt upon that place, in which, to their great surprize, they were not able to succeed, those in Tanjour having carried on a negotiation with them for some time, and taken their measures so well, that the French found themselves in great distress for want of subsistence, and were attacked furiously on all sides; and though they had made a breach sufficient for 15 men to enter a breast, yet they were obliged, for want of provisions and ammunition, to decamp and abandon Tanjour, the 18th of August, leaving behind them five large pieces of cannon. Their loss in men, however, was not very considerable. That during the siege of Tanjour, both the French and English fleets were cruising off the coast of Coromandel, and were alternately in the road of Carical, till the 3d of August, when they came to an engagement, which lasted two hours, and was very brisk. That the loss of the French therein was very great, and they found themselves obliged to retire to Pondicherry, where they remained. That the English were come to Carical, where they had taken two or three French barks, which were going by. And that, on the 20th of August, general Lally returned with his army to Carical, and on the 23d marched by Tranquebar, in his way to Pondicherry.

TUESDAY, April 3.

Merrick Burrell, Esq; was chosen governor, and Bartholomew Burton, Esq; deputy-governor of the Bank of England. And next day the following gentlemen were elected directors for the year ensuing: Matthews Beachcroft, Esq; Tho. Chitty, Esq; and Ald. Peter Du Cane, William Hunt, Benj. Longuet, Benj. Lethuillier, Richard Marsh, Charles Palmer, Theophilus Salwey, Robert Salusbury, Charles Savage, Alexander Sheafe, James Spilman, Peter Thomas, Thomas Whately, John Weyland, Charles Boehm, Esqrs. Sir Samuel Fludyer, Kt. and Ald. Edward Payne, Henry Plant, Thomas Plumer, John Sargent, John South, Peter Theobald, Esqrs.

Admiralty-Office. His majesty's ships Southampton and Melampe, commanded by the captains Gilchrist and Hotham, on the 28th inst, came up with the French frigate of war the Danae, of 40 guns and 330 men, which, after a brisk engagement, was taken, having between 30 and 40 men killed, and a great number wounded. The Southampton had one man killed, and eight wounded; amongst the latter was captain Gilchrist, who being shot through the right shoulder with a pound ball, has been put ashore at Yarmouth. The Melampe had eight men killed, and 20 wounded.

WEDNESDAY, 4.

The following gentlemen were chosen directors of the East-India company for the year ensuing: William Barwell, * Christopher Barton, * Fitz Will. Barrington, * Jacob Bofanquet, Henry Crabb Boulton, John Boyd, John Browne, Charles Cutts, George Dudley, * Richard Gildart, * Peter Godfrey, * Charles Gough, Henry Hadley, John Harrison, * Samuel Harrison, Frederick Pigou, John Raymond, Giles Rooke, George Stevens, * Richard Seward, * Richard Smith, * William Thornton, * Thomas Waters, * Bouchier Walton, Esqrs. N. B. Those marked with * are new ones.

THURSDAY, 5.

A house was consumed, by fire, in Rupert Street, Goodman's fields.

FRIDAY, 6.

The following bills received the royal assent, by commission, in the house of peers, viz. A bill for granting a subsidy of poundage on dry goods imported; and for annuities, and a lottery.—A bill for the importation of Irish live cattle.—Another, for the free importation of Irish tallow.—And to 14 other publick and private bills.

SATURDAY, 7.

At the militia meeting, held in Dean-street, Soho, it was unanimously resolved, by the noblemen and gentlemen present, to form themselves into a society, and to dine together annually, on some day in the last week of February, to be fixed by the stewards, who, for the ensuing year, are, The earl of Pembroke, Lord Romney, George Jennings, Esq; Sir William Codrington, Bart. Sambroke Freeman, Esq. There were present a great number of noblemen and gentlemen, all zealously attached to a measure of so much importance and such utility to their country.

TUESDAY, 10.

Orders were issued from the lord chamberlain's office, for a change of the mourning, at court, on Sunday the 22d instant, for the late prince of Orange.

FRIDAY, 13.

A most cruel murder was committed on the body of John Walker, at one Darby's, near Hales-Owen, by Birmingham, where the deceased, and one Nathaniel Gowers, as bailiffs, where in possession of the said Darby's goods, on a distress for rent: About nine that evening, the said Darby's two sons came into the house, and with a broom, hook, and bludgeon, fell upon the said bar-

the deceased, till he was almost killed; then stripping him naked, thrust him out of the house, and with a waggon whip cut him almost to pieces. Gower made the best of his way to Hales-Owen, from whence some persons went to the deceased's relief, who found him in a close near the said house, weltering in his blood, and with great difficulty carried him to Hales-Owen, where he immediately expired. Upon searching Darby's house, early the next morning, he, his wife, and two sons, were secured, but not without great danger to the apprehenders, one of whom narrowly escaped being killed with an axe, with which the old man struck at him. They were all four, on Saturday, committed, by the Rev. Mr. Durant, to Shrewsbury goal, upon proof of the fact, and of old Darby's standing by, and all the time encouraging his sons in perpetrating this scene of villainy. The deceased's coat, waistcoat, and breeches, were, at the time of taking the murderers, found in the house, all bloody.

SATURDAY, 14.

Admiral Boscawen, with his fleet, and rear-admiral Cornish, with his fleet and the East India ships, sailed from St. Helen's for their respective stations.

SUNDAY, 15.

Two large sea monsters were seen in the river Ribble, at Preston, Lancashire, on which some men went out in boats, with pitchforks, and killed one of them, which weighed between 6 and 700 weight, and had teats, which they squeezed milk out of; and they said it was the sweetest milk they ever tasted.

MONDAY, 16.

Admiralty-Office. On the 3d instant his majesty's ships the Deptford and Brilliant fell in with a privateer (now, belonging to Dunkirk, which the Brilliant took; she is called the Marquis de Barail, commanded by Godefroy Bacheller, mounted 14 guns, with 104 men, and is carried into Kinsale.

Captain Duff, of his majesty's ship Rochester, gives an account, that on the 8th instant, in the morning, he gave chase to a cutter, and in the afternoon she got within some sands where the Rochester could not follow her, but the Grace cutter, assisted by the Rochester's boats, took her; she is called the Carillonneur, belonging to Dunkirk, carried eight guns, and 60 men. Captain Duff has sent her to the Downs.

Copy of a Letter from the Hon. Capt. Barrington, of his Majesty's Ship Achilles, of 60 Guns, to Mr. Cleveland, dated at Falmouth, April 16, 1759.

"I have the pleasure to acquaint you of my arrival here, with the Count de Florentin, of 60 guns, and 403 men, from Cape François bound for Rochefort, commanded by the Sieur de Montpy, whom I took on the 4th instant, in lat. 44. 15. Sixty leagues to the westward of Cape Finisterre, after a close engagement of two hours, in which I was so fortunate as only to have

two men killed, and 23 wounded, with my masts, sails, and rigging, much cut and damaged.

The loss on the enemy's side was very considerable, having all his masts shot away, with 126 men killed and wounded, amongst the latter, the captain, with a musquet-ball through his body, of which he died two days after.

I must beg you will acquaint their lordships of the very gallant behaviour of my officers and people upon this occasion.

P. S. Three of my wounded are since dead, as likewise a great number of the enemy's."

His royal highness the duke of Cumberland set out for Newmarket.

A stable, barn, &c. seven horses and a man, were consumed by fire at Charborough, near Blandford, in Dorsetshire.

TUESDAY, 17.

Messrs. Boreel, Vandepol, and Meerman, ministers from the states general, had a private audience of his majesty.

SUNDAY, 22.

The duke of Cumberland arrived at St. James's, from Newmarket.

TUESDAY, 24.

At Guildhall, Mr. Stevens was declared to have the majority of hands; for bridge-master, but a poll was demanded for Mr. Smith and Mr. Chance, which the latter soon declined.

His majesty and the royal family removed to Kensington, for the summer.

WEDNESDAY, 25.

The collection for the London Hospital amounted to 1066l. 2s.

THURSDAY, 26.

The collection for the Magdalen charity amounted to 437l. 15s.

FRIDAY, 27.

Ended the sessions at the Old-Bailey, when George Symons, for stealing a calf; Catherine Knowland, for a robbery; and Andrew Grant, for housebreaking, received sentence of death. Fifteen were cast for transportation for seven years.

At the sale of the late earl of Arran's curiosities, the gloves given by king Henry VIII. to Sir Anthony Denny, were sold for 38l. 17s. the gloves given by king James I. to Edward Denny, Esq; (son to Sir Anthony) for 22l. 18s. the mittens given by queen Elizabeth to Sir Edward Denny's lady, for 25l. 4s. and the scarf given by king Charles I. for 10l. 10s. All which were bought for Sir Thomas Denny, of Ireland, who is lineally descended from the said Sir Anthony Denny, one of the executors of king Henry VIII.

The patent of Covent-Garden playhouse is sold, by John Rich, Esq; to Bonnell Thornton, Esq; one of the authors of the *Connoisseur*, for 40,000l.

The Bank of England hath given notice, that they will, for the future, issue out Bank notes, and Bank post bills, for 10l. and 15l. each.

The bounties to seamen and landmen, &c. are continued to the 2d of June next (see p. 106.) And all justices of the peace and mayors of corporations throughout England and Wales, and likewise the provosts of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen, in Scotland, are commanded to cause strict search to be made for all straggling seamen and seafaring men, fit for his majesty's service, and to send them, by careful conductors, to a sea officer on shore, or to the nearest seaport town, to be put on board ships of war: Which conductors are to be paid by the said sea officer, or the captains of such ships to whom such seamen shall be delivered, 20s. for each seaman, and six-pence a mile for each man, for every mile they shall respectively travel.

The prohibition of exporting gunpowder, salt-petre, arms, ammunition, &c. is ordered to be continued, from the 29th inst. for the space of six months. (See p. 105.)

Above 100 felons, from Newgate, the New-Goal, and the country goals, sailed in the *Thetis*, *Creamer*, for America.

Cambridge, April 14. The Hon. Mr. Finch and the Hon. Mr. Townshend, have proposed to give two prizes, of 15 guineas each, to two senior batchelors of arts, and the like to two middle batchelors, who shall compose the best exercises in Latin prose, which are to be read publicly by them, on a day to be appointed near the commencement; the vice-chancellor has given notice, that the subjects for this year are,

For the senior batchelors;

Pro Socrate, ad populum Atheniensem, Oratio.

For the middle batchelors;

Utrum is bene constitutus civitatem Ludi Scenici admitti debeat?

The-corn mills, &c. of Edward Pugh, of Cragge, in Shropshire, were consumed by fire, on the 18th of March.

Great Billing church, near Northampton, was lately so much damaged by lightning, as to make it apprehended that the whole fabrick must be rebuilt.

At the assizes at East Grinstead, one person received sentence of death; but was afterwards reprieved. At Bury, three, one of whom was reprieved. At Exeter, 13. At Stafford, two, but reprieved. At Shrewsbury, one, but reprieved. At Hereford, three, two of whom were reprieved. At Northampton, five. At Lancaster, three, one of them for poisoning his wife and two children, who was executed as usual, and his body hung in chains. At Monmouth, two, but reprieved. At Gloucester, one. At Taunton, three. At Kingston, three; (see p. 163.) besides Mary Edmondson, for the murder of her aunt: Of the perpetration of which crime, we gave an account in our last, p. 160. It appeared, from the testimony of her brother-in-law, that this young woman had never behaved amiss, that she was soon to have been married to one Mr. King,

King, a clergyman, at Calverly, in Yorkshire, and that she was sent to London with her aunt, to learn a little experience before she became his wife. The proofs against her were circumstantial, and not positive, but very strong ones; therefore, our account of the murder, given before, must be read with proper allowances, as only what was then surmized. It is said there, she confessed the fact; but, on the contrary, she denied it to the last moment. On Monday, April 2, about nine o'clock, she was brought handcuffed, in a postchaise, with Mr. Hammet the keeper, from the Stockhouse prison, at Kingston, to the Peacock in Kennington lane, where the hangman haltered her; she was directly put into a cart, and carried to Kennington-common, and executed 12 minutes before ten o'clock. She denied the murder, and died very unconcerned, never shedding a tear in her way from Kingston, nor at the gallows. But, after some time spent in prayer, spoke to the following effect: "It is now too late with God and you to trifle; and I assure you, I am innocent of the crime laid to my charge. I am very easy in my mind, and suffer with as much pleasure as if I was going to sleep. I freely forgive my prosecutors, and earnestly beg your prayers for my departing soul, &c." After the execution, her body was carried to St. Thomas's Hospital, and delivered to Mr. Benjamin Cowell, surgeon, pursuant to an order from the high sheriff.

The parliament of Ireland, which stands prorogued to the 24th inst. is further prorogued to the 28th of August next.

Letters from Stockholm advise, that on the 27th ult. in the evening, about seven o'clock, a sun, about four feet in diameter, appeared to the west, which lasted two minutes, and cast as clear a light, as if it had been noon day; and about half an hour before the rising of the moon, there appeared two rainbows.

Boston, New-England, Feb. 5. We have an account from Providence, that, within ten days, no less than 11,588 squirrels were shot in that county, and that at producing the heads, 1500 horses were at the tavern. The heads of the said squirrels measured 29 bushels and a half.

Last Friday morning a pretty smart shock of an earthquake was felt here, and in the neighbouring towns. And a shock of an earthquake was also felt, about the same time, preceded by the usual rumbling noise, at Portsmouth in Piscataqua.

New-York, Feb. 19. On Wednesday morning, about two o'clock, the hardest gale of wind (attended with thunder, lightning, and snow) arose from the north-west, that has been known here for some years past; which hath done vast damage to the wharfs and shipping in this port. It is thought 5000l. will scarcely repair the damage.

Pennsylvania, Feb. 8. At a treaty held at Easton, in October last, peace was concluded and ratified, between the lieutenant-governor of Pennsylvania, and the governor of New-Jersey, on the behalf of their respective provinces, and the rest of his majesty's subjects in America, of the one part, and the eight confederate Indian nations, and the Indians called the Delawares, the Unanimes, the Minisinks, the Wapings, and the Mohiccons, of the other part; which peace hath since, by the intervention of brigadier general Forbes, been acceded to, ratified and confirmed by the several nations of Indians living on the Ohio.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

March 24. **H**ON. and Rev. Robert Bligh, younger brother of lieutenant-general Bligh, was married to Miss Winthrop.

April 2. John Dinglethorpe, Esq; to Miss Petchey, of Holt, in Norfolk.

16. Capt. Joshua Rowley, second son of the admiral, to Miss Burton.

17. Thomas Unwin, of Castle Hedingham, in Essex, Esq; to Miss Mary Edwards. Dr. Tathwell, of Stamford, to Miss Roberts.

Richard Robson, of Fieldfoot, in Cumberland, Esq; to Miss Sally Holt.

18. William Slade, Esq; to Mrs. West, of Deptford.

25. Sir Richard Crofts, Bart. to Miss Cowper.

7. Countess of Westmeath was delivered of a son.

Lady Mannock, of a son and heir.

— of Geo. Warren, Esq; of a daughter.

13. Countess of Harborough, of a daughter.

17. Lady of the Hon. William Bouverie, of a son.

DEATHS.

March 20. **L**ADY of the Hon. lieutenant-general Bligh.

28. Lady Clavering, aged 72.

31. Jacob Thomas, of Carmarthenshire, Esq;

April 1. Julius Smith, of Ilford, in Essex, Esq;

Richard Smith, late of Maryland, Esq;

2. Anthony Wilkinon, Esq; in the commission of the peace for the county of Durham.

Sir John Abdy, Bart. member for Essex. The title is extinct.

Edward Barber, of Adderbury, in Oxfordshire, Esq;

3. Mrs. Savory, of Old Palace-yard, aged 104.

Sir William Andrews, Bart.

4. Francis Mason, of Henley upon Thames, Esq;

Lady of Sir Armine Wodehouse, Bart.

6. James Marsh, of Shoreham, Esq;

8. William Glegg, of Gayton, in Cheshire, Esq;

9. Mr. Abraham Chitty, brother to the alderman.

Joseph Preston, of Cheshire, Esq;

John Playters, Esq; son of Sir John Playters, Bart.

10. Sir Edward Hulse, Bart. first physician to his majesty.

12. Richard Williams, Esq; brother of the late Sir Watkyn Williams Wynne.

Lady of the Hon. George Mackay, eldest son of the lord Rea.

Owen Meyrick, Esq; custos rotulorum of the county of Anglesey.

Chiverton Hartopp, of Welby, in Leicestershire, Esq;

13. Miss Bowes, only daughter of William Bowes, of York, Esq;

James Hodgson, of Broughton, in Hampshire, Esq;

14. George Frederick Handel, Esq; the celebrated musician, aged 77.

Right Hon. Thomas Coke, earl of Leicester, joint post master general of Great-Britain. The title is extinct.

Henry Holden, Esq; of the Six Clerks Office.

Dr. Ross, late physician of St. George's Hospital.

15. William Bowles, Esq; first clerk in the War-office.

Mary Hall, sexton of Bishophill the Elder, in York, aged 105.

16. John Cotgrave, of Chester, Esq; an alderman of that city.

17. Richard Riccards, Esq; in the commission of the peace for the Tower Hamlets.

18. John Coffins, Esq; formerly an eminent grocer in St. Paul's Church-yard.

19. Joseph Brooksbank, of Hackney, Esq; Rev. Mr. Daniel Whiston, youngest brother of the late excellent Mr. William Whiston.

21. Sir John Lade, Bart. member for Camelford, in Cornwall.

John Eckerfall, Esq; register general of trading ships.

In January, Tho. Pinnock, Esq; a member of the assembly in Jamaica.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

DR. Robinson, bishop of Killala and Achonry, is translated to the united bishoprick of Leighlin and Ferns, void by the death of Dr. Salmon. — Dr. Samuel Hutchinson, dean of Down, promoted to the bishoprick of Killala and Achonry.

From the rest of the Papers.

Rev. Mr. Humphry Smythies was presented to the vicarage of Blewberry cum Upton, in Berkshire. — Mr. Hutchinson, to the rectory of Bub-down, in Wilts. — Mr. Hodges, to the vicarage of Bourkley, in Worcestershire. — Mr. Cobb, to the living of Billhurst, in Kent. — Dr. Saunders, to the rectory of Winterborne, in Gloucestershire. — Thomas Hawkins, M. A. to the rectory

of Stowey, in Bucks. — Mr. Twynihoe, to the living of Torrington, in Dorsetshire. — Mr. William Batson, to the rectory of Upton, in Worcestershire.

A dispensation passed the seals, to enable the Rev. Robert Masters, B. D. to hold the rectory of Landbeach, with the vicarage of Linton, in Cambridgeshire. — To enable Mr. Evan Jones, to hold the vicarage of All Saints, with the vicarage of Prior Cleeve, in Worcestershire. — To enable Mr. William Beale, to hold the vicarage of Senccombe, with the vicarage of Eveley, in Wiltshire.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHitchall, April 10. William, baron Braco, of the kingdom of Ireland, was created earl Fife, and viscount Macduff. — Thomas, baron of Athenry, created earl of Louth.

—, April 21. The king has been pleased to constitute and appoint Henry Seymour Conway, Esq; to be colonel of the first or royal regiment of dragoons, in the room of lieutenant general Hawley, deceased. — John Tonvey, Esq; to be colonel of the 53d regiment of foot. — Richard Bowles, Esq; to be lieutenant-colonel to the 81st regiment of foot, or invalids. — William Johnston, Esq; to be lieutenant-colonel to the 82d regiment of foot, or invalids. — Joseph Harrison, Esq; to be major to the 57th regiment of foot.

From the rest of the Papers.

William Hope, Esq; appointed commissary-general of the musters in Scotland, in the room of his father, who resigned. — Dr. Taylor, physician in ordinary to his majesty, in the room of Sir Edward Hulse, deceased.

Philip Honeywood, Esq; was appointed colonel of the 14th regiment of horse. — Henry Whitley, Esq; colonel of the 4th regiment of dragoons. — William Augustus Pitt, Esq; lieutenant-colonel of the 10th regiment of dragoons. — James Johnstone, Esq; lieutenant-colonel of the 1st regiment of dragoons. — Bartholomew Gallatin, Esq; lieutenant-colonel of the 2d troop of horse grenadier guards. — Gabriel Christie, Esq; deputy quarter-master-general in America, with the rank of major in the army.

Alteration in the List of Parliament.

SUFFOLK. Rowland Holt, Esq; in the room of Sir Cordell Firebrace, deceased.

B—E—T—S.

MICHAEL Bourke, William Parsons, and Samuel Gibbs, of King-street, merchants. John Kendrick, of Huntingdon, shopkeeper. John Armond, of Great Coggeshall, clothier. Richard Scott, of Mayton, in Kingston upon Hull, carpenter. Edward Baldwin, of Coventry, mercer. John Gilbert, of Pancras, cooper. Benjamin Holland, of Evesham, linen-draper. George Crede, of Devonshire, merchant.

Richard

Richard Farlow, of Coventry, whitener.
 Francis Kuth Clark, of London, wine-merchant.
 Revell Housfay, of Sheffield, stationer.
 Thomas Northall, of Bewdley, grocer.
 Thomas Cagow, of Wardour-street, tobacconist.

COURSE of EXCHANGE,

LONDON, Saturday, April 28, 1759.

Amsterdam 35 5 2 U. a 6 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ufance.
 Ditto at Sight 35 2.
 Rotterdam 35 6 2 U. a 7 a $\frac{1}{2}$ Ufance.
 Antwerp, no Price.
 Hamburgh 37 2.
 Paris 1 Day's Date 30 $\frac{1}{2}$.
 Ditto, 2 Ufance 30 $\frac{1}{2}$.
 Bourdeaux, ditto 30 $\frac{1}{2}$.
 Cadiz 39 $\frac{1}{2}$.
 Madrid 39 $\frac{1}{2}$.
 Bilbao 39 $\frac{1}{2}$.
 Leghorn 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$.
 Naples, no Price.
 Genoa 48.
 Venice 50.
 Lisbon 58. 5d. $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$.
 Porto 58. 5d.
 Dublin 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1759.

IN our last we left a detachment from the confederate army in possession of Hirschfeld and other places in Hesse, from whence they had drove the Imperialists; but the latter soon returned in greater numbers, and being supported by a detachment of French from Frankfort, the former were obliged in their turn to retire. But the Imperialists were in a few days again obliged to retire. Upon hearing that a body of about 40 000 men, from the confederate army, with prince Ferdinand of Brunswick himself at their head, was advancing towards them with great diligence, which they soon found confirmed, for before they could all retire, the hereditary prince of Brunswick, at the head of some squadrons of Prussian Hussars, on March 31, surpris'd at Molrichstadt, the regiment of Hohenzollern Cuirassiers, and a battalion of Wurtzburgers, many of whom were either killed or taken prisoners. Next day the prince, with some light troops and two battalions of grenadiers, march'd to Meinungen, where he found a considerable magazine, and made two battalions of Cologne troops surrender themselves prisoners of war, as he did the same day the battalion of Nagel, which was post'd at Wasungen, after defeating some Imperial and Austrian troops under count D'Arberg, who were coming to its relief. And on the 2d instant, the duke of Holstein, with a party of the confederates under his command, dislodg'd the French from Freyensteinau, where he made a captain, a lieutenant, and 56 men prisoners of war.

After these successes, prince Ferdinand resolv'd to march against the French army under the duke de Broglie, and drive them,

if possible, from Frankfort, before they could receive the expected reinforcements. For this purpose, having reassembled all his troops near Fulde, he march'd from thence on the 10th, and on the 12th he arriv'd at Windekén. Next morning early he march'd towards Bergen, between Frankfort and Hanau, about which village the French army were strongly encamp'd: Nevertheless he resolv'd to attack them, whereupon a very obstinate engagement ensu'd, the first account of which was as follows:

Hague, April 17. Last night the count D'Affry, the French ambassador, received an express from the duke de Broglie with the following relation:

"The duke de Broglie being inform'd that the allied army was marching towards him, took post on the 12th near the village of Bergen, which he made the right of his army; and at the same time secur'd his flanks and center in such a manner, that the enemy might be oblig'd to make their attack by that village. They came in sight on the 13th at ten in the morning: They had made their dispositions under cover of a rising ground. They came out at ten o'clock, and attack'd the village with the utmost vivacity. Eight German battalions had been post'd in it the preceding night; and behind the duke de Broglie placed several brigades of French foot.

The enemy made three attacks in the space of two hours and a half, and were each time repuls'd; after remaining some time behind the rising ground that cover'd their dispositions, they separat'd their infantry into two bodies, one on the right, and the other on the left, whilst their cavalry form'd in the center, with a small column of infantry before it.

We now imagin'd that they intended to attack at one time, both the village of Bergen and the wood on our left, where the whole body of Saxons was plac'd; and if one of these attacks should succeed, afterwards to fall on our center. This was the more probable, as they had brought up a great number of cannon against the village, with which they cannonad'd it bravely, and as they had also several pieces on their right, with which they cannonad'd the head of the wood where the volunteers were post'd. Nevertheless, they did not return to the charge; and nothing happen'd during the rest of the day, but a very brisk cannonading that last'd till night, which they wait'd for to make their retreat.

The duke de Broglie writes on the 14th, at five in the morning, that the detachment sent in pursuit of the enemy had not rejoined the army, and that he did not know which way they had direct'd their retreat.

Deserters affirm that their army consist'd of 40,000 men, and that the prince of Kemberg is kill'd. Our loss is considerable."

Advices from Frankfort of the 15th say that in this action the French had about 600 slain in the field and above 2000 wounded; and advices from Cologne of the 16th say that the loss of the allies is computed at 3000, and that of the French scarce less; but a letter from the head quarters of the allied army at Windecken, dated the 14th, gives us the following account of this battle, viz. "On the 13th his serene highness, prince Ferdinand, marched to Bergen, a village situated between Frankfort and Hanau, where the French occupied a very strong post, which it was necessary to take possession of, in order to come at the enemy's line. The army arrived at nine in the morning, opposite that of the enemy, and the grenadiers of the advanced guard immediately began the attack upon Bergen with great intrepidity, and received a very brisk fire, which the enemy had prepared for them; and tho' they were supported by a reinforcement of several battalions under the prince of Ilenbourg's command, they could not however carry their point so far as to dislodge the enemy entirely from the village, but were forced to retreat in some disorder; yet rallied again upon being supported by the Hessian horse. The rest of the day passed in a cannonade on both sides, without any ground being gained on either. His serene highness not having been able to succeed in forcing the enemy in their post, returned to Windecken, after having given orders for burying the dead, and carrying off the wounded. The loss on the side of the allied army is not particularly known, but it is supposed, it does not exceed that of 1000 men. Five pieces of cannon were lost, having been left behind in the village. Prince Ilenbourg is among the slain; and the generals Gills, and count Schultenbourg, among the wounded."

On the 29th ult. marshal Daun arrived from Vienna at Munchen-Gratz, in Bohemia, where the Austrian army was then assembling; and upon his arrival had the pleasure to hear of the campaign's having been happily opened, by general Beck's surprising the Prussian grenadiers posted at Greiffenberg, of which we have the following account from Breslau, March 30. The Austrian general Beck, who commands a corps of troops in the Higher Lusatia, a few days ago attacked the post of Greiffenberg, upon the frontier of Silesia, in which there was one Prussian battalion, but colonel Düringheven, who commanded, having some hours notice before the attack, had time to send off his baggage, &c. and expecting to have been succoured from Lowerberg, occupied a rising ground which he thought he could maintain till he should be relieved, but the great superiority of Beck's corps (said to be upwards of 4000 men) made it impossible for the succours to join him; so that, after a brave defence, he was obliged to surrender. There are no particulars of the killed and wounded on either side.

On the 23d ult. the king of Prussia set out from Breslau, for his army, which was assembled at Rhonstock near Strigan, from whence it soon marched to Belchenhayn near Landshut, where it now remains encamped.

Towards the 12th ult. the Prussian troops commanded by general Woberlow, returned into Silesia from their expedition into Poland, after carrying off or destroying several Russian magazines, particularly one of flour at Posen, which, it is said, was sufficient for subsisting 50,000 men for three months; and after gaining a great character among the people of the country through which they passed, for their exact discipline and polite behaviour.

By our last advices the reinforcements designed for the Russian army in Poland are all upon their march, and that army was beginning to assemble upon the Vistula. They are likewise equipping a grand fleet to carry provisions and military stores to their army; but this equipment will probably be retarded by an accidental fire that happened at Revel, towards the end of February, which destroyed all their magazines, and all the materials belonging to their ships in that port, to the amount, it is said, of five millions of rubles in value.

Berlin, April 14. The fort of Peenamünde, in Pomerania, surrendered between the 10th and 11th of this month to gen. Manteuffel, who commanded the army in the absence of count Dohna, and there were taken prisoners of war 190 soldiers, 11 officers of different ranks, 14 sergeants and corporals, 5 cannon of 18 pounds, 4 of 14, 11 of 6, 4 of 3, 2 mortars of 40 pounds, and 2 mortars of 16 pounds.

On the 14th ult. a detachment of Prussian troops appeared before Schwerin, capital of Mecklenburg, and summoned general Zulow, commandant for the duke, to surrender, which he refused; but the town not being defensible, he retired with his garrison, about 2000 men, into a little island in the lake, which had been lately fortified; whereupon the Prussians began to cannonade and bombard it, which they continued until the 25th; when not thinking it worth the expence of powder and time, they left it, and evacuated the town, having before sent all the Archives to Breslau, and all the young men they could pick up, they carried along with them, as also some of the cannon, after nailing up the rest. But they have left some troops in the duchy, to raise the contribution and number of recruits at which they have taxed it, amounting to 2 million of crowns, and 7000 men.

From the Hague we are told, that the instructions given by their high-mightinesses, to the three deputies they have lately sent to London, are, 1. That they are to insist on the speedy release of all the Dutch ships taken by us, with full costs and damages. 2. That they are not to recede, in the least,

from

From Naples we hear, That soon after the beginning of last month his Sicilian majesty declared at court, that a treaty for preserving the peace of Italy was actually concluded ; and this seems to be confirmed, by their ordering all the troops that had marched to their frontier, to return to their former quarters.

DIVINITY and CONTROVERSY.

1. **A** Essay on preaching Christ and him crucified. By Mr. Stokes, pr. 6d. Cooper.
2. Considerations on the Sufferings of Christ, from the German of Rambach, 3 Vols. pr. 15s. Linde.
3. A Letter to the Rev. Mr. Elliot, pr. 5d. Baldwin.
4. A Letter from a Blacksmith, to the Ministers, &c. of the Church of Scotland, pr. 1s. 6d. Coote.
5. The Review of a Free Enquiry into the Nature and Origin of Evil, pr. 1s. 6d. Rivington and Fletcher.
6. Advice from a Bishop to a young Clergyman, pr. 1s. 6d. Cooper. (Some Account of this Book in our next.)
- MORALITY, PHILOSOPHY, ORATORY, PHYSICK, HUSBANDRY, GARDENING, ARCHITECTURE.**
7. The Theory of Moral Sentiments. By Adam Smith. pr. 6s. Millar.
8. Ruffelas, Prince of Abissinia. A Tale, pr. 4s. sewed. Doddsley. (We shall give an Account of, and some Extracts therefrom in our next.)
9. An Essay concerning the Nature, Origin, and Progress of the Human Affections, pr. 3s. Wilkie.
10. A System of Oratory. By Dr. Ward, 2 Vols. pr. 10s. Ward.
11. A Treatise on the three different Digestions and Discharges of the Human Body. By Dr. Barry, pr. 5s. Miliar. See p. 168.)
12. Medical Facts and Experiments. By Francis Home, M. D. pr. 4s. Millar. (See p. 205.)
13. Reasons against Antidotes in the

23. The Universal Negotiator, or correct Tables for calculating Exchanges. By Wyndham Beawes, Esq; Folio, pr. 12s. Baldwin.

42. *The Rival Theatres*, pr. 18. Reeve.

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Stitch'd, or any single Month to complete Sets.

PRICES of STOCKS in MAY, 1861.

[illegible]



T H E

LONDON MAGAZINE.

For M A Y, 1759.

*An impartial and succinct HISTORY of
the Origin and Progress of the present
WAR.*



OR the first origin of the present war, we must look as far back as the treaty of Utrecht. By that treaty, indeed, our ministers took care to oblige the French, to yield and make over to this nation, all Nova-Scotia, or Accadia, with its antient boundaries; but without any way describing or ascertaining those antient boundaries, which, with many other particulars, was left to be settled and determined by commissaries, to be forthwith named by each of the contracting parties. This was a fatal neglect in our then ministers, which, during their continuance in the administration, they had not power to rectify; but, after the death of Lewis XIV. this and every other omission or mistake in the treaty of Utrecht, so far as related to this nation, might easily have been rectified by their successors in the administration; for the government of France became so weak and unsettled, by the duke of Orleans's having usurped the sole regency of that kingdom, contrary to the establishment made by Lewis XIV. just before his death, that he would certainly have agreed to any reasonable explanation we could ask, rather than to have seen this nation united with Spain, in a design to strip him of the power which he had usurped.

We might then have got the boundaries of Nova-Scotia described and ascertained, according to what was really its antient boundaries, that is to say, as far as the river St. Lawrence, to the north; as far as our own settlements of New-England, to the west; and as far as the sea upon every other side; and we might have got the several Indian nations who

were then subject to the dominion of Great-Britain, or friends to the same, expressly enumerated and described in pursuance of the 15th article of the treaty of Utrecht, by which the French had obliged themselves not to give any hindrance or molestation to any such Indian nation. But so far were our then ministers from taking advantage of the unsettled and precarious government of France, in order to get all disputes then subsisting between France and us in America, amicably adjudged, that, in January, 1717, they concluded what was called the triple alliance, between Great-Britain, France, and Holland, without the least mention, much less a regulation of any of those disputes. And this was the more extraordinary, as they could not be ignorant of the design the French then had of making a settlement at the mouth of the river Mississippi, to which country we had then an undoubted right, as it was first discovered by us, and a grant of it actually made by king Charles II. to Dr. Cox; nor could our ministers be ignorant for what purpose the French designed to make this settlement, nor of the danger to which all our plantations, upon the continent of America, would be exposed, should the French be allowed to carry their purpose into execution.

These things, I say, our then ministers could not be ignorant of, because, in 1712, Lewis XIV. had made a grant of the Mississippi to one of his ministers, Mr. Crozat; and in the deed itself, it was expressly declared, that the intention of making a settlement in that country, was to establish, by means of the great lakes of Canada, an inland communication between the mouth of the river Mississippi, and the river St. Lawrence; which shews the double dealing of the French court; for at the very instant they were agreeing to acknowledge and confirm all the British rights and possessions

Ff 2

in

in America, they were forming a design to encroach upon our most important rights, and to render all our possessions in that part of the world precarious, as will appear from the date of this grant, compared with the date of the cessation of arms between France and us, the latter bearing date August 19, 1712, and the former bearing date the 14th of September following.

However, by the death of Lewis XIV. and the contest about the regency that afterwards ensued, the carrying of this design into execution was suspended, until after their getting this nation engaged in the triple alliance before-mentioned. Then, indeed, they resolved to go on with it in good earnest: In the very same year, that is to say, in the year 1717, a Mississippi company was established: To this company Mr. Crozat was obliged to transfer his grant; a colony was that year, or the next, sent out at a great expence; and the town of New Orleans, upon the east side of the river Mississippi, was planned out, and began to be erected. From that time they have been carrying on this settlement, and this design, with incessant vigour, and at a very great publick expence, but by degrees, and with caution, lest they should give the alarm to the people of this kingdom, by whom, they knew, that our ministers must sometimes be directed, even contrary to their own inclinations.

The easiest and shortest way for establishing the designed inland communication between the rivers Mississippi and St. Lawrence, was by the river Ohio, as it is one of the most navigable rivers in North-America, and as the head branches of it pass very near the lake Erie; but as almost the whole country, through which this river holds its course, was possessed by the Five Nations, called by the French Iroquois, or by the Cherokees, both of whom were friends to the English, the French durst not, at first, think of taking that route; therefore they resolved to go by the way of the river Illinois, from one of the heads of which, there is but a short land carriage to a river which runs into the great lake Michigan*. But even for the safety of passengers, by this route, it was necessary to have a fort at the great cataract of Niagara. This was a difficulty not easily got over, as the country round that cataract was possessed by the Iroquois, who, they were sure, would never consent to their erecting a fort in their country, and to compel them to submit, would be a direct violation of

the said 15th article of the treaty of Utrecht, which our ministers could not avoid resenting, if it was in their power.

As to the breach of a solemn treaty, it is what a French minister never boggles at, when he thinks he can do it with impunity; therefore the French court resolved to take an opportunity to erect a fort at this cataract, at a time when our ministers were so much involved in our European politics, as not to have leisure to attend to our American. This opportunity they thought they had got in 1720, or 1721, and accordingly they then sent and erected a small fort at Niagara; but before they could compleat it, the Iroquois, of their own head, came and attacked them, drove away their party, and demolished their fort. Again, in 1725, another opportunity offered, which the French resolved to embrace, and to make a better use of it than they had done of the former. For this purpose they began with cajoling the Indians, and prevailed with many of them not to oppose them; at the same time they sent such a strong party upon this service, as the refractory Indians durst not encounter, and by these means they got such a strong fort erected, and so well provided with artillery, that the Indians of themselves alone, could never think of reducing it, and our ministers would never empower any of our governors in America to assist them.

The French finding that our ministers bore, with a philosophick patience, this encroachment upon the British rights in America, and this open violation of the 15th article of the treaty of Utrecht, they thought they might proceed a little further; therefore, their governor of Canada, in 1726, sent and made a settlement upon the east side of the head of Lake Corlaer, by them called Lake Champlain; but this being then within the territory of our colony of Massachusetts Bay, in New-England†, they, without any order from hence, sent them a message, threatening an immediate attack, if they did not presently quit that place. Upon this, they at that time thought fit to retire; and it is probable that the French governor sent advice of this to his court, and desired new instructions. As the pacifick disposition and politics of our ministers were well known to the French court, they sent orders to their Canada governor, not only to make a settlement, but to build a fort at the head of the said lake, but to build it on the west side, which they chose to do, as the west side was not within

* See the Map in Lond. Mag. for 1755, p. 432.

may not then divided from it.

† N. B. New Hampshire

within the province of Massachusetts Bay, consequently they could expect no opposition from that province, and they hoped that our province of New-York, within whose territory it was, would not venture to make any hostile opposition, without assistance, as well as express orders from hence, which the French ministers knew how to prevent. Accordingly, in the year 1730, or 1731, the French made their settlement at Crown-Point, and built their fort, called Fort-Frederick, which they have since made one of the strongest forts in America. Against this fort, as well as they had done against the French fort at Niagara, the Iroquois loudly exclaimed, and it is probable, their complaints were, by the people of New-York, laid before our ministers here, but without any effect; for we never gave the French any disturbance in this, or any other of their incroachments, before the beginning of the late war, though their attack upon the emperor and empire, in 1734, furnished us with an excellent opportunity for so doing, and really laid us under an obligation to do so.

Whilst the French were thus incroaching upon us at Mississipi, Niagara, and Crown-Point, they did not forget Nova-Scotia, where we had never been at the pains to plant a colony of our own people, or to establish a civil government. It is true we kept a regiment at Annapolis and Canso, but the colonel, and most of the officers, were always absent; and it is probable, that most of the private men lodged in the pockets of the colonel and his under officers. It is likewise true, that we obliged the French inhabitants who had submitted to our government, to take the oaths to his present majesty, soon after his accession, but we allowed them to continue under magistrates of their own choosing, who, perhaps, were privately appointed, or at least recommended by the French governor of Cape-Breton, with whom they kept a much closer correspondence than they did with our governor; for with him they kept so little correspondence, that they called themselves, and were called even by the people of our garrison, the neutral French; the consequence of which was, that as soon as the war broke out between France and us, they took every opportunity to shew that they were true and loyal Frenchmen.

Thus it appears, that, from the year 1711, to the beginning of the last war, the increase of the French power and dominions in America has been owing to

the neglect of our ministers, and to their not attending so closely as they ought to have done, to the preservation of the British rights, or the security of the British possessions, in America. But we must not suppose, that this neglect, or non-attention of our ministers, was intirely voluntary: They were forced to it by the regard which our ministers, both in queen Anne's time and ever since, were obliged to shew to our continental connections in Europe; with this only difference, that during the last three years of queen Anne, the gentlemen in the opposition were the great patrons of, and the sanguine advocates for these continental connections, and by them our then ministers were forced to shew such a regard to these connections, as obliged them to neglect our American affairs, perhaps more than they would otherwise have done: Whereas, ever since that time, our ministers have found themselves obliged to be the patrons of our continental connections in Europe, and the gentlemen in the opposition have always, whilst they continued so, harangued against these connections, perhaps, upon some occasions, more warmly than they ought to have done.

I now come to the last war, in which I know it has been said, that we might have had an opportunity to have drove the French from every incroachment they had made upon us in America, and to have obliged them to acknowledge and confirm, in the fullest and most explicit manner, all the British rights in that part of the world, by an honourable, a safe, and a real definitive treaty of peace. But I hope, that even the gentlemen who have said so, will acknowledge, that the liberties of Europe, and consequently the independency of this nation, would have been in the utmost danger, had the French been able to reduce the power of the house of Austria, and to regulate the affairs of the German empire, in such a manner, as to render every prince thereof dependent upon them for the preservation of the territories he possessed, which was plainly their intention when they first invaded the empire, after the death of the emperor Charles VI. If then the liberties of Europe depended upon defeating this French intention, we were obliged, for our own safety, to co-operate, and consequently to join in the war then carrying on upon the continent of Europe.

Whether that war was carried on in the most proper manner, or whether we might not have got some other powers to have borne a greater share of the ex-

pence

pence than they did, it is not now my business to enquire; but this I will say, that it cost this nation such a prodigious annual expence, that it was not in our power to raise an additional annual sum, sufficient for carrying on a vigorous war upon the continent of America; and after the seat of war was brought into Flanders, the French met yearly with such success, that it was still less possible for us to push the war in America. Nay, the fate of the subscription, taken in by authority of parliament, before the end of the year 1747, convinced us, that it would be no longer in our power to carry on the war upon the continent of Europe, at the expence we had done; and we could not but foresee, that without our continuing to be at the same expence, it would be impossible for our allies to carry on the war with any hopes of success.

As the fate of this subscription had a great influence upon the negotiations for a peace, soon after begun at Aix-la-Chapelle; as I shall presently shew how our ministers were obliged to agree to the treaty of peace then concluded; and as I shall next shew how that treaty, and the consequential insolence of the French court, was the ultimate cause of the present war, I think it necessary to give a short history of that subscription, and an account of what I take to have been the chief cause of its unlucky fate, as follows:

On the 12th of November, the new parliament met at Westminster, and on the 5th of December the house of commons agreed to the following resolution of their committee of ways and means, viz.

“That towards raising the supply granted to his majesty, the sum of 6,300,000*l.* be raised by transferrable annuities, after the rate of 4*l.* per cent. per annum; and that an additional capital of 10*l.* be added to every 100*l.* advanced, the said additional capital to be by way of lottery, consisting of tickets of the value of 10*l.* each, the blanks and prizes to bear an interest of 4*l.* per cent. per annum; the interest of the said annuities and lottery to commence from Michaelmas, 1748: That every subscriber shall, on or before the 12th of December instant, make a deposit of 10*l.* per cent. with the cashiers of the Bank of England; and every subscriber paying in the whole, or any part of his money, at or before the time, or respective times, that shall be appointed for the payment thereof, such subscriber shall be allowed interest, after the rate of 5*l.* per cent. per annum, to be computed from the day on which

such actual payment shall be made, to Michaelmas next; and that the said deposit, and all other sums paid to the cashiers of the Bank, in virtue of this resolution, shall by them be paid into the receipt of his majesty's 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.”

[To be continued in our next.]

Dr. Hillary, in his Observations on the Changes of the Air, and the concomitant epidemical Diseases, in the Island of Barbadoes, gives us, in a Note, the following extraordinary Relation.

“ON the 1st of November, 1755, which was three days before the new moon, a very extraordinary phenomenon happened at Bridge-town, in Barbadoes. At 20 minutes after two o'clock, afternoon, above an hour after it was high-water there, the sea suddenly flowed, and rose more than two feet higher than it does in the highest spring tides, and in three minutes time it ebbed so as to be as much lower than the usual lowest ebb; and then it flowed again as high as it did before: And thus it continued to ebb and flow to this uncommon height, and to fall to that unusual lowness, every five minutes, so as to leave the sides of the channel dry to a considerable distance; and the times between its ebbing and flowing decreased, so as to be a little longer, and the water to rise a little less each time, almost in an arithmetical progression, after the first four or five times, till near seven o'clock in the evening, when I returned out of the country, and had this account of it from several gentlemen who carefully observed it: And it then continued ebbing and flowing, though it did not then rise above one foot higher, and fall one foot lower, than its usual ebbing and flowing in the common tides, and it was then about twenty minutes between each time of flowing; and so it continued gradually to abate in each oscillation, till after nine o'clock in the evening, when the return of the usual tide put an end to this extraordinary motion of the sea. This day was remarkably serene, warm, and dry; we had little wind, and that from the east; the face of the sea was calm and smooth before it came, and the ships in the bay were not moved by it; but the small craft in the channel over the bar, were driven too and fro with great violence, and some of them up against the bridge: And the water flowed in

in and out of the harbour with such a force, that it tore up the black mud in the bottom of the channel, so that it sent forth a great stench; and caused the fishes to float on its surface, and drove many of them on to the dry land, at a considerable distance, where they were taken up by the negroes. Many people were witnesses of this uncommon phenomenon, which could not be accounted for, from the known cause of the tides, nor from any other natural cause, unless we supposed that an earthquake was at some distance in the sea, as I then said: Though no motion of the earth was perceived here by any person on the land, or in the ships in the bay; neither was any noise heard, either from the earth, or in the air.

But two months after this, we received an account of a most dreadful earthquake, which happened on the same day, at Lisbon in Portugal, and destroyed the greatest part of that populous, rich city.

We are told, that the first shock of the earthquake there, happened at three quarters of an hour after nine o'clock, and the second shock, which was much greater, and agitated the river and the sea much more violently there was at twenty minutes after ten o'clock before noon: And the sea at Barbadoes was agitated as above; first at twenty minutes after two o'clock in the afternoon. The distance between Lisbon and Bridgetown, is near 3400 English miles, and the difference of time is near three hours and a half, which makes seven hours and a half; and if the sea was moved at Barbadoes by that earthquake at Lisbon, as it is most probable that it was, then the vibrating motion was communicated through so soft a medium as the body of water is, 3400 miles in seven hours and a half's time, which is at the rate of $45\frac{1}{2}$ miles each hour, or seven miles and a half in each minute; which is a very swift motion to be communicated by percussion, through so soft a medium as water is."

The Author of Conjectures on original Composition, after some preceding Criticisms and Encomiums on the good Mr. Addison, gives the following Character of him and his Writings, and Instance of his Piety in his last Moments.

"ADDISON wrote little in verse, much in sweet, elegant, Virgilian prose; so let me call it, since Longinus calls Herodotus most Homeric, and Thucydides is said to have formed his style on Pindar. Addison's compositions are built with the finest materials, in the taste of the an-

tients, and (to speak his own language) on truly classic ground: And though they are the delight of the present age, yet am I persuaded that they will receive more justice from posterity. I never read him, but I am struck with such a disheartening idea of perfection, that I drop my pen. And, indeed, far superior writers should forget his compositions, if they would be greatly pleased with their own.

But you say, that you know his value already—You know, indeed, the value of his writings, and close with the world in thinking them immortal; but, I believe, you know not, that his name would have deserved immortality, though he had never written; and that, by a better title than the pen can give: You know too, that his life was amiable; but, perhaps, you are still to learn, that his death was triumphant: That is a glory granted to a very few: And the paternal hand of Providence, which, sometimes, snatches home its beloved children in a moment, must convince us, that it is a glory of no great consequence to the dying individual; that, when it is granted, it is granted chiefly for the sake of the surviving world, which may profit by his pious example, to whom is indulged the strength, and opportunity to make his virtue shine out brightest at the point of death: And, here, permit me to take notice, that the world will, probably, profit more by a pious example of lay-extraction, than by one born of the church; the latter being, usually taxed with an abatement of influence by the bulk of mankind: Therefore, to smother a bright example of this superior good influence, may be reputed a sort of murder injurious to the living, and unjust to the dead.

Such an example have we in Addison; which, though hitherto suppressed, yet, when once known, is insuppressible, of a nature too rare, too striking to be forgotten. For, after a long, and manly, but vain struggle with his distemper, he dismissed his physicians, and with them all hopes of life: But with his hopes of life he dismissed not his concern for the living, but sent for a youth nearly related, and finely accomplished, but not above being the better for good impressions from a dying friend: He came; but life now glimmering in the socket, the dying friend was silent: After a decent, and proper pause, the youth said, "Dear Sir! you sent for me: I believe, and I hope, that you have some commands; I shall hold them most sacred." May distant ages not only hear, but feel, the

the reply! Forcibly grasping the youth's hand, he softly said, "See in what peace a christian can die." He spoke with difficulty, and soon expired. Through grace Divine, how great is man? Through Divine Mercy, how stingless death? Who would not thus expire?

What an inestimable legacy were those few dying words to the youth beloved? What a glorious supplement to his own valuable fragment on the truth of Christianity? What a full demonstration, that his fancy could not feign beyond what his virtue could reach? For when he would strike us most strongly with the grandeur of Roman magnanimity, his dying hero is ennobled with this sublime sentiment,

While yet I live, let me not live in vain.

CATO.

Translation of a Letter from the King of Prussia, to his Ministers at foreign Courts, April 28, 1759. (See p. 279.)

"IT is known to all Europe, that I have provided for all the officers who are my prisoners of war, as well Swedes, as French and Austrians, and lately for the Russians, the best accommodation, and every convenience; having, for that end, permitted them to pass the time of their captivity in my capital. Nevertheless, as some of them have grossly abused the liberty allowed them, by keeping up illicit correspondences, and by other practices, with which I could not avoid being offended, I have been obliged to cause all of them to be removed to the town of Spandau, which must not be confounded with the fortress of that name, from which it is entirely separate, and where they will enjoy the same ease as at Berlin, but will be more narrowly observed. This is a resolution no body can blame. I am sufficiently authorized in it by the law of nations, and by the example of the powers who are leagued against me; the court of Vienna having never suffered any of my officers, that have fallen into their hands, to go to Vienna, and the court of Russia having sent some of them even to Casan. However, as my enemies let slip no opportunity of blackening my most innocent proceedings, I have thought proper to acquaint you with my reasons for making this alteration with regard to the officers who are my prisoners, &c."

Answer of Major-General Amherst to the Speaker of the House of Commons, who had transmitted their Thanks, for his Services.*

S I R, New-York, April 16, 1759.

"I HAD the favour of receiving your very obliging letter of the 6th of December, enclosing a resolution of the house

of commons came to that day, in a packet from Mr. Wood, on the 3d of April.—It is with the deepest sense of gratitude I receive that highest mark of honour, the thanks of the house; and I hope my future conduct in the service of my country will best acknowledge it, and render me more deserving of so very great an honour.—I must beg leave to return you, Sir, my most sincere thanks, for the gracious manner in which you have been pleased to signify to me the resolution of the house. I am, with the utmost respect, S I R,

Your most humble,

And most obedient servant,

JEFFERY AMHERST.

A Description of MERIONETHSHIRE, with a correct MAP thereof.

MERIONETHSHIRE, in North Wales, called by the inhabitants of Wales Sir Veirynydd, and by the Romans Mervinia, is more mountainous than any of the Welch counties, rocky, rough, steril, bearing very small crops of corn; yet is well watered, grazes good flocks of sheep, and herds of cattle, from which, and the manufacture of wrought cottons, the inhabitants reap their chief support. It is but thinly inhabited. It has plenty of fowl and fish, and herrings are taken, in great plenty, upon its coasts. It is bounded on the east by Montgomeryshire; on the south by the river Dyfi, which separates it from Cardiganshire; on the west by the Irish sea; and on the north by Carnarvonshire and Denbighshire. It is about 36 miles in length from S. to N. E. its breadth from E. to W. is about 23 miles, and it is 108 miles in circumference. It contains about 500,000 acres, 2590 houses; and has four market towns, and 37 parishes. It sends one member to parliament, who, in the present parliament, is William Vaughan, Esq;

The towns are, 1. Harleigh, seated on a rock, on the sea shore, governed by a mayor, with a market weekly, on Saturday. It has few inhabitants, and the houses are but meanly built. It is distant from London, 161 computed, and 193 measured miles.—2. Bala, though a poor town, enjoys many immunities, and is governed by bailiffs. Its market is weekly, on Saturday. It is distant from London 145 computed, and 184 measured miles.—3. Dalgelly, seated in a vale, on the Avon, which has a small market weekly, on Thursday; the mountains round it, near three miles high, are called its walls. It is distant from London 149 computed, and 187 measured miles.—4. Dinafmouthye, whose market is weekly, on Friday; 142 computed, and 176 measured miles from London.

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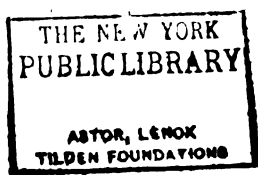
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The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Dec. 1, 1757, with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p. 182.

FEBRUARY 10, there was presented to the house, and read, a petition signed by Thomas Smith, Robert Turlington, and William Sherratt, owners of the Antigallican private ship of war, on behalf of themselves, the proprietors, captain, officers and crew of the said ship, and their lawful prize, a French ship from China; setting forth, that the petitioners, and others, did, at a great expence, fit out the Antigallican private ship of war, of which William Foster was commander; that the said capt. Foster having taken a very rich prize, called the Penthièvre, carried it into the Bay of Cadiz, and that it was soon after legally condemned at Gibraltar; notwithstanding which, the petitioners alledged, the said prize was unjustly taken from the captors in the said Bay of Cadiz, and delivered up to the French; and complaining of the hardships and damages which they had sustained thereby; and therefore praying that the petitioners might receive such redress and satisfaction, as the house should in their great wisdom and justice think proper, for the great loss and damages the petitioners had sustained; and that they might be relieved in such manner as the house should think requisite.

This petition was accompanied with a printed case, which had been delivered to the members; but it is too long to be inserted here. However, I shall from thence give the history of the capture and condemnation of the prize, as it may be deemed authentick, and is as follows:

“That capt. Foster, on Dec. 26, 1756, was cruising with his ship the Antigallican off the coast of Galicia in Spain, when he met with the above mentioned ship called the Penthièvre, commanded by Etoupan Villeneuve, homeward bound from China, but lost from the Island of Saint Mary, near the coast of Madagascar, directly to Port L'Orient in France.

That it was about day break when the Antigallican discovered the Penthièvre, which was then seven leagues distant from the coast of Spain, and about four leagues distant from the Antigallican, which was also more than seven leagues distant from any part of the Spanish coast.

That when the French on board the Penthièvre discovered the Antigallican, May, 1759.

they bore down upon her, with the wind in their favour, which was then about south south-east, and blew from the land. That the Penthièvre, about twelve at noon, was three British leagues from the nearest land, and four leagues and a half from the light-house of Corunna, when she fired a gun to bring the Antigallican too, which was then sailing under Spanish colours, about three leagues and a half from the nearest shore, when the Penthièvre thus first began the hostility.

That the Antigallican then hoisted British colours; upon which the Penthièvre immediately fired a whole broadside, and half another, before the Antigallican fired a gun, or made any sign of hostility. That several of his majesty's subjects were killed and wounded by the fire from the Penthièvre, which was then returned by the Antigallican; and a close engagement continued between both ships, as they went right before the wind, with all the sail they could make from the land, for about three hours, when the Penthièvre struck to the Antigallican.

That the Antigallican was about five leagues and half distant from the light-house at Corunna, when the Penthièvre struck, which was then about a mile farther off land than the Antigallican.

That the Penthièvre was thus fairly and lawfully taken by the Antigallican; and so far out of the jurisdiction of his Catholic majesty, that none of the people on board either of the ships, could perceive any forts, castles, or batteries; nor could they discern any colours flying in any place on shore, from whence no gun was fired at the ships, and no kind of intimation given that the neutrality of the port was invaded.

That the French officers and mariners declared, freely and openly, “that they bore down upon the Antigallican, with a resolution to take her, as they imagined she was an English ship, and made no doubt that she would fall a very easy prize, because she was so much inferior in fire and burthen to the Penthièvre: And they all, freely and voluntarily acknowledged, that their ship was fairly taken, and they were lawful prisoners of war: Nor did they imagine that the legality of the prize would ever be opposed, or contested; or

that the neutrality of the Spanish crown was at all offended by this engagement." All which has been fully proved by incontestible evidence; tho' the owners have been unjustly deprived of their lawful prize, thro' the force of *perjury*, and a *denial of justice* from the court of Spain.

That the French officers and mariners were treated with the greatest humanity and civility, from the time they were taken prisoners, to the time they were restored to their liberty at Cadiz, where capt. Foster arrived with the Antigallican and her prize, the *Penthievre*, on January 24 following, when he delivered his prisoners to the French consul, who returned him thanks for the care he had taken of them, and gave him a receipt for them as prisoners of war.

That the French officers and mariners also paid a publick testimony of their gratitude for the humanity and generosity that had been shewn them by the captors: For they openly declared to the Spaniards, in the presence of the French consul, that no prisoners were ever used better; and that the *Penthievre* was fairly and lawfully made a prize by the Antigallican.

That captain Foster, his officers, and crew, were certain of the legality of their prize, which made them proceed to the port of Cadiz, where they naturally expected to find the same protection that is due to his majesty's subjects from all those powers which are in amity with his majesty. The French officers and mariners made no kind of complaint against the legality of the capture, which proved of very great value: But their first lieutenant, supercargo, pilot, boatwain, and three of their mariners, voluntarily deposited, before the British consul of Cadiz, that she was a fair and legal prize; which all the prisoners were also ready and willing to do, if the consul had thought it necessary.

That all those witnesses wrote down, or dictated, their own depositions themselves, in the French language, which they freely and voluntarily signed, without any manner of compulsion, as appears by the affidavits of the vice consul of Cadiz, and several others.

That, upon their evidence, the *Penthievre* was condemned by the judge-furrogate of his majesty's vice-admiralty court at Gibraltar, on Feb. 28, without any opposition from the French, tho' the usual publick notice of 25 days, given on such occasions, was duly observed; and tho' the place of condemnation was not above fifteen leagues distant from Cadiz."

This is the history as set forth in the case, and the rest contains a long detail of the partiality and injustice of the Spanish court and judges; but in the present critical conjuncture, it was not, it seems, thought proper to inquire into this ticklish affair, and therefore tho' the petition was allowed to be brought up, and read, it was not so much as ordered to lie upon the table.

February 11, there was presented to the house, and read, a petition of Robert Hunter Morris, Esq; alledging, that no salt was then made in the British colonies in North-America, but that the said colonies depended upon a precarious supply, from foreigners, of that commodity; and that the petitioner, from a personal knowledge of the situation and circumstances of many parts of North America, from an enquiry into the causes of the miscarriages of former attempts, and from many years enquiry and observation into, and an acquaintance with the manner of making salt, as practised in several parts of Europe, was well convinced, that good marine salt might be made in his majesty's colonies in North-America, in quantities sufficient for their own use and consumption, and at a moderate price; and further alledging, that the carrying from hence, proper men and materials, and the erecting necessary works for the making of salt, would be attended with a very large expence and great hazard, but that the petitioner was willing to undertake the same, at his own risk and charge, provided he could be secured in the enjoyment of the profits which might arise therefrom (in case it succeeded) for such a term of years as might seem to the house, a proper and adequate compensation for so great an undertaking; and that the petitioner conceived, no loss or inconvenience could possibly attend the giving such an encouragement, as every method, by which the colonies were then supplied, would be left open, and that the encouragement proposed could only arise from the success of the undertaking; but that, if by this means they were brought to supply themselves with salt of their own making, it would render many considerable branches of trade more certain and beneficial; and therefore praying the house to take the premises into their consideration, and to grant the petitioner such assistance therein, as to them should seem proper.

This petition was then ordered to lie upon the table; and, on March 2, it was again read, and referred to a committee to examine the matter thereof; and to re-

port the same, with their opinion to the house. But I do not find that they ever made any report; for which I can suggest to myself no sufficient reason but that of other gentlemen's offering to engage to set up the same manufacture in our plantations, without any parliamentary assistance; for if no such offer was made, I can see no publick prejudice that could have arisen from granting this petitioner an exclusive privilege for 14 years, to carry on this manufacture in the plantations, provided he should have it set up, and effectually carried on, within two or three years from the date of his patent or charter. A man who, at his own risk and charge, first sets up and establishes in any country a new manufacture of any kind, deserves such a privilege as much as those who discover any new and useful invention; and as he did not propose to confine the inhabitants of the plantations to the making use of his salt, or to prevent their taking every method then or formerly practised by them, for furnishing themselves with salt, no one could complain of his having, for a few years, a power to prevent any man's taking advantage of his ingenuity, trouble, and expence, as the first introduction of any manufacture always requires more ingenuity, trouble, and expence, than is required for carrying it on after it has once been introduced.

But if a favourable report had been made, and a bill ordered to be brought in, it is highly probable that the passing of the bill would have been opposed by the proprietors of our salt-works in Great-Britain, who would of course have made use of this popular argument, that it was an encouraging of the people in our plantations to interfere with the trade and manufactures of their mother-country. This, it is true, would have been a popular argument; but it must be allowed, that it would have been a self interested argument, and when it is made use of with regard to the necessities, or even the conveniences of life, it is a most oppressive argument. I much doubt whether the argument be in any case consistent with the true interest of the British dominions in general. Monopolies are generally allowed to be of pernicious consequence to trade; but a monopoly may be granted to a country, a province, or to any particular part of our dominions, as well as to a private man. We may, for example, enact that no wheat shall be produced, or that no woollen manufactures shall be made, but in such a particular

part of our dominions; and within our own dominions we may render such a monopoly effectual by severe laws and a rigorous execution; but we cannot render it effectual in foreign countries. What then will be the consequence? That part of our own dominions which has got the monopoly, will, by the increase of money, the increase of rents, and the increase of the rate of wages, at last come to sell their wheat, or their woollen manufactures, so dear, that none of them can be sold at a foreign market, if any wheat or woollen manufactures, or any thing that may supply their place, can be had from any other country. If at the time of our establishing such a monopoly there should be no wheat, or no woollen manufactures, produced in any foreign country, the high price they must at last pay for what they have from us, will not only incite but enable some of them to improve their agriculture or manufactures, and as soon as to strangers can have these commodities at a less price from any other country, they will have none of them from us.

Thus we may see, that even this favourite point of not allowing our ultramarine dominions to interfere in any thing with the trade or manufactures of Great-Britain, is a point of so delicate a nature that we must take care not to push it too far, or too long. By to doing we may at last put an end to our being able to export any thing of our own produce or manufacture to any foreign country whatsoever; and as we have no mines of gold or silver, if we had no such export trade, our own luxuries would soon drain us of every ounce of gold or silver we have now amongst us; which would soon put an end both to our agriculture and manufactures, as some rough foreign materials are necessary for both, and these we could not have from foreigners, unless we could give them gold or silver, or some of our produce or manufacture at a moderate price, in return. I am therefore apt to doubt, whether it would not be a wiser maxim, and more conducive both to the increase and preservation of our trade, to give full liberty to every part of our own dominions, to produce, manufacture, and export, whatever they thought fit; because it would establish a constant and perpetual rivalry among them, which would keep the price of every thing we could produce or manufacture so low, that none of our neighbouring nations could rival us at any foreign market; and few of them would incline or be able to produce or manufacture, even for their home consumption,

consumption; any large quantities of what they could have at so cheap a rate from some one or other part of the British dominions. And as Great Britain will, I hope, always be the seat of our government, it will consequently be always the ocean of British riches, to which every British stream of riches, however distant, will bend its course, and in which it will at last be swallowed up, excepting only those exhalations from it, which are necessary for contributing towards the preservation of its perennial course.

February 15, it was ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill for regulating the manner of licensing alehouses in cities, and towns corporate, within that part of Great Britain, called England; and that Sir Willoughby Aston, Sir John Philipps, the lord register of Scotland, Mr. Hewett, Mr. Nicholson Calvert, and Mr. alderman Beckett, should prepare and bring in the same; to whom Mr. Barrow was next day added. And accordingly the bill was the same day presented to the house by Sir Willoughby Aston, read a first time, and a motion made for its being read a second time; but upon the question's being put, it passed in the negative.

What was the reason for rejecting this bill upon the very first reading, so that the affair can hardly be said to have come the length of a bill, I shall not pretend to say; but it was generally said, that if it had been a bill for restraining the licensing of above such a certain number of alehouses, in any town or country parish, in proportion to the number of inhabitants in each respectively, it would have been a more useful, and a more necessary bill; for the infinite number of alehouses we now have spread over every part of the kingdom, contribute exceedingly towards increasing the idleness and extravagance of the labouring part of the people, and towards the bringing great numbers of their families into the most deplorable distress. It is, perhaps, the principal cause why so many of our poor are ready to throw their legitimate children into the Foundling-Hospital, which renders it so much more difficult in this kingdom to establish and support such an hospital, than it is in any other. But as this infinite number of alehouses likewise contributes to increase that branch of our public revenue called the excise, a great part of which is appropriated to the payment of our national debt, and not a small part to that sacred revenue called the civil list, it is not probable that such a bill will

ever be agreed to, unless some notable publick misfortune should oblige us to alter that plan of politicks which we have been pursuing for many years past.

February 20, it was moved, that an act made in the 6th year of the reign of a king William and queen Mary, entitled, *An Act for the frequent meeting and calling of Parliaments*, might be read; and the same being read accordingly, it was next moved, that an act made in the first year of the reign of his late majesty king George the First, entitled, *An Act for enlarging the Time of Continuance of Parliaments appointed by the Act last mentioned*, might be read; which was accordingly read, and then it was moved, that leave be given to bring in a bill for shortening the term and duration of future parliaments.

Upon this motion a long debate ensued, but the question being at last put, it was carried in the negative, to the surprize of many, who imagined that the preservation of our constitution at home was now to be attended to, as well as the preservation of our rights and possessions in America. Consequently, the rejecting of this motion occasioned many conflicts without doors; and it now so plainly appears, that bribery and corruption at elections must always be the necessary consequence of septennial parliaments, that the only argument of any weight, made use of by those who endeavoured to justify the rejecting of this motion, was, that whilst we are engaged in such a dangerous and expensive war, it was not a proper time to think of introducing such an alteration in our form of government.

But whatever may be in this argument, it must be granted, that if bribery and corruption at elections be not put an end to, it must soon put an end to our constitution, and establish in this nation the very worst sort of government that was ever in any country established; for gentlemen will soon find out, if they have not found it out already, that it can signify nothing to stand candidate for members of parliament in opposition to the ministers for the time being; because tho' a few of them, by their popularity, their hospitality, and their great expence at the elections, may get themselves chosen, yet the ministers, by bribery and corruption, will always procure a majority of their friends to be elected, or at least returned, for the next ensuing parliament; so that no man who sets up upon a truly patriot scheme, can thereby propose to do his country any real service. And when this

comes to be the general opinion, no man who is governed by nothing but a sincere love for his country, will ever think of standing a candidate at any election: On the contrary, such men will always avoid being chosen, that they may not expose themselves to the resentment of the court, without being thereby able to serve the country. Contested elections may sometimes happen, but it will never be about who shall serve, but about who shall sell their country. Consequently it is evident, that bribery and corruption at elections must at last bring bribery and corruption into parliament.

Can we expect that a corrupt parliament will ever refuse to grant the crown what number of standing forces, or what publick revenue, the ministers for the time being may please to insist on. Thus we shall at last be brought under that very form of government which was established at Rome under their first emperors, that is to say, an absolute monarchy supported by a corrupt parliament, and a mercenary army; and the history of the Roman empire, from its first establishment to its utter extinction, must convince us, that it is the very worst form of government that was ever invented; for from thence we may learn, that such a monarch may sacrifice the publick interest to his private passions more openly, and may commit more whimsical cruelties, under the form of law, than any arbitrary monarch dare venture upon; and that such a parliament will always be more seditious under a good prince, than under a wicked and tyrannical one; because the former will disdain to sacrifice the publick service solely to parliamentary merit, or to squander the publick money in bribing the electors or the members, both which the latter will always do without measure or reserve.

Such a form of government must necessarily be the most oppressive upon the poor, the most inconsistent with trade and commerce, and of the most pernicious consequence to the religion, morals, and courage of the people. I say first, that such a form of government must be the most oppressive upon the poor, because taxes must be imposed for the support of the government, and as the rich must always have a great influence in parliament, they will, in the methods of taxation, take as much care as they can of themselves. Therefore, they will chuse to supply the publick revenue by taxes upon the necessities and conveniences of life; because to every such tax a poor man, who

lives comfortably by his labour, pays as much as the richest man in the kingdom: And such taxes the ministers of the crown will always be most fond of, because of the multitude of officers that must be employed in the collection.

In the next place I say, that such a form of government must be the most inconsistent with trade and commerce, which must be evident from what I have just mentioned; for taxes upon the necessities and conveniences of life must raise the price of labour: This must raise the price of every sort of manufacture; and this must diminish, if not totally prevent, their sale at any foreign market.

And lastly, I say, that such a form of government must be of the most pernicious consequence to the religion, morals, and courage of the people; for as to the religion and morals of the people, it is evident, that the more profligate the people generally are, as to every principle of religion, morality, or politicks, bribery and corruption will, both in parliament and at elections, have the greater and the more certain effect. In such a form of government therefore, the governing powers will take every method they can contrive, for subduing and rooting out of the human mind every passion, every affection, but the desire of sensual pleasure, and the infallible consequence thereof, a boundless love of money. In all assemblies, the members will harrangue and vote, not for the sake of gaining esteem, or of serving their country, but for the sake of raising their price: In the church, the clergy will study and preach, not for the sake of religion, but of getting a better benefice: At the bar, the lawyers will plead, not for the sake of justice, but for the sake of increasing the number or the value of their fees; and in the wars, either by land or sea, their soldiers will fight, not for the sake of glory, or the honour of their country, but for the sake of plunder or prizes. Thus the love of money will become the sole governing principle among the people; and whilst the government can by taxes, or otherwise, get money enough to answer this popular passion of its own creating, it will continue absolute and undisturbed; but the moment it ceases to be able to do so, faction will ensue in their assemblies, and mutiny in their fleets and armies.

Then as to the courage of the people, in such a form of government, it is certain, that the governing powers will take every possible method to render the people in general cowardly, undisciplined, and

unarmed; because the more they are so, the more easily they may be overawed by a mercenary standing army, the more impossible it will be for any great and ancient family to defend themselves against the most unjust, the most cruel oppression, by an insurrection of the people in their favour. Even as to those of the standing army, courage, as well as every other sort of virtuous merit, will be neglected, or at least not duly rewarded; because all publick rewards will, and indeed must, be applied, by the governing powers, towards gaining and securing those who are rich enough to be assisting to the government, in bribing and corrupting the people at elections, and vile enough always to vote in parliament as directed by the ministers for the time being.

Upon every one of these three heads I could have added a number of other arguments, in confirmation of what I have said; but *frustra fit per plura, quod fieri potest per pauciora*. What I have said will, I think, be sufficient for convincing every unbiassed reader, that an absolute monarchy supported by a corrupt parliament, and a mercenary standing army, is the very worst sort of government that ever was invented. Thank God! we are as yet far from having any such government established amongst us; but if no new regulations be made for putting a stop to that bribery and corruption which is now so notorious at our elections, and preventing gentlemen's being put to such a monstrous expence in obtaining a seat in parliament, as they are now generally put to, I am afraid, that corruption will at last get into the parliament itself; and should it ever begin to prevail in that sacred place, we shall then be in great danger of having this very worst sort of government established. At first it will make its appearance under many allurements, as it did at Rome in the reign of Augustus Cæsar; and parasites of power will every where boast of the present security of our happy constitution. Neither the consent, nor the approbation of parliament, will ever be desired to any very unpopular or oppressive measures; nor can indeed ever be asked by a good and a wise sovereign. But as soon as a weak and wicked prince gets possession of the throne, the Gorgon's head will then begin to appear, and will petrify every one that shall dare to look upon it with a piercing eye. The parliament will then not only approve of every measure proposed by the prince, but condemn every one accused by his order; and as the Romans

saw Pallas, their emperor's slave, this nation may see a royal lackey triumph over the best families in the kingdom, and without any other merit exalted to the rank of nobility by an address from both houses of parliament, as Pallas was to the Prætorian rank by a decree of the Roman senate.

To conclude, whether the present be a proper time or no, for introducing such a regulation, as was by the above motion proposed, I shall not pretend to determine; but it seems to be certain that we ought to take the first proper opportunity for establishing such regulations as will be effectual, for enabling gentlemen of character to come into parliament, without any other expence than that hospitable manner of living at their seats in the country, for which our ancestors were so deservedly renowned*.

[To be continued in our next.]

Account of the BRITISH COLONIES in the ISLANDS of AMERICA, commonly called the West-Indies, continued from p. 191.

ALTHO' no inquiry was ever made into the conduct of this expedition, or into the causes that prevented the attack of Petit Guavas, yet in the year 1697 it was made manifestly appear, that they might have attacked and carried the place, even after the Spaniards had left them. In that year admiral Nevil was sent to the West-Indies with a strong squadron of English and Dutch men of war, upon that famous and ill concerted expedition, to intercept the French squadron commanded by Mr. Pointis, in which he was disappointed by the ridiculous conduct of our people here at home. Whilst he was in those seas, and after Pointis had escaped from him, that is to say, on June 22, he received a letter from Sir William Beeston, governor of Jamaica, signifying what great advantage it would be to that Island, if he could demolish the French town of Petit Guavas. Upon this he presently detached Vander Meeser, the Dutch admiral, upon this service, with some English and Dutch men of war. This admiral approached near the place on the 27th, but ordered his ships to keep out of sight, whilst he, with 400 men only, commanded by seven of his captains, embarked that night in their boats, landed near the town, attacked it between three and four o'clock next morning, and after driving the inhabitants from all their works and batteries, made themselves entirely masters of the place. The admiral's design then was to have had the town regularly

regularly plundered, as it was known to be much richer at that particular time than usual, and to have had the plunder preserved for the benefit of the whole squadron he belonged to. But he found it impossible to prevent his men from getting drunk with the liquors they found in the town, therefore he ordered it to be set fire to in several places, by which it was soon reduced to ashes, with all the treasure and rich merchandize that were lodged in it; and as his orders extended no further, he re embarked and rejoined the squadron, with the loss only of about 30 men killed, and about as many wounded. This shews that capt. Wilmot's neglecting to attack Petit Guayas, presently after reducing Port Paix, must have been owing to cowardice, or to a selfish view of disposing of his plunder as soon as possible; and the just and generous design of the Dutch admiral, sets in a most glaring light, the avaritious conduct of the English commodore.

As the treaty of peace was concluded at Ryswick in September, 1697, I find nothing remarkable in the History of Jamaica until the war broke out again in 1702. As soon as the joyful news arrived at Jamaica, that war had been declared both against France and Spain, so far was it from giving the people of that island any apprehension from two such powerful and now hostile neighbours, that it seemed to give them new spirits; and instead of keeping all their men at home, in order to act only upon the defensive, they resolved to act upon the offensive, in consequence whereof they presently fitted out a great number of privateers, ten of which united together in a sort of partnership, and sailing to the coast of Cartagena, landed near the city of Tolu, and plundered that city and neighbourhood of every thing that was worth carrying on board, after which they set the city on fire, and reduced it to ashes. From hence they sailed up the gulph of Darien, and having got some Indians for their guides, they landed a body of 400 men, who marched over that neck of land towards the gold mines of Santa Cruz de Cona. On March 9, 1702-3, they surprised a Spanish out-guard of ten men, nine of whom they killed or made prisoners, but the tenth escaping gave notice of their approach, whereupon the inhabitants deserted that little town, carrying with them their money and jewels, and the garrison shut themselves up in their little fort; but the invaders soon mastered the fort, and possessed themselves of the

mine, where they found above 70 negroes, whom they immediately set to work, and continued them at it for three weeks, in which time they got as much gold dust, and plate and rich merchandize which the inhabitants had left concealed, as the negroes could carry, after which they demolished the fort, burnt the town, and with their loaded negroes returned to their ships. And whilst this copartnership were thus employed, two other Jamaica privateers landed 100 men near Trinidad, in the Island of Cuba, plundered the town, burnt part of it, and carried off a very considerable booty.

As the fine flowers of human happiness are generally mixt with very vexatious thorns, the joy which the people of Jamaica had conceived from the success of their privateers, and the many rich prizes expected to be brought into their island, was very much damped by a new and fatal accident that happened to the town of Port Royal. Although great part of the ground on which that town was formerly situated, had been sunk by the earthquake in 1692 before-mentioned, and remained covered by the sea, yet some part had continued firm, and became dry as soon as the sea returned to its natural bed. And as it was a most convenient spot for the situation of a mercantile town, the assembly in 1693 passed an act for obliging the proprietors of the ground to rebuild the houses that had been demolished, or to sell the ground at an appraised value, by which all the demolished houses and wharfs on that spot of ground had been rebuilt, and several new houses and warehouses erected higher up on that neck of land, so that before the year 1703 Port Royal was again become a fine flourishing city; but, on January 9, 1702-3, a fire broke out in it with such violence, and raged with such fury, that there was no stopping it, till it had reduced every house and warehouse in the town to ashes. But as the fire began between 11 and 12 in the morning, most of the merchants saved their money and books of account, and some of them considerable quantities of merchandize, by the assistance of boats from the men of war and ships in the harbour, tho' such of them as were near the shore were themselves in great danger, and one brigantine and a sloop were actually burnt.

This second misfortune raised a sort of superstition among the people, that the ground whereon this town had been built, was accursed; and the assembly, so far from ordering it to be rebuilt, enacted

that it should not be rebuilt, but that the people should be removed to Kingston, which had been made a distinct parish by an act of the assembly in the year 1693, and which by this means received an addition of several new streets. However, the said act having been afterwards repealed, A the people have since got over their superstitious, and as the situation is so convenient for shipping and unshipping goods, many of the houses have been rebuilt and the wharfs repaired, so that Port Royal is now again a considerable town, and is still a distinct parish.

Hitherto no remarkable dispute had happened between the people or assembly of Jamaica and their governor, but during the government of col. Tho. Handasyde, which began about this time, these disputes began, and have ever since continued with almost every governor, that survived what may be called the honey-moon of his government. The disputes in col. Handasyde's time arose from two causes: First, From a custom that had been introduced, of two or more inconsistent publick offices being held by one and the same person, for Richard Rigby, Esq; was, D at the same time a member of the council, provost marshal general, secretary of the island, and clerk of inrollments; by which means the inhabitants were, or might be subjected to great oppression; therefore an act was passed in 1711 by the assembly for preventing any person's holding at the same time two or more offices of profit; but this act was either rejected here at home, is since expired, or has been repealed. And, Secondly, From a project set on foot in Jamaica, much like that once proposed by our Edward the First in England, which was, F to oblige all possessors of land estates to produce their title deeds, and to seize all such estates as escheated to the crown, to which the possessor could shew no good title. In pursuance of this unjust and mad project, some estates were actually declared to be escheated, and sold to the highest bidder; but the crown would have got little by the project if it had been allowed to be fully carried into execution; for as no honest man would bid for such estates, the projectors got some trustee for their own behoof to become the purchaser for a mere trifle, and this trifle was only what they were to account for to the crown. Thus it often happens when oppressive measures are set on foot: The crown, or the king for the time being, bears all the blame, and the ministers, or their tools, run away with all, or the far

greatest share of the profit; which shews the wisdom and the justice of that maxim in our constitution, That the king can do no wrong. But this project was nipped in the bud by the assembly's passing an act, with proper provisos, for securing the property of land estates to those that had been, or should afterwards, for seven years, be in peaceable and uninterrupted possession of the same; which act was confirmed here at home, and now remains a standing law of the island.

These disputes raised such animosities B between the governor and assembly that he, in a passion, dissolved them, and they as passionately, but more rashly, by being more illegal, resolved to continue sitting notwithstanding his dissolution; whereupon he acted with the true spirit of a brave and resolute commander; for he entered the assembly with his sword drawn, threatening to put to death the first man that should refuse to leave the place, which so much surprised them, that they all walked out without so much as any one of them offering to refuse; so faint-hearted are men when conscious of their being in the wrong, so much more easy is it to bully an assembly of men, than any one single man of that assembly.

But in July, 1711, these disputes were put an end to by the arrival of the new governor lord Archibald Hamilton, who began his government by a measure very disagreeable to the people, which was that of putting off the meeting of the assembly, and allowing himself to be influenced by two gentlemen who had rendered themselves unpopular under the former governor. This of course began new disputes, as a governor that has once gained the ill will of the people, can seldom afterwards be thought to do any thing right; but these disputes were for some time suspended, first by the fear of an invasion from the French, who, in 1712, attacked and plundered the little island of Montserrat, and next by a furious hurricane which happened on August 28, the same year, and not only did great damage in the island, but likewise to the ships in the harbours or upon the coast, many of which were entirely lost, and above 400 people drowned or killed by the fall of the houses or trees.

By the time the people had recovered from these frights a cessation of arms was proclaimed, which was succeeded by a peace both with France and Spain, in consequence of the treaty of Utrecht; so that the people had now nothing to employ their thoughts but their disputes with

their governor; and these grew so violent, that upon his being removed some time after the accession of his late majesty, and a new governor and council appointed, they thought fit to take him into custody and send him a prisoner to England; but he was discharged upon bail as soon as he arrived, and afterwards acquitted of every charge brought against him by the people of Jamaica, from whence it is reasonable to conclude, that their complaints against him were groundless, as it cannot be supposed that his acquittal proceeded, at that conjuncture, from any court favour.

[To be concluded in our next.]

A strong and applauded Argument of the Dutch and their Advocates, examined and thoroughly refuted. Continued from p. 176.

THIS difference cannot surely escape any man who is not wilfully blind, therefore our behaviour towards the Spaniards in the year 1739, can be no objection to the right we now contend for. It is a right we are most justly entitled to: It is a right we must insist on, because without exercising it we cannot preserve our own colonies or trade, nor prevent the increase of the French colonies and trade, nor finally can we hope to obtain a speedy and honourable peace. We cannot, we must not, therefore, submit to the above-mentioned doctrine, which is now so industriously propagated by our pretended friends the Dutch, and I am sorry to say, by many amongst ourselves. But this is not all the Dutch pretend to: They pretend that they may freely carry, in their ships bound from their own islands in the West-Indies, the produce of the French settlements in that part of the world, not only to any neutral port in Europe, but even to any port in France itself, and I must confess, that if we grant them the one, we must grant them the other; for as no part of that produce can be said to be contraband, if the Dutch have a right to carry it to any neutral port in Europe, they have a right to carry it to the ports of France itself. Nay, they further pretend that, even tho' it should be loaded on board their ships at their islands, by and properly belonging to the subjects of France, yet we have no right to seize or confiscate such produce; because by the marine treaty in 1764 it is expressly stipulated, "That all that which shall be found put on board ships belonging to the subjects of the lords the States, shall be accounted clear and

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free, altho' the whole lading, or any part thereof, by just title of property, should belong to the enemies of his majesty, except always contraband goods."

As to this pretence and the treaty upon which it is founded, I have no occasion to add much to what has been already said upon the subject, because the before mentioned author in your Magazine has shewed, that were it still subsisting, it can be meant to extend to no sort of trade but such as the Dutch carried on with or for France in time of peace; and both he and others who have since wrote upon the same subject, have shewed, that we are not now bound to observe any treaty between the Dutch and us, because they have refused, and still do refuse, to perform their part of the treaties which were subsisting between us at the beginning of this war. I shall therefore only add, that if we were to admit the treaty of 1674 to be still subsisting in full force, and to put the same interpretation upon it which the Dutch pretend to do, it would be in their power, not only to carry on in their ships every branch of the French trade, but to supply the French with every sort of naval or warlike stores which they can have occasion for; because the French have now, in their own dominions, great numbers of ingenious mechanicks and workmen of all kinds, and if they had not, they might find as many as they could have occasion for amongst their friends in Holland, Germany, &c. they can therefore have occasion for the importation of nothing but the rough materials, and of these there is not so much as one mentioned in the article of that treaty which enumerates the several species of contraband goods, except, I think, saltpetre alone. And if naval stores, iron, copper, and provisions, had been in that article enumerated, as well as saltpetre, yet by the other articles of the same treaty it would be easy for the Dutch to supply the French with every kind of contraband goods, without its being in our power to seize them; because, even tho' we should meet with a Dutch ship bound to, and just sailing into a French port, we are bound by that treaty not to attempt to search her: We are only to make her a civil and friendly visit, *with two or three men at most*, to examine her passport, and her cockpit or inventory of her loading; and if by the former she appears to be a Dutch ship, and no contraband goods are mentioned in the latter, *we are not to molest, search, or detain her, or to force her from her intended voyage.*

Thus,

Thus, if we were to allow this treaty to be still subsisting, and to be interpreted as the Dutch do, it would be impossible for us to carry on a maritime war against France, or indeed against any potentate in the world; for that the Dutch would be as ready to carry on in their ships the trade of the Turks, as they now are to carry on that of the French, I do not in the least question. And yet when this treaty was made, there was a numerous party in this kingdom, such zealous friends to the Dutch, that our ministers durst hardly refuse to agree to this treaty; for as the French had in the year 1662 granted them such a treaty, it would have been made a ground of most furious clamour against our then ministers, had they refused to grant the Dutch the same favour, tho' the very reason that made the French ready to grant it, was a most cogent reason for our refusing it; but party zeal has often, both before and since that time, rendered us stupidly blind as to our true national interest, and I wish it may not at last appear to be the case with respect to some of our late treaties.

I have thus explained what the Dutch may do by virtue of this treaty, in order to shew, that it signifies nothing to dispute about the spirit or meaning of it: We must insist upon it that no treaty between us is now subsisting, as they have not only refused to perform their part, but have in several respects acted directly contrary to the treaties subsisting between us at the beginning of this war; and if we are now with respect to them to be governed only by the laws of nature and nations, we have by both a right to insist, that no neutral ship shall bring the produce of the French West-India settlements to any port in Europe, because they never could, much less usually did so in time of peace. Nay, I will go further, I will say, that we have by both these laws, a right to insist, that no Dutch ship, nor any neutral ship, shall enter any port of France, even in Europe, without our passport, and paying to us the same duty upon their tonnage, which the French obliged them to pay in time of peace, and which, to my great surprize, I have not heard that we have so much as once claimed. What are we afraid of? We are not surely afraid of the naval power of the Dutch, even tho' joined with that of France? In 1665 we engaged in a war against both, and tho' they were soon after joined by Denmark, we might have carried it on with success, if the parliament had been half so generous

in their grants in that war, as they have been in this; yet it must be allowed, that the French were then equal in naval power to what they are at present, and the Dutch much superior, therefore, if we have now any reason to be afraid of insisting upon our rights, it must proceed from some difference in our own circumstances, which difference is not certainly to be ascribed to our being now less powerful at sea than we were in 1665, nor to the nation's being less unanimous in the present war than they were in that of 1665.

We cannot therefore have any publick and known reason for being so much afraid of Dutch menaces, as not to insist on the exercise of those rights which we are so justly entitled to by the laws of nature and nations, and without which we cannot propose to put a speedy and happy end to our present war against France; but I am afraid, we have some secret reasons, which, tho' they may be guessed at, I do not chuse to mention. And I am also afraid, that the statesmen in Holland have secret reasons for not wishing us success in every part of the war we are now involved in. The pretended interruption in their lawful trade, is a good handle for spiriting up the mob against us; but if their statesmen had had no greater reason to be afraid of the success of our allies upon the continent of Europe, than they had to be afraid of our success at sea or in America, instead of calling it a lawful trade, it would have been by them expressly prohibited, or at least it would have been by every man in Holland reputed a trade of the most dangerous consequence to the future security of their republick; for tho' a long course of misconduct, or a signal and sudden misfortune, may make the mob, like an unruly horse, take the bit between their teeth, and run away with their rider, yet the mob in every country is known to be very much, often too much, under the direction of their statesmen or grandees. And if we consider, that our allies in this war are not only next neighbours to the Dutch, but their next neighbours upon that part of their frontier which is least guarded; and that the Dutch may consequently have a jealousy of any increase of their power; we may easily guess at the reason, why their statesmen have made use of this handle for spiriting up the mob against this nation.

Thus, upon the whole, we must conclude, that if the Dutch should continue to carry on the French trade for them, it will not be merely from a lust of gain,

or from any jealousy of, or any enmity they have to Great-Britain; and if we should be forced to suffer it, it will not be from our not having a right to prevent it, or from any dread we have of their naval power being united with that of France against us: However, tho' our war with France may by this means be rendered more tedious, yet, it is to be hoped, we may be able at last to bring it to a happy conclusion; which must be the hearty prayer of every true Briton, as it is that of,

London, S I R,
April 16, Your constant reader,
1759. and humble servant.

Of the Nature of Aliments, Animal and Vegetable. By Dr. BARRY. Continued from our last, p. 172.

THE fluids of an animal body, are naturally neither *acid*, or *alkaline*; and tho' the diet be entirely of an *acidulent* kind; yet by no chymical *analysis*, or any other experiment, can any *acid* salts be thence obtained. *Homburg*, and since, some of the later chymists, have endeavoured to prove, that an *acid* spirit, or salt, can be separated from animal bodies, and fluids: But what has been obtained in some of these experiments, may probably arise from the *sea salt*, which, from its rigid qualities, passes unaltered thro' the body; and in others, from the *universal acid* in the air, which in these tedious processes, may be absorbed into such substances: But granting the conclusions deduced from these experiments to be just, they only shew a *very latent acid*, and which never appears in the natural state of animal fluids.

From hence appears the error of the prevailing *hypothesis* in many ancient and modern authors, that the *gout*, *rheumatism*, *scurvy*, and several *chronic disorders*, arise from an *acid acrimony* in the fluids; and that the various medicines, which have been esteemed as *sweeteners*, and *alterants* in such cases from their *alkaline* qualities, can only operate as such in the first passages.

In an healthy state, the serum, and the fluids separated from it, are only of an *alkalescent* nature, and must inevitably destroy the vessels, and bring on death, before they can become perfectly *alkaline*. The mildest putrid fevers, and scorbutic disorders, differ from the *plague*, and the *scurvy* described in lord Anson's Voyage, only in different degrees of *putrefaction*, or nearer approaches to an *alkaline* state.

As animal fluids, from heat, and motion, have therefore a natural tendency to putrefaction, they would sooner approach to that state from an animal diet, unless corrected either by *acids*, *salts*, *fermented spirits*, and *aromatics*, which are the chief preservatives against it.

Dr. Pringle has improved this part of medicine, by several accurate experiments, and observations; and has not only greatly enlarged the class of *antiseptics*, but has likewise shewn, that volatile, alkaline salts, which were formerly supposed to promote putrefaction, are really powerful antiseptics.

However, it is evident, that tho' *heat*, *moisture*, and a *stagnating air*, greatly accelerate putrefaction in dead flesh; yet a greater degree of heat, which *bardens* the fibres, and *exhales* the moisture; and a continued wind, which *dissipates* it, will prevent putrefaction; not by any real *antiseptic* quality, but by rendering such substances no longer liable to putrefaction: On which account, all *warm*, and *astringent* substances, must in *inanimate* bodies, prove antiseptic, and be more powerful, when they contain a particular balsamic, or *opposite* quality to putrefaction. Thus beef cut into small slices, is preserved in hot climates; dead bodies buried in dry, hot sand, have been found free from putrefaction; and by a *vitriolic* vapour, have for many years continued entire and firm.

As antiseptics therefore of a quite *opposite* nature, prevent putrefaction in dead flesh, and *stagnating* animal fluids, it is difficult to determine in what manner they operate, and how differently they may act in circulating fluids.

Some of the later chymists have been fond of considering putrefaction, as the *third process* of vegetable fermentation; as the substances which have gone thro' the former, if they are *left together* in a proper heat, advance to putrefaction; but if the vinous part is separated from the *feces*, it will continue free from it; neither is a previous *spirituous*, or acid fermentation, by any means unavoidably necessary to putrefaction; for as certain substances fall into the *acetous*, without having gone thro' the *spirituous* fermentation; so others begin to putrefy, without having gone thro' either, of which last kind are most *animal substances*: There seems therefore to be rather a remarkable analogy between the *fermentation* of vegetables, and the *putrefaction* of animal fluids, as the effect of this *intestine* motion

tion in each, is to dissolve the union of their parts, and to produce a new combination of such, as did not exist before. From the *spontaneous* motion, and fermentation of the former, an *ardent spirit*, or *acetous liquor*, is produced; from the latter, alkaline, volatile salts, and a *putrid spirit*; and the different degrees of these productions depend chiefly on the greater degree of intestine motion, which; from the nature of their component parts, they are capable of attaining to. Salts, even of the alkaline kind, seem to be incapable of putrefaction; the *oily*, and *sulphureous* parts of bodies, are chiefly subject to it. Volatile, alkaline salts therefore, tho' the product of putrefaction, by dividing, and attenuating such viscid substances, and giving a quicker discharge to their more active and fugitive parts, may sometimes prevent that degree of putrefaction, which otherwise they would acquire; and it is observable, that in putrifying bodies, from whence the most noxious and *putrid vapour* is emitted, there is always a deficiency of volatile, alkaline salts; or at least they are not easily extricated during that state.

How far, and in what particular cases, such substances may prove antiseptic in animal, circulating fluids, can only be determined by experiments and observations, as they are only susceptible of a weaker degree of putrefaction, and from causes different from those, which produce it in stagnating fluids, and dead flesh.

Animal fibres, and circulating fluids, cannot, like dead flesh, be rendered incapable of putrefaction by heat and astringents, and dissipating their moisture; neither are they capable of acquiring putrefaction from that intestine motion, peculiar to it, except in *abscesses*, *ulcers*, or extravasated *stagnating humours*: It has been already observed, that animal fluids are only *alescent*; that life must be destroyed before they can acquire a perfect putrid, or alkaline state; and that this disposition to putrefaction, is chiefly prevented by new supplies, of an antiseptic kind: But tho' the humours are thus corrected, and recruited, they may acquire a certain degree of putrefaction, from a circulation too *languid*, or too much *increased*. In the former case, the volatile, alkaline salts, and the more warm aromatic antiseptics; in the latter, the acid, or neutral saline, and refrigerating, will be found most effectual in preventing its progress.

Another more powerful and frequent cause of putrefaction in animal fluids,

will arise from a *retention* of the *excretions*; all which are of the *putrescent* kind. *Urine*, from several experiments, appears to be highly of that nature; but the *matter of perspiration* must be capable of acquiring a greater degree of it; and when retained, like a *putrid ferment*, quickly contribute to promote putrefaction. Hence that remarkable *fætor* in *sweats*, after a long suppressed perspiration: In this case, whatever *restores* the *excretions*, will be the best *antiseptic*.

Hence it is evident, that if fish, and several sorts of wild fowl, which live on an animal diet, are taken for nourishment, they will be more apt to give a *putrid* disposition to the fluids, than the horned cattle, sheep, and tame fowl, who live on vegetables, and afford a more temperate food than the former.

This way of reasoning was confirmed by an experiment made on a soldier, who was hired to live entirely for some days on wild fowl, with water only for drink: He received in the beginning his reward and diet, with great cheerfulness; but this was soon succeeded by a nausea, thirst, and a disposition to a putrid dysentery, which was with some difficulty prevented from making a farther progress, by the physician who tried the experiment.

From hence it is evident, that sea salt, in a sufficient quantity, is a useful corrector of an animal diet; and in that respect an *antiscorbutic*: It may, from an excess, and not being sufficiently diluted, give a peculiar *maridic* acrimony to the fluids; but that very seldom happens, and is easily removed. In sea voyages, that peculiar *scorbuty*, which is imputed to *long living on salt meats*, is really owing to a *contrary* state of the fluids, and to a *putrid* acrimony and *dissolution* of them, from the want of that *quantity of acids*, or *fermented spirits* in their drink, which is necessary to prevent that natural tendency the fluids have to putrefaction; and which the *quantity of salt* (which is but a weak *antiseptic*) is incapable of preventing, and often not sufficiently powerful, even to preserve the salted meat from being in some degree corrupted: This disease more frequently appears, and in a greater degree, when their *bread* is in the same state; and when their *water*, which at the best has no *real antiseptic* quality, is often in a *putrid* state. In these circumstances, fresh animal food would sooner bring on an increased putrid state, than sound and well salted meat, unless some acid vegetables, or spirituous, anti-

septic

septic corrector, was added to their drink, and could diffuse itself thro' the blood *.

I knew an eminent lawyer, who, by the advice of Dr. Woodward, abstained for some years entirely from *salt*, drank chiefly water, and used freely an animal diet, and by that means acquired a violent scurvy: He was in some time relieved by a strict regimen of diet and medicine; and afterwards used salt and vegetables, with an animal food, drank wine more freely, and never had any return of that disorder. I knew another person, who drank nothing but water, and lived freely on an animal food; and on asking him if he was not fond of *salt*, he said, he generally eat ten times as much as any one in company; nature thus directing him to guard against that tendency, which his humours had to putrefaction. In several parts of Guiney, before salt pits were known, no commodity yielded a higher price; and the inhabitants would readily traffick their gold dust for a small quantity of it. In all countries where an animal food is used, it is a grateful and necessary corrector, but especially in very hot countries, where it must be more necessary and valuable; and it is observable, that many persons take with fresh meat, as large a quantity of salt, as is necessary to season it, and receive no remarkable inconvenience from it; for when sufficiently diluted, it passes off unchanged, by urine.

Hence appears the reason, why those who live freely on an animal food, and drink only water, acquire thence a *red scorbutic countenance*: The animal salts in their blood being rendered more *active* and *luxuriant*, from the want of some *acid*, or *fermented antiseptic* corrector in their drink?

From hence it is evident, that persons of the *strongest constitution*, who use much exercise, can best digest, and more safely live on a diet of the *vegetable* kind, with *water* for drink; and that fruits, vegetables, or the light, acidulated wines, are necessary, and most proper for them.

Hence appears the reason, why persons of this constitution, who use freely a higher, and more putrescent animal food, such as wild fowl, and fish, are apt to be more thirsty after it, than when they use even salted, or seasoned meat? And why *A* wine in larger quantities, is then not only more agreeable, but necessary; which, tho' it may heat and inflame, yet guards their fluids from putrefaction?

Valetudinarians, such I mean as are healthy, but of a weak constitution, will require a *mixed diet*, such as bread, the milder animal meats, moderately corrected with *acids*, or rather with wine, plain, and mixed with their water. Such was Cornaro's regimen; a *solid*, easily assimilated, animal diet, guarded equally from *crude indigestion*, and *putrescent acrimony*; which is much preferable to a liquid diet of any kind, unless when the first or second digestion are greatly impaired, or when quick supplies are not required, as it relaxes the stomach, and gives a less lasting nourishment to the body. This is agreeable to the wise precept of Hippocrates, *that the aliment, which is with difficulty altered, is not easily consumed; and that which is easily assimilated, is easily wasted*: Therefore the digestive powers ought to be exercised by a solid food, proportioned to their strength; which is not only necessary to increase and preserve their tone, but to give a more firm and *E* permanent nourishment to the body.

Hence appears the reason, why acid and crude vegetables generally disagree with weak and cold constitutions? And why the higher animal food, and particularly shell-fish, is often so agreeable and useful to them †?

F From these principles, such rules of diet might likewise be easily deduced, as are necessary to be pursued in different *acute* and *chronic* diseases; and if this material part in the art of healing is neglected, the most powerful medicines will be often ineffectual.

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* What is here said, is confirmed by what I have heard from a gentleman of great honour, who had got a very opulent fortune in the East-Indies. Upon his return to England, he took care to lay in a most plentiful store of arrack, sugar, and oranges, and every Saturday night he ordered the largest washing tub in the ship to be filled with rich and strong arrack punch, for the seamen on board the ship he was in. As they had a tedious passage from the East-Indies to the Cape of Good Hope, the seamen on board all the other ships were affected with a most violent scurvy, but not a man on board his ship was ill of that distemper, which could be attributed to nothing but the punch he had given them every Saturday night.

† In confirmation of the doctor's opinion I must observe, that when I was young I was fond of sallads, cucumbers, melons, &c. and could digest them without any difficulty; but now I find them heavier, and more difficult of digestion, than any animal food I can eat; and I find the case to be the same with respect to all sorts of meats and fruit pies.

A Method for preventing Ships from sinking, after receiving such Damage as must otherwise unavoidably cause them to founder.

LET a ship have its cavity beneath the lower deck divided into three (or four) nearly equal parts, by bulk-heads, or partitions, rising from the bottom to the lower deck. Let these bulk-heads extend from one side of the ship to the other, and join closely to the timbers: Let them be strong, made of two-inch plank, well braced by cross pieces, and let them be well caulked. Let there be sliding hatches in the bulk-heads, thro' which a man may easily pass under deck. Let these hatches for this purpose be usually open; but in time of action, or other danger, or at furthest on springing a leak, let these hatches be close shut, so that no water may pass from one of the three divisions to another.

Now in a ship thus provided, as soon as the springs a leak, it may immediately be known in which of the three divisions the leak is; for the water will rise in that division, and not in any other. This discovery will save much labour and time in searching for the leak; for the carpenters may immediately apply to the leaky division, and find it sooner, if it be so high as to be come at, that is, above the inside water. But if the leak be too low to be come at, then first let all hands remove what heavy stuff they can, such as iron, &c. out of the leaky division. Then let them put into the same leaky part all that comes to hand specifically lighter than water, viz. empty casks, seamen's chests, any sort of timber, &c. Then let the hatches above the leaky part be close shut, and let some persons observe carefully those parts of the bulk-heads that are exterior to the leaky division, in order to stop any leaks that appear as the water rises within side.

By the water being confined to a third (or fourth) part of the ship, all the water that fills that part will not sink the ship, if properly lightened in other parts, by throwing heavy things, such as guns, &c. overboard, even tho' no empty casks, &c. were put into the leaky division. But when such light things are put in, the cavity in which the water is will thereby be greatly lessened, and consequently the additional weight of the inside water be less in proportion. So that in a ship of war (or other ship not deeply laden) there will not probably be any necessity of throwing any thing overboard in order to

save her, even tho' the water made a free passage into one part. But in such ships, as one part would sink lower than another, (unless the leaky division was in the middle) in order to make the weight more equal in every part, it would be proper to remove the guns from the leaky part to others.

If this method was observed, in all probability the greatest part of those vessels would be saved that have foundered at sea, and many of those (especially a good part of their cargoes) that have bulged by running aground: And men of war would not be obliged to quit the line thro' fear of sinking, whatever shot they had received under water, unless they had dangerous leaks in all three divisions. And each of these are apparently points of very great importance. **C** When one ship quits the line, the next will have two upon her; which would be prevented if she could stay, even tho' she never fired a shot.

After the *L'Esperance* was quitted with ten feet water in the hold, she swam six or seven hours, even till she burnt down: **D** Consequently, could but one division be kept free from water, in the manner here proposed, she might easily be brought to England.

When the *Invincible* struck, she bulged, and filled, and was lost. But tho' her leak was five times as great, yet if the water was confined to a third part of the hold, by taking out her guns, &c. she might be made many tons lighter than when she struck, notwithstanding this inside water thus confined; and then she might be got off the next tide. In a word, why may not a ship be saved by the method here proposed, even tho' she has sprung a leak as large as one of her port-holes?

To this proposal has been made the following objections.

Obj. 1. The water thus pent up will blow up the deck.

Ans. Water presses according to its perpendicular height; therefore the force against the deck will be only in proportion to the height of the water without above the lower deck, which cannot be considerable. And to prevent it in some measure, the empty cask, &c. in the full partition may be fastened down by crooks, or otherwise, that they may not swim on top. The pressure of the water upwards, without such light things swimming on it, will be very little.

Obj. 2. Water cannot be confined, as is here proposed, to one part.

Ans. Water certainly may be thus confined, as appears by well-boats, and water being carried in bulk, particularly in the East-Indies.

Obj. 3. If the parts of the ship be thus divided, how can the bilge water come to the well?

Ans. By holes made on purpose at the bottom of the bulk heads, which holes may be stopped, when needful, by a cock, whose handle rises so high as always to be come at.

Obj. 4. The bulk-heads proposed would interfere with the different apartments below deck, and hinder stowage.

Ans. 1. Nothing goes under the lower deck longer than a third part of the ship; therefore nothing is too long to be stowed in a ship thus provided.

Ans. 2. With respect to the different apartments, the matter may be adjusted by a little alteration in them, and by putting the bulk-heads a little more forward or backward; tho' it would add greatly to their strength if they were close to the masts. All the room really taken up is but the thickness of the bulk-heads.

It is submitted to the consideration of the judicious, whether the partitions here recommended might not be useful on some other accounts besides those already mentioned. Whether, for instance, in case a fire should happen below decks, it might not be stifled by stopping close the partition in which it happened, and so excluding the air: Or, if this failed, whether the ship in such a case might not be skuttled in that part, and the fire quenched by filling the division with water: After which the hole might be stopped by heeling the ship, and the water pumped out. It might be observed too that these bulk-heads would add considerably to the strength of the ship.

To the AUTHOR, &c.

S I R,

IN my former letters (see our last Vol. p. 626, and our present Vol. p. 89, 153.) I gave you two ways, whereby any single person may preserve himself from drowning, and when at sea, he may get to land, tho' at a very great distance from it, which I have made use of, and still intend to improve; but by the following means, a whole ship's crew might be often saved together, in any part of the ocean, between Great-Britain and the West, or even the East-Indies.

Let every vessel, intended for voyages of any considerable length, have a long-boat, built very strong, and fit for swift sailing, firmly decked all over, except

one hatch, about the middle, and provided with masts, sails, and all manner of tackle for a long voyage. Let her be so large, as to be able to carry the ship's crew and provision for two, three, or more weeks, and so conveniently placed aboard the vessel, that she can in a minute's time be hoisted overboard into the sea. She might be provided with seats, and the men instructed to go below as soon as they went aboard, and to balance her properly. If the boat were small, the deck might be raised along the middle, so far as to allow them to sit upright, and to remove from one place to another; and in sailing her, they could relieve one another by turns, in the same way as aboard the ship. The provision taken aboard, must require no dressing, such as biscuit, water, &c. and ought to be put aboard with a compass, and other light things of great value, when there is appearance of danger. Instead of covering the hatch in bad weather, it would be necessary to fix upon it a tube of the same wideness, which might stand so high as to prevent the sea from coming in, and thro' which the men might pass by means of shrouds, and to have a small tube fixed in the same way at each end of the boat, but considerably higher, to promote a circulation of air.

This boat, besides, might serve all the purposes of a long-boat, if she had only some pretty large hatches that could be taken off and put on at pleasure; and indeed it is surprising, that the owners of ships have never, as far as I know, built any of their long-boats in this way; since this would seem to be one of the principal uses of a long-boat, to preserve the crew when the ship springs a leak, that cannot be stopped, or happens to take fire that baffles their engines, or any other way so foundered, that she cannot keep above water. For it is very evident, that a firm boat well decked, balanced and managed, may almost go thro' any sea that a ship can; and it is owing to the want of a deck, and overloading, and sometimes the want of provisions, that the unhappy crew so often perish, by endeavouring to save themselves in their long-boat when their ship is lost.

I am, &c. L. S.

P. S. In my last (see p. 153.) I forgot to mention, that by joining the two back pieces of cork with two straps of leather, in the same way that the breast ones are, in order that they may be separated; the right shoulder and breast-pieces may be wore at sea conveniently fastened in the

right pocket, by which means, tho' one should fall accidentally into the water, he might be prevented from drowning; and passengers, who have not far to sail, and have not perhaps occasion to be on sea again during their lives, might easily provide themselves with two pieces of cork, which they could wear fastened in their pockets, &c. during the passage.

Mr. Barnes, in his New Method of propagating Flower-Trees and flowering Shrubs, has given us the following Account of Propagation by the Bud.

THE propagation of trees by layers and cuttings, shews, that if a piece of any kind be planted in the ground in such manner that it takes root below, the upper part will soon furnish all the rest, and become a perfect tree. If roots can be thus obtained, the rest follows in the course of nature. But this is not universal; for some trees will not take root in either of these ways: And if they would, still the number is but small that can be obtained by them, because it is but a certain part of the branches that a tree can spare for that purpose.

On examining the cuttings which have failed, I have always found that the mischance happened by the rotting of that part of the cutting which was expected to send forth the roots: For the danger is when it has been fresh cut, and has no bark to cover it. I thought it natural, that if a method were used to keep that part from decay, all those cuttings would grow, which we usually see fail: And communicating my thoughts to a gentleman of knowledge, he not only confirmed my opinion by his own, but gave me a receipt for preserving the ends of cuttings from rotting: And desired me to try it afterwards upon smaller pieces than such as are commonly used, and upon single buds.

Every leaf upon the branch of a tree or shrub, has usually a young bud in its bosom; and it is certain each of these buds has in it the rudiment of a tree of the same kind; therefore it appeared reasonable to think that every branch might afford as many new plants as there were leaves upon it, provided it were cut into so many pieces, and this same dressing could prevent the raw ends of each piece from decaying. The advantage of such a practice appeared very plainly, for it must give many plants for one, and the thing seemed so agreeable to reason, that I resolved to try it.

Many mixtures of resinous substances

have been proposed on this head, under the names of cements and vegetable mummies, by Agricola and others; but the very best, upon careful and repeated experience, I have found to be this:

Melt together, in a large earthen pipkin, two pound and a half of common pitch, and half a pound of turpentine. When they are melted, put in three quarters of an ounce of powder of aloes; stir them all together, and then set the matter on fire; when it has flamed a moment, cover it up close, and it will go out: Then melt it well, and fire it again in the same manner. This must be done three times: It must be in the open air, for it would fire a house; and there must be a cover for the pipkin ready. After it has burst the last time, melt it again, and put in three ounces of yellow wax fused very thin, and six drachms of mastich in powder. Let it all melt together till it is perfectly well mixed; then strain it thro' a coarse cloth in a pan, and set it by to cool.

When this is to be used, a piece of it must be broke off, and set over a very gentle fire in a small pipkin: It must stand till it is just soft enough to spread upon the part of the cutting where it is wanted, but it must not be very hot. It is the quality of this dressing to keep out wet entirely. The part which is covered with it, will never decay while there is any principle of life in the rest; and this being secured, nature will do the business of the growing. This I have found true in practice: And by repeated trials, in more kinds than one, I have found that I could raise from any piece of a branch, as many good plants as there were leaves upon it.

The success of this method the author has confirmed by many experiments, and his reasoning thereon is very ingenious; after which, he says,

"Nothing could appear so strange as the producing plants from cuttings; when Lauremberg first proposed it to the world, yet what is now more familiar? The growth of cuttings is of the same nature with this which is here proposed; and there is reason to believe, that the propagation by single buds will soon be as common: And probably with proper care it will succeed as well in all other trees and shrubs which have buds of a proper kind, as in those here instanced. Many trees and shrubs are destitute of buds entirely; indeed those from the hotter countries almost without exception; and in others there are some buds which are destined to the production of some one part of the tree

tree alone, not of the whole ; therefore they will not answer the purpose. The alaternus and the oleander, the common syringa, and the tamarisk, the savin and the sensitive plant, are instances, among many others, of trees and shrubs which have no buds at all, and therefore do not come within this course of propagation. The alder has buds for leaves, which contain no rudiments of flowers, and therefore perfect plants could not be produced from them. In the poplar there are distinct buds for the flowers, and others for the leaves ; therefore if the flower-buds were taken, no success could be expected. The hazel has its buds, containing leaves and female flowers : The pine and fir male flowers and leaves together : How these buds would succeed, is a subject of great curiosity, and is worthy trial : But in general, the bud of a tree contains the rudiment of the perfect tree, and therefore a perfect tree may be produced from it.

This is the usual condition of buds, and therefore in the generality of kinds, trees may be produced by this practice with great ease, and in great abundance. There is also, as I think, another very considerable advantage from this method, tho' the limited number of experiments I have made, does not permit me to affirm it with all the certainty of the other facts. This is, that the trees produced from buds, will naturally be handsomer and more vigorous than those raised any other way except from seeds : For in layers there is a great interruption of the course of the juices ; and in cuttings it is uncertain whence the principle of growth will begin to act, so that nature is disturbed in her progress, and the juices receive a check in their current either of those ways ; the effect of which in nature, we see plainly in the growth of the pine-apple, and many such instances : Whereas when the bud is planted, the succeeding tree rises strait from its natural place, and there is no turn given to the juices, nor any check in the growing. From the time the rudiment begins to grow, it continues growing ; and while it lies in the bud, it is as much at rest as the plant in the seed, till nature sets it to shooting. Art does the same in this process, and the effect is no way different ; the tree grows just as the shoot would have grown on the branch. So many buds as there are on a tree, so many perfect trees of the same kind may be produced if the gardener takes care of them, for each is a young tree, and no other."

May, 1759.

The result of the author's experiments to propagate from leaves has not yet been determined. By the use of the same dressing, Mr. Barnes has had great success in propagating trees from parts of roots, as well as by large branches, in each case taking care that the wounded ends or parts, be duly secured by the above cement. He closes his work with,

" A way of raising trees from the root.

To raise a new plant from the root, of those kinds which will not take as layers, or grow from cuttings, I use this method : I lay open the earth over one of the roots of a thriving tree, of half an inch diameter, or more, according to the nature and growth of the tree : In small and tender trees, smaller roots will do. I raise this out of the ground, cutting it two thirds thro', and trim off all the side fibres for about six or eight inches of the root : Then I dress all the wounded parts with the cement just warmed, and keep the wounded part of the root, for above five inches length, out of the ground, supporting it by a forked stick.

Thus it has the advantage of its own fibres, and of the general vegetation and growth of the tree, all the time that it is thus kept up above the ground. It has been said before, that the branches and roots of trees differ in nature no other way, than as the one are under ground, and the other in the open air ; and therefore this part of a root being raised into the air, what grows from it will be of the nature of a branch or shoot, not of a root. The spring is the best season for doing this ; and if due care be used, it will always succeed. There will be young shoots produced from the part that is in the air. These should stand till the next spring to be well established, and they may then be cut off, and will readily and certainly succeed.

I have raised in this manner plants of the double oleander, the cotton-tree, and of several other kinds, the most difficult to be raised by the usual methods of culture."

A MOST excellent book, lately published, entitled, *Advice from a Bishop : In a Series of Letters to a young Clergyman*, breathes such a spirit of religious charity and benevolence, and contains such a number of useful directions, that we could wish the sale of it, amongst the clergy, were very extensive : But this we have reason to think will scarce be the case, if the character is just that the writer draws, of that order in his first and at the beginning of his fourth letter.

letter. In the first he says, "I had a great desire (speaking of the clergy of Ireland) about a year ago, to encourage a work which I imagined would be extremely useful, to all young clergymen especially, and at the same time not unedifying, nor unentertaining to the old. I mean the church history of England, which I have so often mentioned to you, undertaken by Dr. Warner, a clergyman of that country; who, tho' a stranger to me, yet from his publick labours in the service of the church and of religion, was entitled, I thought, to the patronage of men of letters, and in particular of the bishops and clergy. But when I attempted to procure subscriptions to this work, I soon found what a certain bookseller had told me, was very true; "that very few of the bishops in ——— chose to lay out their money in books; and as to the rest of the clergy, he had scarcely sold a single book to any of them for some years, that was larger than a primer or a child's guide."

You see therefore that I have not charged the clergy of this country, with ignorance and sloth without any reason: And, upon my word, if one may judge from the small subscription to this work in England itself, by the people of our profession, for whose use it was chiefly written, I am afraid the charge, tho' not so well grounded, is not altogether unjust. There are many other reasons indeed for believing, that useful learning and application are at a very low ebb in that country too, tho' not quite so low as in this; some of which, you may remember, I have often mentioned to you."

The fourth letter we shall give the whole of, as a specimen of the performance.

DEAR NEDDY,

"IT is a just observation of that famous political writer, we have so often talked of, that men are on many occasions led into error, for want of recurring often to their first principles. The observation is full as true in a religious, as a political conduct; and in no instance it is more apparent, than in the way of life, which some of the clergy of the present age pursue. For it often happens, when a man is got into orders, and by the favour of his friends is possessed of a good benefice, that his youth and inclinations, and perhaps some bad examples of his brethren, tempt him soon to lose sight of the engagements made at his ordination; and for want of reviewing these, he goes into a life of ease, of fashion, of igno-

rance, and of pleasure; in short every life almost but that which he ought to lead. Whereas did he often have recourse to those engagements, entered into in the most solemn manner that can be conceived, he would certainly find, that he was obliged to a life of labour, study, contempt of the world, and heavenly-mindedness; and he would think of these things at another rate than he doth.

But it seemeth to me, that many of our young clergy, in England as well as here, are ashamed of their profession; and want to pass upon the world, or at least to live as gentlemen. It is pity that we cannot strip them of their orders and benefices together. A man who is ashamed of his profession, will never qualify himself for it, nor do his duty in it, as he ought. But we have the pleasure to observe, that the more he strives to avoid being taken for a clergyman, whilst he is known to live on the bread which is set apart for one, the more contempt he brings upon himself, even from the very men whose contempt he shuns.

Into how low a forme soever the priesthood is now brought—and there never was a more erroneous policy than in bringing it so low—yet a character of great dignity is given it in the scriptures; and it was held in high estimation as such, among all the civilized nations of ancient time. As surely indeed as the soul is more excellent than the body, and eternity more desirable than this mortal life, so the sacred office is more excellent than any other. Let us only call to mind the goodness and sublimity of the Christian institution which it is to teach; the art of persuading, discouraging, consoling, alarming, and in short of governing the human mind, in all the different methods which are necessary for different tempers and capacities; the study and observation of human nature, in order to elevate it above the world, and to make the passions give way to reason and the love of God;—I say—let us recollect these, and the other branches of our duty as Christian ministers, and then tell me, what is the profession, or employment, that can compare with it in importance, dignity, or skill?

Never then trouble your head about the contempt and insult with which men of wit and gaiety treat your order. The contempt returns upon themselves. For it requires no partiality towards us to see, that complaints and dislike of the whole order (see p. 196.) sometimes only for imaginary, at most for the real faults of particular

particular people, betrays not only a want of decency towards religion, but to the laws of the land which have established this order, and made it a part of its constitution: And all offences against decency, shew want of breeding, and want of sense. Know your own importance therefore, and act up to it; but at the same time I must desire, that you will value yourself more upon the duty, than the dignity of your office; and let all your pride consist in your own performance of that duty, at least in an unexceptionable, if not in a praise worthy manner. Pride, you know, we are told was not made for man; and of all men it was not made for a minister of Jesus Christ. But tho' I lay a stress therefore upon great humility and meekness in the exercise of your profession, yet you must not forget its dignity and importance; which will preserve you much more from sinking into contempt, than any haughty supercilious airs you may assume: For their effect is the very reverse.

A proper sense of the dignity and importance of your profession—easily separated, and distinguished from pride—will deter you from mixing too much, and too familiarly, with mean, irregular, or indecent people; and particularly from resorting often to publick places of amusement and diversion. Indeed, next to a serious sense of the diligence and assiduity which is required in your vocation, a sense of its dignity and importance is the most necessary impression for you to take; and therefore I mention this immediately after the other.—If enthusiasts and

modern sectaries expect too much from the clergy—as they certainly do—as tho' they had not the like passions, and the same wants, and the same desires to be gratified which others have, yet I am afraid that in the general we all live too much like men of the world. I am no friend at all, you know, to enthusiasts; nor do I approve in the least, of the wildness, inconsistency, and absurd perversion of scripture, which abound amongst them. But if they would condescend a little more to human nature in their theory, and we were in practice a little less worldly minded, I am of opinion that the state of religion in these kingdoms would be better much than it is at present.

Let me recommend it however to you, to act up to the dignity and importance of your publick character, in your amusements and diversions. The amusements of men of gaiety suit but ill with men of seriousness. I mean, you may be sure, such amusements as are in a manner peculiar to the gay and fashionable world, and which dispose the mind to levity and to vicious mirth. No amusements indeed should be made a business of, by you especially, who have a business which you are accountable for of another nature; and if you have that sense of the dignity and importance of your profession which I am recommending, you will not expose yourself to ridicule and insult in publick scenes of absurd diversion; nor will you suffer any amusements to have more than their proper place. I am

Your most affectionate, &c."

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

YOUR impartiality and regard for truth will, I doubt not, cause you to give a place in your Collection to what follows, especially as it may be attended with these advantages, namely, the removing difficulties, rectifying errors, and the preventing the loan of money for imaginary gain; the natural consequences of wrong theorems: All which, it seems to me, must have been the result of a theorem for discovering the rate per cent. made of the purchase money by one who buys annuities, &c. computed at simple interest, which is given by Mr. J. Ward, in all the editions of his Young Mathematician's Guide, and, I think, in his Clavis Usure; by Dr. Harris, in his Lexicon; Mr. Thomas Simpson, in both editions of his Algebra; Mr. Philipponneau; Mr. Thomas Dilworth, in every edition of his Arithmetic; M. Walkingame, in his Arithmetic, and, I suppose, by all who have treated the subject since Ward, from whom they all seem to have transcribed. The theorem is

$$\frac{2P - 2tR}{tu - tu - 2P} = R$$
 (in which P represents the purchase money, t the annuity, &c. t the time of its continuance, and R the interest of 1l. for a year, which theorem being

expressed thus
$$\frac{2 - t \times 2}{2P + 1 - t \times u}$$
, it will appear, that so long as the product of tu is greater than P (and it always must be so, otherwise as much ready money would be paid for all the rents as they amount to without interest) and while P is greater than

$t-1 \times \frac{n}{2}$ the rate will come out affirmative: But when P is equal to, or less than $t-1 \times \frac{n}{2}$ the rate will come out infinite or negative. And, it farther appears that,

by how much $t-1 \times \frac{n}{2}$ approximates to an equality with P , by so much will R approximate infinity. For illustration heretof, let us take a question from Ward. If 543l. 10s. 1d. $\frac{1}{4}$. are paid for 75l. a year, to continue nine years, at what rate per cent. simple interest would the purchase be made? Answer, 6l. deduced from the foregoing theorem. But if the purchase money were but

	405l.	the rate would then be	28 $\frac{1}{2}$ l.
If the purchase money were	342l.	the rate would then be	38 $\frac{1}{2}$ l.
If _____	306l.	_____	68 $\frac{3}{4}$ l.
If _____	301l.	10s. _____	2766 $\frac{1}{2}$ l.
If _____	300l.	3s. _____	27766 $\frac{1}{2}$ l.
If _____	300l.	_____	Infinite.
If under	300l.	_____	Negative.

Thus we see that by a very small alteration of the purchase money, especially when it is but little more than $t-1 \times \frac{n}{2}$ what a prodigious difference is made in the rate!

The intelligent reader, by this time, may perceive the rock against which so many skilful pilots have split; which is, their equating the theorem for finding the amount of a sum lent at simple interest, viz. $PRt + P = A$, with that for finding the amount of an annuity, &c. in arrears, computed at simple interest, namely, $\frac{tRn - (Rn + 1)n}{2} = A$, in order to get a theorem for determining the value of R , not considering that P may be taken so small, that at no rate whatever, can its amount be so great as the amount of the annuity computed at the same rate of interest, as hath been demonstrated and illustrated, by your constant reader,

Vicarage-House, Shoreditch.

C. MORTON.

P. S. Since the theorem for finding R is wrong those that are deducible from it, namely, the theorems for getting the value of P , n and t (given by the authors aforesaid) must of consequence be wrong too. I will subjoin an example of each.

1. What is 75l. yearly rent, to continue nine years, worth in ready money, allowing the purchaser 27766l. 13s. 4d. per cent. per ann. for his purchase money?

2. What yearly rent may be bought for 300l. 3s. to continue nine years, allowing 27766l. 13s. 4d. per cent. per ann. for the purchase money?

3. For what time may a yearly rent of 75l. be purchased with 300l. 3s. allowing 27766l. 13s. 4d. per cent. per ann. for the purchase money?

Altho' these questions are, and must appear on the bare reading of them, egregiously nonsensical, yet the theorems given by the authors before-mentioned, make the answer to the first 300l. 3s. to the second 75l. and to the third nine years!

QUESTION I. By T. W.

Given $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \overline{xx + xy + y^2}^{\frac{1}{2}} = 36 \\ \overline{xx + xz + xz}^{\frac{1}{2}} = 34 \\ \overline{yy + yz + xz} = 32 \end{array} \right\}$ Required the values of x , y and z ? and that the same may be constructed geometrically?

QUESTION II. By the same.

GIVEN the equation $x + y + z = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = \frac{xy}{z}$; required the values of x , y , and z ?

QUESTION, by Mr. Abraham Stone, in the London Magazine, for April, p. 211. answered generally by Mr. George Brown, Writing Master and Teacher of the Mathematics on Portsmouth Common.

PUT $A = 1.05$, the amount of 1l. $s = 2000$ l. the principal, $n = 20$ years, $x =$ yearly income. Then $sA =$ amount at the first year's end, and the principal will be $sA - x$; then $sA^2 - Ax =$ amount at the second year's end, and the principal will be $sA^2 - Ax - x$; consequently, the principal at the end of n years will be $sA^n - A^{n-1}x - A^{n-2}x - A^{n-3}x - A^{n-4}x$, &c. which per question must

must be = 0 : Now the sum of the series, except the first term, is $\frac{x \times A^n - 1}{A - 1}$, then
 $\sqrt{A^n} - \frac{x \times A^n - 1}{A - 1} = 0$, or $\sqrt{A^n} = \frac{x \times A^n - 1}{A - 1}$, $\therefore x = \frac{\sqrt{A^n} \times A - 1}{A^n - 1} = \frac{100 \times 1.05^{20} - 1}{1.05^{20} - 1}$
 $= 160.485161. = 160l. 9s. 8d. \frac{1}{2}. 7523$, the required yearly income. Q. E. D.
 Philomathes's second QUESTION is the London Magazine for April, p. 211. Answered by the same.

PUT x and y = numerator and denominator of Philomathes's certain fraction.

Then per question $\frac{x+1}{y} = \frac{4}{5}$ and $\frac{x}{y+1} = \frac{7}{9}$, then from the first equation $y = \frac{5x+5}{4}$, which being substituted in the second equation, &c. $x = 63$, then $y = 80$, the required numbers : Consequently $x+1 = 64$, and $y+1 = 81$, are two square numbers. Q. E. D.

Though we had determined to close this Dispute at p. 111. yet Impartiality will oblige us to insert the following.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

AS Mr. Peter Penny cannot yet discover the impropriety of his answer to Peter Vague's case, but continues to write on at large in vindication of it (see the Magazine for March, p. 149.) so please to subjoin the following short calculate, by way of postscript, to his letter of the 14th of March, which you have promised to favour us with in your Magazine for the present month. (See p. 185.)

	l.	s. d.
If only a son had been born, such son would certainly have had	1000	0 0 = 21
Mr. Penny, upon the contingency of a double birth, has given		
the son	857	2 10 = 6

Which being subtracted, the son's contribution, by reason of the contingency, is	142	17 1 = 15
--	-----	-----------

The nephew, in case of a single birth, would certainly have had	333	6 8 = —
Mr. Penny, upon the contingency of a double birth, has given		
him only	190	9 6 = 6

Which being subtracted, the nephew's contribution, by reason of the contingency, is	142	17 1 = 15
---	-----	-----------

And is equal to the contribution of the son, as above.

Thus it is evident, that Mr. Hooley is quite right, when he says (as in the Magazine for January last, p. 37.) that Mr. Penny has made a man, with a groat in his pocket, contribute as largely to a loss, as a man with a shilling in his pocket ; for as 1000l. is to 333l. 6s. 8d. so is one shilling to four-pence.

Therefore Mr. Penny, and his associate Mr. Eagland, can by no means pretend to the bays. I am,

Richmond,
 April 6, 1759.

S I R, your humble servant,
 WILLIAM WHITAKER.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

ON perusing Mr. Cuth's question in your Magazine for March last, taken from the Lady's Diary, see p. 149. A Mr. Thomas Baker and Mr. John Cuth take the question in two different ways, as Mr. Baker answers it—21 years of age, 63 inches in height, and 4410 pounds

fortune, which is a true answer to the same in the way he takes it : But I apprehend Mr. Cuth takes it, that the squares of the lady's age and height, added to her fortune, are to make up the 4494 as proposed : If so, then the lady was 14.99 years of age, 44.97 inches in height, and 2247 pounds fortune. I am, S I R, Martock, Your constant reader, Somersetshire, and very humble servant,
 April 24, 1759. JOHN AISH.

A QUESTION by the same.

BEING lately at a friend's in Somersetshire, I observed that the parish church stood plain south of his house; from the bottom of the tower there was a gradual ascent of two inches, in a perch to a yew-tree in my friend's garden; the height of the tower was 102 feet; on the top was an hexagonal steeple, whose base was 20 feet, and just the breadth of the tower; its height 42 feet, ending in a point. If a line parallel to the horizon be drawn from the foot of the yew-tree, B to the tower, it will touch the tower 30 feet from the ground. Query, how many yards from the bottom of the tower to the yew-tree, and from thence to the top of the steeple?

Mr. Miles's question, solved in our last, was also solved by Mr. J. Browne, of Skinner's-street.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

IN reading over the works of Dr. Russell and Dr. Huxham (I cannot tell which) I have somewhere met with this passage. "It is very much to be wished, that physicians would communicate more freely even the least observation which they make in the *Materia Medica*; for these, however small they may appear to be, are yet so many gems placed in the diadem of medicine, that posterity will look upon with gratitude."

As I know from long experience, the underwritten medicine will be of singular good service to the publick (effectual, and yet the expence small) you will, therefore, be pleased to give it a place. I am, Sir, Little Chart,

Kent, Your very humble servant,
April 12, 1759. Edward Watkinson.

Re *Sal martis* (by which is meant green copperas, laid before the fire till it become white, and then reduced into fine powder) one ounce. Powder of jallap, senna, and cream of tartar, of each one ounce, beat ginger half an ounce, chymical oil of cloves twelve drops, syrup of orange-peel as much as will bring it to the consistence of an electuary.

Tru^e I have always found it extremely serviceable to infants and adults.—To infants, for an habitual costiveness (the very worst circumstance they can be under.)—To infants, for the whooping cough, and for convulsion fits—and also to be taken occasionally while breeding teath.—To both infants and adults, for worms,

grubs, and ascariides—or, when there is a dropical habit—or, when there is a tendency to the jaundice.—Yet would I principally recommend the use of it to the other sex.—To maids who are pale, sickly, and wan-complexioned.—Have pain at their stomach, and, by intervals, in their head.—Are short-breathed when they go up stairs.—Long after *træb*, and are listless to stir.—To take the quantity of a nutmeg, night and morning fasting, for a month, guarding against cold.—To infants, the quantity of a coffee berry.—To young children, a small knife point full.

A very curious Dissertation has been lately published, intitled, An Inquiry concerning the Cause of the Pestilence, and the Diseases, in Fleets and Armies.

THIS dissertation is divided into three parts, in the first of which, the author examines the several opinions hitherto advanced, concerning the cause of this distemper. In the second, he suggests and explains his own opinion. And in the third, he endeavours to establish his own opinion, by taking a view of mankind, and of their history.

The second part being the most curious, we shall give to our readers as follows:

"Since, therefore, the origin of this distress does not exist in air, in climate, or in diet, so far as we are forced to believe, where shall we search for it? One object only remains untouched, which is, the human frame.

Let us then consider the real state of this fair fabrick of divine architecture; and if the cause exist in a necessity of its animal œconomy, the history of mankind ought to give ample testimony in its favour: And this evidence should be confirmed by what happens amongst the brute creation, whose frame and manner of life resembles the human.

The natural pulsation of the heart is generally found to be seventy-six strokes in a minute; it is consequently a violence done to the constitution, should it give eighty for some considerable time. And if the natural pulsation was eighty, it would become an unnatural circumstance, should it give ninety or upwards: And when the heart gives these, or a greater number of strokes, during any violent motion of the body, the lungs play with a proportionable force, in support of this motion. The natural pulsation being seventy six in a minute, the person whose heart keeps time nearest to nature, bears nearest to this standard during his life.

For,

For, by the powers of the motion of the heart and lungs, the wideness of the larger blood-vessels is determined.*

Let us then take a view of mankind, in order to know how far they act with propriety, in regard to the just formation of their frame. In this view, it is necessary to divide mankind into three classes.

In the first class, we may take in the ladies of fortune, in general, over the world, especially those of China; the ladies confined in their seraglios through Asia, and religious houses in the popish countries of Europe, and indolent gentlemen.

The second class, are gentlemen who take exercise for their amusement, the masters of those employed in a variety of labour, and striplings.

The last class are the poorer sort, who earn their bread with the sweat of their brows; of them the bulk of all nations, consequently of cities, armies, and the crews of kings ships, is made up.

When a person of the first class attempts moderate exercise, his first effort is impossible to be accomplished; because, the motion of his body forces towards his heart and lungs the mass of blood, with more than its natural motion, and their painful efforts are incapable to give relief upon those occasions; so that he is cut short in his attempt, as his respiration is stopt: He pants, he struggles incessantly, until his blood returns again to its natural motion, and at that time only he can breathe without pain. This distress in the animal œconomy, proceeds from the natural straitsness of the larger blood-vessels, which suffers his natural quantity of blood to circulate with its usual motion, but cannot admit so great a part of this quantity to circulate, as the performance of these motions push incessantly into the heart and lungs. The situation of human affairs has made it necessary for exercise and labour to be carried on in the world: Our creator, therefore, has suffered a violation in the human constitution, by an enlargement of the blood vessels; for, if they did not widen, in proportion to the degree of the circulation required, we could not breathe, with our natural quantity of blood, when we attempted action, and neither exercise nor labour, in that case, could go on in the world.

If the blood-vessels of a man, who lives long in a state of entire indolence,

* The heart and lungs, by their motion, must determine the wideness of the blood-vessels, as no other power interposes in the circulation. the menstrual discharge in women.

hold twenty-four pounds, this quantity is all the nourishment his constitution requires for its support; because nature has formed her works with infinite exactness; therefore a less quantity than this would diminish the strength, and might occasion a decay of the constitution, as a greater quantity could not be of use: Therefore, if a space is opened for the reception of more than twenty-four pounds, it must be unnatural.

When a man endeavours to walk quickly, the heart and lungs work with a force above the natural; when he runs, or performs any hard labour, this motion is still increased, until the natural quantity of blood has full room to circulate. Therefore, as the motion of the heart, at seventy-six strokes in the minute, supported by the play of the lungs, widened these laxative vessels, for the reception of the necessary quantity of nourishment, a motion superior to it must have enlarged their measure, perhaps from twenty-four to twenty-six in the second, and to twenty-eight or thirty pounds in the third class, or to a size exceeding the natural, in the D active, and greatly above it in the laborious: And the heart, the lungs, and the tubes themselves, while their measure is enlarged, must be waxing strong and rigid, like the hands of the tradesman, and the feet of the carrier, in proportion to the degree of exercise and hard labour E they support.

The function of the kidneys is to separate the urine from the blood, which passes off to the bladder; and by perspiration the grosser substance is carried off, when it becomes unuseful. These channels are the drains by which the constitution is relieved of inactive matter; for the chyle or food, which ascends through its channels, from the sides of the guts, cannot make its way back again, by reason of its being shut in by the valves on the lacteal vessels; neither can it get off, when it makes its way to the heart, by G the other vessels connected with the animal œconomy; because nature has formed these, to perform other functions peculiar to themselves, the same in the gentleman as in the labourer, and the same in the lady as in the handmaid†.

Each class then, requires their degree H of relief.

The first, as they possess, at all times, their natural quantity of blood only, are relieved by the natural perspiration.

The second, in consequence of their exercise, are freed from their superfluous quantity of matter, by a degree of perspiration above the natural; and,

The third class, in consequence of their toils, are relieved of their bane, of which they possess a great quantity.

For that degree of relief, which nature affords the indolent, although it is sufficient for them, yet it is not sufficient for the active; neither is the relief of the second, sufficient for the labourers of the third class; because, so soon as exercise and labour ceases, the blood-vessels are necessarily kept full, consequently their constitutions require, that the superfluous gross matter, which cannot get off in urine, nor circulate in the constitution, should all of it timeously perspire.

The human frame is violated by the quick circulation, which exercise and labour occasions, and these motions relieve both classes, in their turn, of their bane, by an increase of perspiration, conformable to their condition, during all seasons.

Every man may feel in himself, and observe in others, that this is the state of each class. The first cannot take exercise, because their respiration is stopt; on those occasions, as it is impossible for them, from the natural straitness of their larger blood-vessels, to circulate the natural quantity of blood: Neither can the second undergo the usual operations of the third class; for the same distress in the animal oeconomy, which prevented the first from enjoying exercise, exists also in them, and makes it impossible, upon the first efforts, to undergo hard labour; therefore they must also find, that an unnatural change, in consequence of exercise and labour, has been wrought in an enlargement of the measure of the blood-vessels of both classes, by which a

quantity of inactive matter has a lodgment, and that they require an increase of perspiration, above the natural, to take it off, in proportion to their condition; and that the proper means for procuring this evacuation, is for the second class to enjoy their usual exercise, and the third to undergo daily their wonted labours*.

When this inactive substance, found in the second and third class, remains thirty days, by their usual perspiration being stopt, it must become worse than when it dwells fifteen days only; and when it remains sixty days, it must become still more terrible, than when it remains thirty days, and so on, in proportion to the length of its abode. If fresh, it must act with greater violence, than when kept in pickle by the use of salted food: When fresh, it must appear yellow, when salted, black †, and impart these colours to the diseased; because fresh inactive matter or bile is yellow, and salted inactive matter is black ‡.

If the primary cause of the pestilence, according to that extensive appellation, with the ancients, or true plague, camp fever, epidemic, dysentery, black scurvy, &c. according to the stile of the moderns, is the superfluous matter, mankind in general, when it is taken off, must be found free from these miseries; and when it remains a certain space of time amongst the blood, the laborious of the third class should first fall a prey to its influence; afterwards the active of the second class should also perish, and we should find their distress denoted by these various epithets, in the histories of all nations; infection from the sick, acting as a secondary cause, should also, in the course of this narration, shew its baneful effects, upon a near approach to these terrible scenes of mortality §.

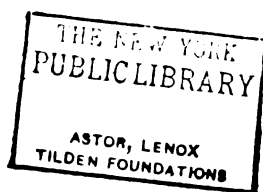
* The extension in the animal oeconomy, when effected by slow degrees, may be reduced again to its natural proportion with safety. Every gentleman may remember this circumstance, by what he has felt at different times, from his difficulty or ease in breathing, when in performing his exercises: And old sailors in the king's service, and soldiers, keep their health in time of peace, when they have little to do, and ploughmen commence shepherds in their old age; and these transitions are not found to prove fatal to mankind.

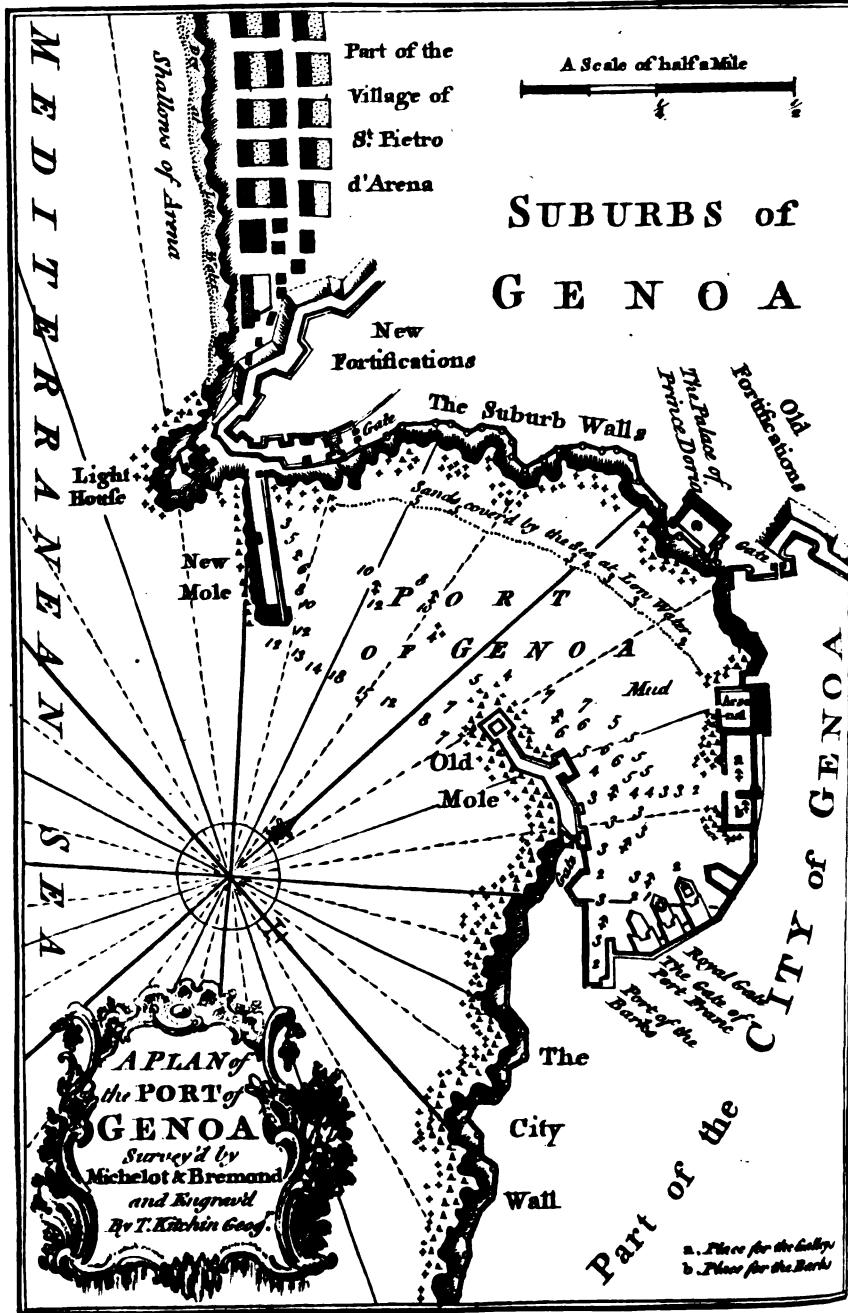
† See salted beef and pork in the case. ‡ Most people have experienced the effects of inactive food, in the dissolution of their teeth, it must have still greater power over all the other substances of the human body, as they are softer than the teeth, consequently more liable to dissolution.

§ The grand symptoms are headachs, sickness, vomiting of bile, putrid stools, boils and pustles on the surface, defection of the spirits, and deliriousness. It is natural to expect some variation in different climates. More violent approaches towards the skin, when the surface of men's bodies are softened by extraordinary heat of the climate, and less frequent approaches, when the surface is hardened by the colds in the north.

Every circumstance that relates to the symptoms, is to be found in the facts that support this essay in the Appendix.

The symptoms of the scurvy, where salt food is the diet, are more favourable, and differ from the fever, in the degree of violence, the colour, and the advantages in the recovery.





AS the Mediterranean may soon become, yet more interestingly, the theatre of action for our fleets, we have this month given our readers a beautiful and accurate Plan of the port of Genoa, and as, in our former Volumes, every thing relating to that city and its inhabitants has been treated of, we need

only refer them to our Volumes for 1736, p. 299, 557, 1746, p. 462, 463, 482, 536, 649, and 1747, p. 6, 7, 55, 103, 151, 169. The Plans we give, from time to time, at a great expence, our readers may be reminded, are in pursuit of a design, of giving Charts and Plans of the most noted ports and harbours in the world.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

AS there will be three visible eclipses in the year 1760, I here send you the types, and times of their happening, as graphically computed from Dr. Halley's Tables; the inserting of which in your next Magazine, will oblige several of your astronomical readers, and particularly

Your constant reader, and humble servant,

ROBERT LANGLEY.

Orlinsbury, April 18, 1759.

May 29, 1760, in the evening, the moon will be eclipsed in $\uparrow 8^{\circ} 48'$.

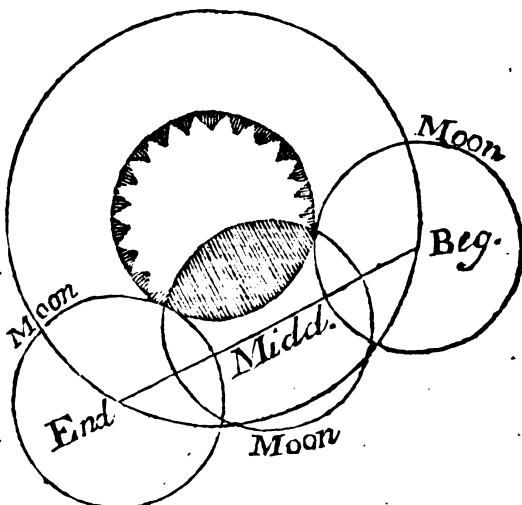
Apparent time at Orlinsbury, and London.

	h.	'	"	h.	'	"	h.	'	"	h.	'	"	
Beginning	9	21	36	9	24	36	End of the eclipse	9	54	00	9	57	00
Ecliptic opposition	9	25	52	9	28	52	Duration —	0	32	24	0	32	24
Middle —	9	37	48	9	40	48	Digits eclipsed —	0	12	37	0	12	37

June 23, 1760, in the morning, the sun will be eclipsed in $\Pi 22^{\circ} 37'$.

At London, apparent time.

	h.	'	"
Beginning	6	43	50
Visible	7	22	32
Middle	7	29	34
End of the eclipse	8	18	45
Duration	1	34	55
Digits eclipsed	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	



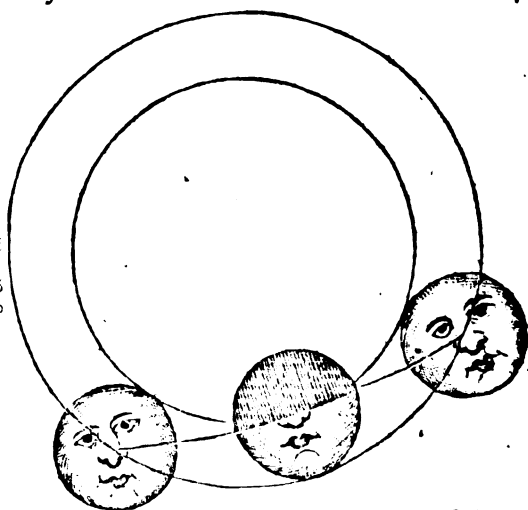
November 12, 1760, at night, the moon will be eclipsed in $\Pi 1^{\circ} 5'$.

A computation to every digit, and type for London, as below.

	h.	'	"		h.	'	"
Beginning	7	49	36	6 Digit	9	11	25
1 Digit eclipsed	7	56	35	5	9	30	25
2	8	04	02	4	9	41	43
3	8	12	09	3	9	50	53
4	8	21	19	2	9	59	00
5	8	32	37	1	10	06	27
6	8	51	27	End	10	13	26
Middle digits $6^{\circ} 8'$	9	01	31				

May, 1759.

At Orling-
bury, in {
North- {
amptonh. {
 {
 {
 {
Duration 2 23 50



*The excellent Author of the Rambler, has lately obliged the World with a moral Tale, entitled, The History of RASSELAS, Prince of Abyssinia, in two small Pocket Volumes *, which contain the most important Truths and Instructions, told in an agreeable and enchanting Manner, and in his usual nervous and sententious Style. Our Readers will, no doubt, expect some Account of a Performance which is so much admired, and we shall endeavour to gratify their Expectations.*

THE general moral of this Tale may be discovered by the first lines, "Ye who listen with credulity to the whispers of fancy, and pursue with eagerness the phantoms of hope; who expect that age will perform the promises of youth, and that the deficiencies of the present day will be supplied by the morrow; attend to the history of Rasselas, prince of Abissinia."

Rasselas was the fourth son of an emperor of Abyssinia, and, according to the custom of the country, was confined in a private palace, with his brothers and sisters, "till the order of succession should call him to the throne." "The place, which the wisdom or policy of antiquity had destined for the residence of the Abissinian princes, was a spacious valley in the kingdom of Amhara, surrounded on every side by mountains, of which the summits overhang the middle part. The only passage, by which it could be entered, was a cavern that passed under a rock, of which it has long been disputed whether it was the work of nature or of

human industry. The outlet of the cavern was concealed by a thick wood, and the mouth which opened into the valley was closed with gates of iron, forged by the artificers of ancient days, so massy that no man could, without the help of engines, open or shut them.

From the mountains on every side, rivulets descended that filled all the valley with verdure and fertility, and formed a lake in the middle inhabited by fish of every species, and frequented by every fowl whom nature has taught to dip the wing in water. This lake discharged its superfluities by a stream which entered a dark cleft of the mountain on the northern side, and fell with dreadful noise from precipice till it was heard no more.

The sides of the mountains were covered with trees, the banks of the brooks were diversified with flowers; every blast shook spices from the rocks, and every month dropped fruits upon the ground. All animals that bite the grass, or browse the shrub, whether wild or tame, wandered in this extensive circuit, secured from beasts of prey by the mountains which confined them. On one part were flocks and herds feeding in the pastures, on another all the beasts of chase frisking in the lawns; the spritely kid was bounding on the rocks, the subtle monkey frolicking in the trees, and the solemn elephant reposing in the shade. All the diversities of the world were brought together, the blessings of nature were collected, and its evils extracted and excluded.

The valley, wide and fruitful, supplied its inhabitants with the necessaries of life, and

and all delights and superfluities were added at the annual visit which the emperor paid his children, when the iron gate was open to the sound of mulick ; and during eight days every one that resided in the valley was required to propose whatever might contribute to make seclusion pleasant, to fill up the vacancies of attention, and lessen the tediousness of time. Every desire was immediately granted. All the artificers of pleasure were called to gladden the festivity ; the musicians exerted the power of harmony, and the dancers shewed their activity before the princes, in hope that they should pass their lives in this blissful captivity, to which those only were admitted whose performance was thought able to add novelty to luxury. Such was the appearance of security and delight which this retirement afforded, that they to whom it was new always desired that it might be perpetual ; and as those, on whom the iron gate had once closed, were never suffered to return, the effect of longer experience could not be known. Thus every year produced new schemes of delight, and new competitors for imprisonment." In this delightful seclusion nothing that art or nature could supply, was wanting to solace and gladden its inhabitants, and the palace of the princes was decorated in the most sumptuous manner. " Here the sons and daughters of Abissinia lived only to know the soft vicissitudes of pleasure and repose, attended by all that were skillful to delight, and gratified with whatever the senses can enjoy. They wandered in gardens of fragrance, and slept in the fortresses of security. Every art was practised to make them pleased with their own condition. The sages who instructed them, told them of nothing but the miseries of publick life, and described all beyond the mountains as regions of calamity, where discord was always raging, and where man preyed upon man.

To heighten their opinion of their own felicity, they were daily entertained with songs, the subject of which was the *Happy Valley*. Their appetites were excited by frequent enumerations of different enjoyments, and revelry and merriment was the business of every hour from the dawn of morning to the close of even.

These methods were generally successful ; few of the princes had ever wished to enlarge their bounds, but passed their lives in full conviction that they had all within their reach that art or nature could bestow, and pitied those whom fate had excluded from this seat of tranquillity, as

the sport of chance, and the slaves of misery."

Rasselas, in the 26th year of his age, began to be uneasy in his situation, and thus expressed the source of his grief. " What," said he, " makes the difference between man and all the rest of the animal creation ? Every beast that strays beside me has the same corporal necessities with myself ; he is hungry and crops the grass, he is thirsty and drinks the stream, his thirst and hunger are appeased, he is satisfied and sleeps ; he rises again and is hungry, he is again fed and is at rest. I am hungry and thirsty like him, but when thirst and hunger cease I am not at rest ; I am, like him, pained with want, but am not, like him, satisfied with fulness. The intermediate hours are tedious and gloomy ; I long again to be hungry that I may again quicken my attention. The birds peck the berries or the corn, and fly away to the groves where they sit in seeming happiness on the branches, and waste their lives in tuning one unvaried series of sounds. I likewise can call the lutanist and the singer, but the sounds that pleased me yesterday weary me to-day, and will grow yet more wearisome to-morrow. I can discover within me no power of perception which is not glutted with its proper pleasure, yet I do not feel myself delighted. Man has surely some latent sense for which this place affords no gratification, or he has some desires distinct from sense which must be satisfied before he can be happy."

After this he lifted up his head, and seeing the moon rising, walked towards the palace. As he passed thro' the fields, and saw the animals around him, " Ye," said he, are happy, and need not envy me that walk thus among you, burthened with myself ; nor do I, ye gentle beings, envy your felicity ; for it is not the felicity of man. I have many distresses from which ye are free ; I fear pain when I do not feel it ; I sometimes shrink at evils recollected, and sometimes start at evils anticipated : Surely the equity of Providence has balanced peculiar sufferings with peculiar enjoyments." " His chief amusement was to picture to himself that world which he had never seen ; to place himself in various conditions ; to be entangled in imaginary difficulties, and to be engaged in wild adventures : But his benevolence always terminated his projects in the relief of distress, the detection of fraud, the defeat of oppression, and the diffusion of happiness." The prince revolved and formed various schemes of escape from

his confinement, and listened to the project of an ingenious mechanick, who was an inhabitant of the *Happy Valley*, to whom he imparted his uneasiness : This project was to construct wings, by the help of which they might fly from the now disagreeable and hateful solitude ; but the projector upon trying his project, dropped into the lake beneath the promontory, from whence he cast himself for his airy flight, and “ the prince drew him to land half dead with terror and vexation.” At length Rasselas, charmed with the conversation of a man of learning and a poet, named Imlac, opened his mind to him, and engaged him to tell his adventures. “ I was born in the kingdom of Goïama, at no great distance from the fountain of the Nile. My father was a wealthy merchant, who traded between the inland countries of Africk and the ports of the Red Sea. He was honest, frugal, and diligent, but of mean sentiments, and narrow comprehension : He desired only to be rich, and to conceal his riches, lest he should be spoiled by the governors of the province.” “ My father originally intended that I should have no other education, than such as might qualify me for commerce ; and discovering in me great strength of memory, and quickness of apprehension, often declared his hope that I should be sometime the richest man in Abissinia.” “ With this hope he sent me to school ; but when I had once found the delight of knowledge, and felt the pleasure of intelligence and the pride of invention, I began silently to despise riches, and determined to disappoint the purpose of my father, whose grossness of conception raised my pity. I was twenty years old before his tenderness would expose me to the fatigue of travel, in which time I had been instructed, by successive masters, in all the literature of my native country. As every hour taught me something new, I lived in a continual course of gratifications ; but, as I advanced towards manhood, I lost much of the reverence with which I had been used to look on my instructors ; because, when the lesson was ended, I did not find them wiser or better than common men.

At length my father resolved to initiate me in commerce, and, opening one of his subterranean treasuries, counted out ten thousand pieces of gold. This, young man, said he, is the stock with which you must negotiate. I began with less than the fifth part, and you see how diligence and parsimony have increased it. This is your own to waste or to improve.

If you squander it by negligence or caprice, you must wait for my death before you will be rich : If, in four years, you double your stock, we will thenceforward let subordination cease, and live together as friends and partners ; for he shall always be equal with me, who is equally skilled in the art of growing rich.

We laid our money upon camels, concealed in bales of cheap goods, and travelled to the shore of the Red Sea. When I cast my eye on the expanse of waters my heart bounded like that of a prisoner escaped. I felt an unextinguished curiosity kindle in my mind, and resolved to snatch this opportunity of seeing the manners of other nations, and of learning sciences unknown in Abissinia.

I remembered that my father had obliged me to the improvement of my stock, not by a promise which I ought not to violate, but by a penalty which I was at liberty to incur, and therefore determined to gratify my predominant desire, and by drinking at the fountains of knowledge, to quench the thirst of curiosity.

As I was supposed to trade without connexion with my father, it was easy for me to become acquainted with the master of a ship, and procure a passage to some other country. I had no motives of choice to regulate my voyage ; it was sufficient for me that, wherever I wandered, I should see a country which I had not seen before. I therefore entered a ship bound for Surat, having left a letter for my father declaring my intention.” “ When I first entered upon the world of waters, and lost sight of land, I looked round about me with pleasing terror, and thinking my soul enlarged by the boundless prospect, imagined that I could gaze round for ever without satiety ; but, in a short time, I grew weary of looking on barren uniformity, where I could only see again what I had already seen. I then descended into the ship, and doubted for a while whether all my future pleasures would not end like this in disgust and disappointment. Yet, surely, said I, the ocean and the land are very different ; the only variety of water is rest and motion, but the earth has mountains and vallies, deserts and cities : It is inhabited by men of different customs and contrary opinions ; and I may hope to find variety in life, tho’ I should miss it in nature.

With this hope I quieted my mind, and amused myself during the voyage, sometimes by learning from the sailors the art of navigation, which I have never practised, and sometimes by forming schemes

schemes for my conduct in different situations, in not one of which I have been ever placed.

I was almost weary of my naval amusements when we landed safely at Surat. I secured my money, and purchasing some commodities for show, joined myself to a caravan that was passing into the inland country. My companions, for some reason or other, conjecturing that I was rich, and, by my inquiries and admiration, finding that I was ignorant, considered me as a novice whom they had a right to cheat, and who was to learn, at the usual expence, the art of fraud. They exposed me to the theft of servants, and the exaction of officers, and saw me plundered upon false pretences, without any advantage to themselves, but that of rejoicing in the superiority of their own knowledge."

"In this company I arrived at Agra, the capital of Indostan, the city in which the Great Mogul commonly resides. I applied myself to the language of the country, and in a few months was able to converse with the learned men; some of whom I found morose and reserved, and others easy and communicative; some were unwilling to teach another what they had with difficulty learned themselves; and some shewed that the end of their studies was to gain the dignity of instructing.

To the tutor of the young princes I recommended myself so much, that I was presented to the emperor as a man of uncommon knowledge. The emperor asked me many questions concerning my country and my travels; and tho' I cannot now recollect any thing that he uttered above the power of a common man, he dismissed me astonished at his wisdom, and enamoured of his goodness.

My credit was now so high, that the merchants, with whom I had travelled, applied to me for recommendations to the ladies of the court. I was surprized at their confidence of solicitation, and gently reproached them with their practices on the road. They heard me with cold indifference, and shewed no tokens of shame or sorrow.

Then they urged their request with the offer of a bribe; but what I would not do for kindness I would not do for money; and refused them, not because they had injured me, but because I would not enable them to injure others; for I knew they would have made use of my credit to cheat those who should buy their wares.

Having resided at Agra till there was

no more to be learned, I travelled into Persia, where I saw many remains of ancient magnificence, and observed many new accommodations of life. The Persians are a nation eminently social, and their assemblies afforded me daily opportunities of remarking characters and manners, and of tracing human nature thro' all its variations.

From Persia I passed into Arabia, where I saw a nation at once pastoral and warlike; who lived without any settled habitation; whose only wealth is their flocks and herds; and who have yet carried on, thro' all ages, an hereditary war with all mankind, tho' they neither covet nor envy their possessions.

Wherever I went, I found that poetry was considered as the highest learning, and regarded with a veneration somewhat approaching to that which man would pay to the angelick nature. And it yet fills me with wonder, that, in almost all countries, the most ancient poets are considered as the best: Whether it be that every other kind of knowledge is an acquisition gradually attained, and poetry is a gift conferred at once; or that the first poetry of every nation surprized them as a novelty, and retained the credit by consent which it received by accident at first: Or whether the province of poetry is to describe nature and passion, which are always the same, and the first writers took possession of the most striking objects for description, and the most probable occurrences for fiction, and left nothing to those that followed them, but transcription of the same events, and new combinations of the same images. Whatever be the reason, it is commonly observed that the early writers are in possession of nature, and their followers of art: That the first excel in strength and invention, and the latter in elegance and refinement.

I was desirous to add my name to this illustrious fraternity. I read all the poets of Persia and Arabia, and was able to repeat, by memory, the volumes that are suspended in the mosque of Mecca. But I soon found that no man was ever great by imitation. My desire of excellence impelled me to transfer my attention to nature and to life. Nature was to be my subject, and men to be my auditors: I could never describe what I had not seen: I could not hope to move those with delight or terror, whose interests and opinions I did not understand.

Being now resolved to be a poet, I saw every thing with a new purpose; my sphere

of attention was suddenly magnified : No kind of knowledge was to be overlooked. I ranged mountains and deserts for images and resemblances, and pictured upon my mind every tree of the forest and flower of the valley. I observed with equal care the crags of the rock and the pinnacles of the palace. Sometimes I wandered along the mazes of the rivulet, and sometimes watched the changes of the summer clouds. To a poet nothing can be useless. Whatever is beautiful, and whatever is dreadful, must be familiar to his imagination : He must be conversant with all that is awfully vast or elegantly little. The plants of the garden, the animals of the wood, the minerals of the earth, and meteors of the sky, must all concur to store his mind with inexhaustible variety : For every idea is useful for the inforcement or decoration of moral or religious truth ; and he, who knows most, will have most power of diversifying his scenes, and of gratifying his reader with remote allusions and unexpected instruction.

All the appearances of nature I was therefore careful to study, and every country which I have surveyed has contributed something to my poetical powers.

In so wide a survey, said the prince, you must surely have left much unobserved. I have lived, till now, within the circuit of these mountains, and yet cannot walk abroad without the sight of something which I had never beheld before, or never heeded.

The business of a poet, said Imlac, is to examine, not the individual, but the species ; to remark general properties and large appearances : He does not number the streaks of the tulip, or describe the different shades in the verdure of the forest. He is to exhibit in his portraits of nature such prominent and striking features, as recal the original to every mind ; and must neglect the minuter discriminations, which one may have remarked, and another have neglected, for those characteristics which are alike obvious to vigilance and carelessness.

But the knowledge of nature is only half the task of a poet ; he must be acquainted likewise with all the modes of life. His character requires that he estimate the happiness and misery of every condition ; observe the power of all the passions in all their combinations, and trace the changes of the human mind as they are modified by various institutions and accidental influences of climate or custom, from the spriteliness of infancy to the despondence of decrepitude. He

must divest himself of the prejudices of his age or country ; he must consider right and wrong in their abstracted and invariable state ; he must disregard present laws and opinions, and rise to general and transcendental truths, which will always be the same : He must therefore content himself with the slow progress of his name ; condemn the applause of his own time, and commit his claims to the justice of posterity. He must write as the interpreter of nature, and the legislator of mankind, and consider himself as presiding over the thoughts and manners of successive generations ; as a being superior to time and place. His labour is not yet at an end : He must know many languages and many sciences ; and, that his stile may be worthy of his thoughts, must, by incessant practice, familiarize to himself every delicacy of speech and grace of harmony."

[The conclusion of the account of this work in our next.]

THE ingenious Mr. Sheridan in his *Discourse delivered in the Theatre at Oxford, &c. Introductory to his Course of Lectures on Elocution and the English Language*, treating of the source of the neglect of those studies, says he does not suppose his readers will easily comprehend his meaning, " Till they recollect a distinction, which is hardly ever thought of, and yet, which ought often to be had in remembrance, that we have two kinds of language ; one which is *spoken*, another which is *written*. Or that there are two different methods used of communicating our ideas, one through the channel of the ear, the other thro' that of the eye.

It is true, that as articulate sounds are by compact symbols of our ideas, and as written characters are by compact symbols of those articulate sounds, they may, at first view, seem calculated to accomplish one and the same end ; and from habit, an opinion may be formed that it is a matter of indifference which way the communication is made, as the end will be equally well answered by either.

But, upon a nearer examination, it will appear that this opinion is ill founded, and that, in whatever country it prevails, so far as to affect the practice of the people, it must be attended with proportional bad consequences, both to individuals, and to society in general.

In order to prove this, it will be necessary to shew, that the difference between these two kinds of language is not more in form than in substance ; in the

the means of their communication, than in their end : That they widely differ from each other, in the nature, degree, and extent of their power ; that they have each their several offices and limits belonging to them, which they ought never to exceed ; and that, where one encroaches on the province of the other, it can never equally well discharge its office.

All these points will be made sufficiently clear, only by examining the nature and constitution, of these two kinds of language.

First, As to that which is spoken. **B** Speech is the universal gift of God to all mankind. But as in his wise dispensations, in order to excite industry, and make reward the attendant on service in the most excellent things of this life, he has only furnished the materials, and left it to man to find out, and make a right use of them ; so has he laid down this just law in regard to the great article of speech ; which in all nations must prove either barbarous, discordant, and defective ; or polished, harmonious, and copious, according to the culture or neglect of it. As the chief delight and improvement of a social, rational being, must arise from a communication of sentiments and affections, and all that passes in the mind of man ; the powers of opening such a communication are furnished in a suitable degree, and with a liberal hand. In proportion to their acquisition of ideas, men will find no want of articulate sounds to be their symbols. In proportion to their progress in knowledge, they will find adequate powers in the organs of speech, to communicate that knowledge. In proportion to the exertion of the powers of the intellect, or the imagination, the various emotions of the mind, the different degrees of sensibility, and all the feelings of the heart ; they will find, upon searching for them, that in the human frame there are tones, looks, and gestures of such efficacy, as not only to make all these obvious, but to transfuse all those operations, energies, and emotions into others : Without which, indeed, the meer communication of ideas would be attended with but little delight.

A wise nation will therefore, above all things, apply themselves to advance the powers of elocution, to as high a degree as possible ; and they will find their labours well rewarded, not only by opening a source of one of the highest delights, which the nature of man is capable of feeling in this life, but also by the extraordinary benefits and advantages thence

resulting to society, which cannot possibly be procured in any other way. " It has pleased the all-wise Creator to annex to elocution, when in its perfect state, powers almost miraculous ! and an energy nearly divine ! He has given to it tones to charm the ear, and penetrate the hearts. He has joined to it actions, and looks to move the inmost soul. By that, attention is kept up without pain, and conviction carried to the mind with delight. Persuasion is ever its attendant, and the passions own it for a master. Great as is the force of its powers, so unbounded is their extent. All mankind are capable of its impressions, the ignorant as well as the wise, the illiterate as well as the learned."

Such is the nature, such the constitution, such the effects of cultivated speech. Let us now examine the properties of written language. " That is wholly the invention of man, a mere work of art, and therefore can contain no natural power. Its use is to give stability to sound, and permanence to thought ; to preserve words that otherwise might perish as they are spoke, and to arrest ideas that might vanish as they rise in the mind ; to assist the memory in treasuring these up, and to convey knowledge at distance thro' the eye, where it could find no entrance by the ear. In short, it may be considered as a grand repository of the wisdom of ages, from which the greatest plenty of materials may be furnished, for the use of speech, and the best supplies given to the powers of elocution."

Here we may see, that these two kinds of language essentially differ from each other in their nature and use : And, from this view, we may plainly perceive the vast superiority which the former must have over the latter, in the main end aimed at by both, that of communicating all that passes in the mind of man ; inasmuch as the former works by the whole force of natural, as well as artificial means ; the latter, by artificial means only. In the one case, many hundreds may be made partakers at one and the same time, of instruction and delight ; in the other, knowledge must be parcelled out only to individuals. In the one, not only the sense of hearing may receive the highest gratification, from sounds the most pleasing, and congenial to the organs of man ; but the sight also may be delighted with viewing the noblest work of the Great Mechanist put in motion, to answer the noblest ends : And, whilst the charmed ear easily admits the words of truth, the faithful eye, even of the illiterate.

rate, can read their credentials, in the legible hand of nature, visibly characterized in the countenance and gesture of the speaker. In the other, none of the senses are in the least gratified. The eye can have no pleasure in viewing a succession of crooked characters, however accurately formed; and the ear cannot be much concerned in silent reading."

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I HAVE just read a little French piece, B entitled, *Candide ou L'Optimisme*, said to be translated from the German of Dr. Ralph, but supposed to have been originally written by Mr. Voltaire in French. If it was so, it seems to have been intended as an experiment, to try how far his name might impose upon mankind; for excepting a few common place witticisms, no man of sense or taste will say, that the performance has any intrinsic merit; and I am sorry to find, that the experiment has so well succeeded; for the worthlessness of the performance might easily have been excused, but the whole seems plainly designed as an investive not only against mankind in general, but also against Divine Providence itself. Consequently, if it comes from Mr. Voltaire, it is a piece of the most signal ingratitude; for no man ever was more favoured by both, than that author has been; and yet it is probable that what ought to render this performance the more despicable in the eyes of mankind, will be considered as its chief merit, by many in this abandoned age, as we every day meet with instances of the same sort of ingratitude; but I hope you will endeavour to prevent the effect of their recommendation, by giving this a place in your Magazine, which will oblige,

S I R,

May 10,

Your most humble servant.

1759.

ANSWER relating to the National Debt explained and corrected. (See p. 285.)

SINCE the publication of my last, I find I was guilty of an oversight, as to one of the sums I then stated as a part of the 10,537,821l. 5s. 1d. ½. charged as an article in the state of the national debt, which was occasioned by an error in the state itself; for the 29th ought to have been put instead of 30 George II. But having since perused the act of 29 George II. I find that the 500,000l. raised by way of the lottery established by that act, was ordered to be added to, and to be deemed a

part of the joint stock of annuities at 3l. per cent. transferable at the Bank, by the act of 25 George II. And as this compleats the sum of 10,537,821l. 5s. 1d. ½. charged in that article of the state of the national debt, it appears, that no part of the million credit granted by the act of 30 George II. is to be included in that article.

PONDICHERRY, of which he have given an exact Plan, is the principal seat of the French commerce on the coast of Coromandel in the East-Indies; lies in 80 degrees of east longitude, and latitude 12° 27', and is sixty miles south of the English settlement of Fort St. George. This was the rendezvous of the fleet with which admiral Pococke had such smart engagements, (See p. 217.) This fortress was besieged in the year 1748, by adm. Boscawen, who was obliged to raise the siege by the falling of the periodical rains. At that time its garrison consisted of 1800 Europeans and 3000 Blacks, since which the works have been greatly strengthened, and a more numerous garrison is put into the town. (See our Volume for 1749, p. 128—131. See also our Map of the coast of Coromandel, in our Vol. for 1754, p. 440.)

An Account of the new TRAGEDY, entitled, The ORPHAN of China. By Mr. Arthur Murphy. Performed at the Theatre Royal in Drury-Lane.

This piece is dedicated to the earl of Bute, the prologue was written by the poet laureat, and spoken by Mr. Holland, and is as follows.

ENOUGH of Greece and Rome! Th' exhausted store

Of either nation now can charm no more: Ev'n adventitious helps in vain we try, Our triumphs languish in the public eye; And grave processions, musically slow, Here pass unheeded — as a lord mayor's show.

On eagle wings the poet of to-night Soars for fresh virtues to the source of light, To China's eastern realms: And boldly bears Confucius' morals to Britannia's ears.

Accept th' imported boon; as echoing Greece

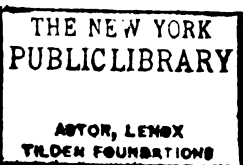
Receiv'd from wand'ring chiefs her golden fleece; Nor only richer by the spoils become, But praise th' advent'rous youth, who brings them home.

One dubious character, we own, he draws, A patriot zealous in a monarch's cause! Nice is the task the varying hand to guide, And teach the blending colours to divide; Where, rainbow-like, th' encroaching tints invade Each other's bounds, and mingle light with



A PLAN of PONDICHERRY in the East Indies , Subject to France.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A. The Port | L. Telloleur Bastion | 3. The Hôpital | 13. French Burnt Ground |
| B. Horn Work | M. Fearless Bastion | 4. Company's Gardens | 14. Great Market |
| C. St. Lawrence Bastion | N. Villenour Gate | 5. Jewish Gardens | 15. Malabar Prison |
| D. St. Louis Bastion | O. Villenour Bastion | 6. Capuchin's Gardens | 16. New Works made in 1740 and 1741 |
| E. Arques Bastion | P. Queen's Bastion | 7. The Hôpital | 17. Works of 1740 |
| F. Orleans Bastion | Q. Hospital Bastion | 8. Company's Old Garden | 18. St. Lawrence's Market |
| G. Madras Bastion | R. Oudelour Bastion | 9. Company's Hospital | 19. Woollen Battery |
| H. North West Bastion | S. Little Bastion | 10. Governor's House | 20. Mag's House |
| I. St. Joseph Bastion | 1. Capuchin's Church | 11. The Mint | 21. Great Pagoda |
| K. Telloleur Gate | 2. Jewish Church | 12. Malabar's Burnt Ground | |



If then, assiduous to obtain his end,
You find too far the subject's zeal extend ;
If undistinguish'd loyalty prevails
Where nature shrinks, and strong affection
fails,

On China's tenets charge the fond mistake,
And spare his error for his virtue's sake.

From nobler motives our allegiance springs,
For Britain knows no right divine in kings ;
From freedom's choice that boasted right
arose,

And thro' each line from freedom's choice it
flows. [tains ;

Justice, with mercy join'd, the throne main-
And in his people's Hearts our Monarch reigns. B

The persons of the Drama are, Timurkan,
emperor of the Tartars.—Ossar, a Tartar
general.—Zamti, a Mandarin.—Etan, edu-
cated as his son.—Hamet, a youthful cap-
tive.—Morat, a faithful friend of Zamti.—
Mirvan, a Chinese, in the Tartar's service,
secretly a friend of Zamti.—Orafsing, Zim-
venti, two conspirators.—Mandane, Zamti's
wife, messenger, guards, &c. Scene, Pekin,
capital of China.

ACT I. It appears, by a conversation be-
tween Mandane and Mirvan, that the em-
pire of China has been subdued, and twenty
years groaning under the yoke of the Tar-
tar ; that the royal family have been mas-
sacred, and Timurkan now sits on the throne
of their ancient emperors, tyrannizing with
the greatest rigour over the unfortunate in-
habitants of China.

—Daily the cries

Of widows, orphans, father, son, and brother
In vain ascent to heav'n ;—the wasteful rage
Of these barbarians—these accurs'd inva-
ders—

Burns with increasing fire ;—the thunder still
Rolls o'er our heads, threatening with hi-
dacious crash

To fall at once, and bury us in ruin.

In aggravation of Mandane's sorrows, it
appears Timurkan had just defeated an army
of Koreans, who " made their last stand for
liberty and China," and was then advan-
cing with his victorious bands to make his
triumphant entry into Pekin. After they
have lamented the fate of their country,
and the private distress the Tartar has brought
upon their families, Mirvan goes out, and
Zamti enters to Mandane, and exclaims,
China is no more—

The eastern world is lost—this mighty empire
Falls with the universe beneath the stroke
Of savage force—falls from its tow'ring hopes ;
For ever, ever fall'n !

It appears Zamti, who is of the order of
the priesthood, had saved the infant son of
the late murdered emperor, and bred him
up as his son, hiding him " from the world
and from himself."

And now I swear—kneel we together here,
While in this dreadful pause our souls renew
Their solemn purpose.— [Both kneel,

—Thou all-gracious Being,
Whose tutelary care hath watch'd the fate
May, 1759.

Of China's Orphan, who hast taught his steps
The paths of safety, still envelop him
In sev'nfold night, till your own hour is
come ;

Till your slow justice see the dread occasion
To rouse his soul, and bid him walk abroad
Vicegerent of your pow'r ;—and if thy
servant,

Or this his soft associate, ere defeat
By any woe or deed the great design,
Then strait may all your horrible displeasure
Be launch'd upon us from your red right arm,
And in one ruin dash us both together,
The blasted monuments of wrath.—

Mandane. That here
Mandane vows ne'er to betray his cause,
Be it enroll'd in the records of heav'n !

[Both rise.

To them enters Etan, who tells them the
tyrant's triumph,

—moves within the gates
In dread barbaric pomp :—The iron swarms
Of Hyperboreans troop along the streets,
Reeking from slaughter ; while, from gaz-
ing crowds

Of their dire countrymen, an uproar wild
Of joy ferocious thro' th' astonish'd air
Howls like a northern tempest :—O'er the
rest,

Proud in superior eminence of guilt,
The tyrant rides sublime.—Behind his car
The refuse of the sword, a captive train
Display their hopeless fears, and gnash their
teeth

With rage and desperation.—

Mandane. Cruel fate !

Etan. With these a youth, distinguish'd
from the rest,

Proceeds in fullen march.—Heroic fire
Glow's in his cheek, and from his flashing eye
Beams amiable horror.—

Mandane. What of this youth ?—

Zamti. Be not alarm'd, Mandane.—What
of him ? [eager gaze,

Etan. On him all eyes were fix'd with
As if their spirits, struggling to come forth
Would strain each visual nerve—while thro'
the crowd

A busy murmur ran—" If fame say right,
" Beneath that habit lurks a prince ; the last
" Of China's race."—The rumour spreads
abroad [claim

From man to man ; and all with loud ac-
cuse their vengeance on him.—

These tidings cause great emotions in
Zamti, which Mandane with much tender-
ness, taking notice of, he thus hints at the
occasion of his anxiety.

Lov'd Mandane,

I prithee leave me—but a moment leave me.—

Heed not the workings of a sickly fancy,
H wrought on by ev'ry popular report.

Thou know'st with Morat I convey'd the
infant

Far as the eastern point of Corea's realm ;
There where no human trace is seen, no
found

Affairs the ear, save when the foaming surge
Breaks

Breaks on the shelving beach, that there the youth [thy fears.—

Might mock their busy search.—Then check
Retire, my love, awhile ; I'll come anon—
And fortify thy soul with firm resolve,
Becoming Zamti's wife.—

Mandane retires, and remain Zamti and Etan, and after Zamti had worked Etan up to a pitch of heroick enthusiasm against the enemies of his country, he tells him "the prince Zap'imri's safe," and that he is not alarmed about the Tartar's prisoner. Etan then says,

Oh ! Sir, inform your son
Where is the royal youth ?

Zamti replies, " Seek not too soon to know that truth," and then proceeds,

Now I'll disclose the work,
The work of vengeance, which my lah'ring soul [hour
Has long been fashioning.—Ev'n at this
Stupendous ruin hovers o'er the heads
Of this accursed race.—

Etan. Ruin !

Zamti. I'll tell thee—

When Timurkan led forth his savage bands,
Unpeopling this great city, I then seiz'd
The hour, to tamper with a chosen few,
Who have resolv'd, when the barbarians lie
Buried in sleep and wine, and hotly dream
Their havock o'er again—then, then, my son,
In one collected blow to burst upon 'em ;
Like their own northern clouds, whose mid-
night horror [forth
Impending o'er the world, at length breaks
In the vault lightning's blaze, in storms
and thunder [ture

Thro' all the red'ning air, till frighted na-
Start from her couch, and waken to a scene
Of uproar and destruction.—

Etan exults in the glorious enterprize, and the act concludes with Zamti's ordering him to seek Orasming and Zimventi, and that he with these two friends should wait his coming near Osmingti's tomb, in an adjoining temple.

Act II. Whilst Zamti, in soliloquy, is enjoying, in idea, the issue of his plot, Miuvan enters to him, and tells him a reverend stranger craves access to him with the utmost impatience. The stranger is introduced, and appears to be Morat. After the first salutations Zamti cries,
Good old man !

But wherefore art thou here ?—what of my boy ?

Morat hereupon acquaints him, that as soon as fame had proclaimed the prince to be alive, he joined the Corean troops, and was taken prisoner in the late battle by the Tartar. To aggravate Zamti's sorrows, Morat further acquaints him that the tyrant Quinka his prisoner to be the prince, who now appears to be Hamet, the real son of Zamti, for when Morat adds,
Wild thro' the streets the foe calls out on Zamti.

Thes they pronounce the author of this

And, on your Hamet threaten instant ven-
geance.

Zamti answers,

There was but this—but this, ye cruel pow'rs,
And this you've heap'd upon me.— Was it not
Enough to tear him from his mother's arms,
Doom'd for his prince to wander o'er the world ? [eyes,

—Alas ! what needed more ?—Fond fool !
Stop your unbidden gush—tear, tear me
piecemeal— [him

—No. I will not complain—but whence can
Could that suspicion glance ?—

Morat. This very morn,

E'er yet the battle join'd, a faithful messenger,
Who thro' the friendly gloom of night had
held [camp,

His darkling way, and pass'd the Tartar's
Brought me advices from the Corean chief—
That soon as Hamet join'd the warlike train,
His story he related—Strait the gallant leader
With open arms receiv'd him—knew him
for thy son,

In secret knew him, nor reveal'd he aught—
That touch'd his birth—But still the busy
voice [the ranks

Of fame, encreasing as she goes, thro' all
Babbled abroad each circumstance.—By thee
How he was privately convey'd—Sent forth
A tender infant to be rear'd in solitude,

A stranger to himself !—The warriors saw :
With what a graceful port he mov'd in arms,
An early hero !—deem'd him far above
The common lot of life—deem'd him Za-
phimri,

And all with reverential awe beheld him.

This, this, my Zamti, reach'd the tyrant's
ear,

And rises into horrid proof—

After an affecting conflict between his parental fondness on one side, and his loyalty and patriotism on the other, Zamti resolves to sacrifice his captive son to secure the safety of the prince, who now fully appears to be that Etan, his supposed son, who had just manifested such noble ardour to deliver his country. Zamti then informs Morat of the conspiracy, and concludes, with desiring him to go to Mandane.

—Heav'n's !—how shall I bear

Her strong impetuosity of grief,
When she shall know my fatal purpose ?—
Thou

G Prepare her tender spirit ; sooth her mind,
And save, oh ! save me, from that dreadful
conflict. [Exeunt.

Then enter Timurkan, with his train, who, full of his late success, exults in his good fortune, and vows destruction to Zaphimri, the prince, who he imagines he has in his power, in the captive Hamet ; but is deterred from wrecking his vengeance on Zamti, the author of the prince's preservation by the representations of Ostar, who suggests that such an attack upon their religion would drive the Chinese to a general revolt. Hamet is then brought before the tyrant, in chains, bravely fierce and dis-
dainful

dantful; whom he charges with being the long concealed prince, and Hamet reproaches his cruelties in a spirited manner. Zamti is sent for, who the tyrant also questions about Hamet, and urges him to declare the truth, or "desolation again shall ravage the devoted land." But Zamti not satisfying his enquiries, he again questions Hamet, and asks him, "dar'st thou be honest, and answer who thou art," which produces from the prisoner an account of his education in Corea with Morat, whilst Zamti hangs in raptures upon the accents of his son's voice, exclaiming aside,

'Tis—it is my son—

My boy—my Hamet—

Oh! lovely youth—at ev'ry word he utters,
A soft effusion mix'd of grief and joy
Flows o'er my heart.

Every word of Hamet's serves to confirm the tyrant that he is the dreaded prince. Being asked if he never heard of Zamti, he replies,

—oft enraptur'd with his name

My heart has glow'd within me, as I heard
The praises of the godlike man.—

And upon being informed that Zamti was before him, Hamet kneels to "adore his venerable form," which puts Zamti into a tender confusion, and the tyrant being now convinced, commands Zamti to own his fraud, to acknowledge his fancied king, or threatening that every youth in the East should be slaughtered that Zaphimri may be massacred in the general carnage. Zamti, struggling with the bitter anguish that affails his heart, now owns Hamet to be the prince, imagining it to be the only method to preserve the true Zaphimri, whereupon the tyrant gives command to Ostar to offer the victim up, on the ensuing evening to the living Lama, for his victory, and then goes out. Zamti and Hamet remain, and the latter resolves, if he is a king, to suffer death without complaint for the happiness of his country. He is led out by Ostar, and to Zamti enters Mandane wild and distracted, having heard from Morat that Hamet was her son, and the scene between the tender, yet patriotick father, and the deeply afflicted complaining, reproaching mother, is prodigiously affecting. Zamti rigidly firm in his design of sacrificing his son to the prince's safety, is threatened by Mandane with revealing the whole contrivance to Timurkan, and the act closes as follows.

Then go, Mandane—thou once faithful woman,

Dear to this heart in vain;—go, and forget
Those virtuous lessons, which I oft have
taught thee,

In fond credulity, while on each word
You hung enamour'd.—Go, to Timurkan,
Reveal the awful truth.—Be thou spectatress
Of murder'd majesty.—Embrace your son,
And let him lead in shame and servitude
A life ignobly bought.—Then let those eyes,

Those faded eyes, which grief for me hath
dim'd,

With guilty joy reanimate their lustre;
To brighten slavery, and beam their fires
On the fell Scythian murderer.

Mandane. And is it thus,
Thus is Mandane known?—My soul disdains
A The vile imputed guilt.—No—never—never—
Still am I true to fame. Come lead me hence,
Where I may lay down life to save Zaphimri,
—But save my Hamet too.—Then, then
you'll find

A heart beats here, as warm and great as
thine. [one glorious effort;]

B Zamti. Then make with me one strong,
And rank with those, who, from the first
of time,

In fame's eternal archives stand rever'd,
For conqu'ring all the dearest ties of nature,
To serve the gen'ral weal.—

Mandane. That savage virtue
Loses with me its horrid charms.—I've sworn

C To save my king.—But should a mother turn
A dire assassin—oh! I cannot bear
The piercing thought.—distracted, quick
Will seize my brain.—See there—My child,
my child—

By guards surrounded, a devoted victim.—
Barbarian hold!—Ah! see, he dies! he
dies!— *She faints into Zamti's arms.*

D Zamti. Where is Arface? Fond maternal
love.

Shakes her weak frame—(Enter Arface.)

Quickly Arface, help

This ever-tender creature.—Wand'ring life
Rekindles in her cheek.—Soft, lead her off
To where the fanning breeze in yonder bow'r,
May woo her spirits back.—Propitious heav'n!

E Pity the woundings of a father's heart;
Pity my strugglings with this best of women;
Support our virtue:—Kindle in our souls
A ray of your divine enthusiasm;
Such as inflames the patriot's breasts, and lifts
Th' impassion'd mind to that sublime of virtue,
That even on the rack it feels the good,
F Which in a single hour it works for millions,
And leaves the legacy to after times.

[Exit, leading off Mandane.]

ACT III. Opens with a view of a temple,
with several tombs up and down the stage.
Morat appears, and from him we learn that
it is the place of meeting for Zamti and his
friends, a groan is heard, and Zamti comes
out of a tomb, and says,
G I have been weeping o'er the sacred reliques
Of a dear murder'd king.—

To them Orasming, Zimventi, and other
conspirators, who express their despair at
the condition of their prince, who they be-
lieve to be Hamet, then doom'd a victim to
the Lama, but are reanimated by Zamti, who
tells them Hamet is not Zaphimri, but that,
Unconscious of himself, and to the world
unknown,

He walks at large among them.—

—this very night to rise,

—the first of men,

Deliv'rer of his country!

And to convince them, he calls Etan from the tomb, and informs him of his real situation, that he is not his son; but the prince Zaphimri, shewing him, by a picture, in the manner of the Chinese, the history of his father's murder, and his own preservation, and adds,

Thou art the king, whom as my humble son, I've nurtur'd in humanity and virtue. Thy foes could never think to find thee here, Ev'n in the lion's den; and therefore here I've fix'd thy safe asylum, while my son Hath dragg'd his life in exile.—Oh! my friends,

Morat will tell ye all—each circumstance—
Mean time—there is your king!—

They all kneel to Zaphimri, and then agree as to the method of executing their conspiracy, and are quickened in their zeal and resentment by a striking detail from Zamti of Timurkan's cruelties and the murder of the late emperor and the royal family. Zaphimri goes out with the conspirators, and Zamti remains and implores the blessing of heaven upon the prince and their design; but stops short on hearing a dead march, on which he exclaims,

What mean those deathful sounds?—

Again— [down ye heavens,
They lead my boy to slaughter—oh! look
—Teach me to subdue

That nature which ye gave!—

[Exit.

Enter Hamet, Ostar, and guards. As Hamet is undauntedly preparing for execution, Mandane bursts in to them, and, all wild and frantick, declares that Hamet is her son. Ostar, hereupon, thinks proper to suspend the execution till Timurkan's will is known upon this sudden discovery, mean time, the eye must needs manifest the feelings of the heart at the affecting interview between Hamet and his mother. To them enter Timurkan, &c. and soon after Zamti, which produces a fine scene. The tyrant, more and more embarrassed and bewildered—Hamet expressing the warmest filial tenderness and the most exalted heroism.—Zamti a witness to his noble sentiments embracing and owning him for his son, and yet all three resolving to become sacrifices to the tyrant's wrath rather than betray the prince and their country. They are forced from each other to separate dungeons, whilst the rack is preparing to extort the secret from them.

ACT IV. Zaphimri, in the utmost agony at the distress and danger of this beloved and exalted family, to whom he owes every thing, by the connivance of Mirvan, visits Hamet, in his dungeon, disguised in a Tartar dress, which affords the poet a fine scope for the sublimest sentiments of honour and patriotism. At the close of the conference Zaphimri tells Hamet, he will come and arm him for the intended assault of Timurkan and his barbarous crew "while sunk in deep debauch." They are interrupted by the coming of Ostar, who orders Mirvan to lead Hamet to Mandane, that

When the boy clings around his mother's heart
In fond endearment, then to tear him from her,
Will once again awaken all her tendernefs,
And in her impotence of grief, the truth
At length will burst its way.—

To Ostar enters Timurkan, who is informed that no prospect of horror or pain will draw any confession from Zamti or his consort. Zamti is then brought in, in chains to the tyrant, who urges him to give up the prince; but Zamti having worked him up to the highest fury by his reproaches and prophetick denunciations of vengeance, he orders Ostar to bring Mandane forth vowing immediate destruction on them, and that both Hamet and Etan shall be impaled, but is informed by Ostar that Etan is fled. Then enters to them Mandane and Hamet guarded by Mirvan, and Mandane not being to be wrought upon either by the tyrant's promises or threats, he orders Hamet to be dragged forth to instant death. Then a messenger enters in haste, to tell the tyrant Etan is found; that he had rushed amongst the guards that bore Hamet to his fate, beseeching them to suspend the stroke, and craving admittance to his presence. Zaphimri is then brought in, who tells him that very hour his death is plotting, and beseeches him to save Zamti, Mandane, and Hamet. The tyrant tells him, if he would save them, he must bring him Zaphimri's head, and mean time Zamti expresses the utmost rage and despair at this instance his beloved prince is giving of his affection to him and his family. Zaphimri then discovers himself to be the prince. But Zamti confidently affirms he is Etan his son, "his too generous boy, that fain would die to save his aged fire." Timurkan, still more and more bewildered, orders 'em all from his sight. Zamti and Mandane are born off whilst Zaphimri struggles with him, on his knees, but the tyrant breathing destruction on him and all the youth of the East, breaks from him, and the act concludes with a soliloquy of Zaphimri, wherein he cheers himself with the hope that his friends will not let him die unrevenged.

ACT V. Ostar brings in Zamti and Mandane, telling them the rack is preparing for them, and that beneath Timurkan's eye they are to meet their doom. He goes out to receive the tyrant's last commands for that purpose, and then ensues a very affecting scene, most artfully worked up, between Zamti and Mandane, she producing a dagger, and urging him to strike her to the heart; but he in vain essaying to nerve his arm for the fatal purpose, and whilst they are thus tenderly debating Timurkan and Ostar enter, and they are dragged out to death and torment. The tyrant and Ostar remain, and the latter acquaints him that Hamet and Etan will be led by Mirvan to their fate. Then the tyrant displays to him his horror and remorse, his dread that the Orphan still lives, and his guilt seems to weigh him down, whilst he im-

parts

pasts the distracted state of his mind. Mirvan enters, and informs him that a body of men in arms were seen marching in close array, from the eastern gate, whereupon he resolves to fall forth and meet 'em; but Mirvan persuading him that Ostar's presence will be sufficient for that purpose, he desists. Mirvan then informs him that Eran is really Zaphimri, and that he had, as soon as he was convinced of it, thro' a forward zeal, cleft him to the ground with his sabre. The tyrant thoroughly deceived by Mirvan, orders him to bring his head, and exults now that "no longer horrid dreams shall haunt his couch." Mirvan returns, and instead of Zaphimri's head, he introduces Zaphimri himself, with a sabre in his hand, who plants himself before the tyrant. Timurkan is quite disconcerted at the sight of him, whilst Mirvan encourages him to strike the blow that should revenge his father and his country. Suddenly Timurkan snatches Mirvan's sabre, and he and Zaphimri exit fighting. Hamet enters, and from within they hear the cries and groans of Timurkan, who in vain calls for mercy, and dies under the victorious sword of Zaphimri. Mirvan speeds to carry the news to Zamti and Mandane; Zaphimri then enters to Hamet, and tells him of the deed that had freed China. To them Morat, who informs them the victorious conspirators carried all before 'em, and that Ostar had fallen covered with wounds. Soon after Mirvan returns with the dreadful tidings that Zamti, before he could arrive, had been bound to the wheel, and that Mandane, all frantick at the sight, had plunged a dagger in her heart, and expired at her husband's feet, who having been released from torture, was mourning over his wife's corpse. This sad event throws them all into the utmost affliction. The back scene opens and discovers Zamti clasping his dead Mandane in his arms, on which Zaphimri exclaims, Are these our triumphs?—these our promised joys?

Zamti rises from the body, enlivened by the sound of his prince's voice, runs eagerly to embrace him, crying, "My prince! my king!" but his strength fails him, and he faints at his feet. When he recovers, he exclaims, Zaphimri!—Hamet too!—oh! blest event! I could not hope such tidings—these, my prince, Thee too, my son—I thought ye both destroy'd, My slow remains of life cannot endure These strong vicissitudes of grief and joy. And there—oh! heav'n!—see there, there lies Mandane!

And after endeavouring to console the prince and his son, and reminding the former that private griefs must give place to the public good, he says, Life harass'd out, pursu'd with barb'rous art Thro' ev'ry trembling joint—now fails at once—

Zaphimri—oh! farewell!—I shall not see

The glories of thy reign!—Hamet!—my son—Thou good young man, farewell—Mandane, yes,

My soul with pleasure takes her flight, that thus Faithful in death, I leave these cold remains Near thy dear honour'd clay.—

And then expires; and the tragedy thus concludes.

Zaphimri. And art thou gone, Thou best of men?—then must Zaphimri pine

In ever-during grief, since thou art lost; Since that firm patriot, whose parental care Should raise, should guide, should animate my virtues,

Lies there a breathless corse. ———

Hamet. My liege; forbear— Live for your people; madness and despair Belong to woes like mine. ———

Zaphimri. Thy woes, indeed, Are deep, thou pious youth—yes, I will live, To soften thy afflictions; to assuage

A nation's grief, when such a pair expires. Come to my heart:—In thee another Zamti Shall bless the realm—now let me hence to hail

My people with the sound of peace; that done, To these a grateful monument shall rise, With all sepulchral honour—frequent there We'll offer incense;—there each weeping muse

Shall grave the tributary verse;—with tears Embalm their memories; and teach mankind Howe'er oppression stalk the groaning earth; Yet heav'n, in its own hour, can bring relief; Can blast the tyrant in his guilty pride, And prove the Orphan's guardian to the last.

The Epilogue was spoken by Mrs. Yates, and is as follows.

THRO' five long acts I've wore my fighting face,

Confin'd by critic laws, to time and place; Yet that once done I ramble as I please, Cry *London Hey!* and whisk o'er land and seas ——— [nese.]

—Ladies, excuse my dress—'tis true Childish, quit of husband, death, and tragick strain,

Let us enjoy our dear small talk again.

How cou'd this bard successful hope to prove?

So many heroes—and not one in love!

No suitor here to talk of flames that thrill; To say the civil thing—"Your eyes so kill!"

No ravisher, to force us—to our will!

You've seen their eastern virtues, patriot passions, [fashions.]

And now for something of their taste and O Lord! that's charming—cries my lady

Fidget,

I long to know it—do the creatures visit Dear Mrs. Yates, do, tell us—well, how is it?

First, as to beauty—set your hearts at rest ——— [at best;]

They're all broad foreheads, and pigs eyes And

And then they lead such strange, such formal lives !—

— A little more at home than English wives :
Let the poor things shou'd roam, and prove untrue,

They all are crippled in the tinea shoe.
A hopeful scheme to keep a wife from madding !

[ding,
— We pinch our feet, and yet are ever gad-
Then they've no cards, no routs, ne'er take their fling,

And pin-money is an unheard of thing ;
Then how d'ye think they write ?—You'll ne'er divine—

From top to bottom down in one strait line.
[Mimicks.

Weladies, when our flames we cannot smother,
Writes letters—from one corner to another.

[Mimicks.

One mode there is, in which both climates agree
[let it be—
I scarce can tell—'mongst friends then
— The creatures love to cheat as well as we.

But bless my wits ! I've quite forgot the bard—

A civil foul !—By me he sends this card—
“ Presents respects—to ev'ry lady here—

Hopes for the honour—of a single tear.”
The critics then will throw their dirt in vain,

[Rain,
One drop from you will wash out ev'ry
Acquaints you—(now the man is past his fright)

He holds his rout—and here he keeps his night.
Assures you all a welcome kind and hearty,

The ladies shall pay crowns—and there's the shilling party.

[Points to the upper gallery.

Poetical ESSAYS in MAY, 1759.

On a false MISTRESS.

1.

COME, gentle Muse ! in mournful strains
Grant sorrow pow'r to speak !
In weeping lines describe my pains,
And paint my heart before it break !

2.

So spoke the swain, and to the wind
Laments in broken sighs,
Not half so deaf, nor so unkind .
As her for whom he dies.

3.

In plaintive verse then thus complains
Of Cloe false and fair ;
Who first inspir'd love's raging pains,
Then bid that love despair.

4.

In silken smiles she caught my soul,
And look'd away my heart ;
Her eyes too sweetly learn'd to roll,
And languish'd with too soft an art.

5.

Her fingers teach me fond desires,
Nor without meaning stray ;
These too are taught to fan my fires,
And with malicious touch betray.

6.

About her all the graces throng,
Joy and pleasure round her play ;
Charm'd with the magic of her song,
Love in rapture melts away.

7.

Methinks whilst she vouchsafes to rove
The Sylvan shades with me,
I find a heav'n in ev'ry grove,
But, O ! that heav'n is she.

8.

Elisium blooms where'er she treads,
The flow'rs their charms display,
Breathing their sweets along the meads
On one more fair more sweet than they.

9.

But since the frown'd joy dwells no more
Amidst the groves or meads !
The weeping flow'rs her smiles deplore,
And hang their silken heads.

10.

Yet still I haunt those conscious groves,
Once more enamour'd grow ;
Live o'er again our vanish'd loves,
Live o'er again my killing woe.

11.

The fair once more by fancy's aid,
I clasp, but clasp in vain :
Swift as her love those pleasures fade,
And end like that in pain.

12.

Damps cold as death my bosom chill,
Night wraps my swimming eyes :
Faint is my heart, my blood stands still,
And all but love within me dies.

*The Decree of APOLLO: Or poetick Vengeance
denounced against impenitent Scribblers.*

W Hereas, to our infinite grief, 'tis well known

As well upon humble complaint to our throne,
As since has appear'd from authentic report
Depos'd upon oath before us in our court,
That certain unqualify'd persons of late
Have, escaping our notice, crept into the state,
And abusing the mildness we're known to maintain,

Have greatly disturb'd the repose of our reign ;
And unaw'd by regards, by no motives restrain'd,

[rain'd,
Without our just licence first had and ob-
For our genuine right Parnassian impose
What on trial is often detested as prose ;
A practice, if borne, that notoriously tends
To bring to contempt our profession and friends.

We do therefore pronounce them as fors to the peace

[our sect,
Who have neither our licence, nor paid us
Whose idle pretensions to science and wit,
Our high court of Parnassus disdains to admit,
Since in nature's despite they have quitted their sphere ;

[hear,
For would they her secret instructions but
Not a sign-post need want a fit rhyme
for good cheer.

We as chief then, not only of poets but
quacks, [tacks,
Do require, when the humour renews its at-
That all our true friends be abetting and aiding
(Shou'd they scorn to submit upon gentle
persuading)

In a gentle emersion which oft we assure,
Has in desparate cases effected a cure.

But shou'd they proceed, in contempt of
such warning. [rity scorning,

The just rights of our crown, and autho-
We shall issue command to appoint them
their place

(As is usual in such a deplorable case)
Where the mock forms of heroes and }
princes are found, [unfound,
Where cells are prepar'd for the brain that's }
And poets with straws, for laurel are }
crown'd.

W. G—me, Trysull.

The PARADOX——To Miss B. N—ch—les.

MY Beauty, trust me, for 'tis true,
At once I love and hate thee too.
'Tis true, thy wanton airs are such,
I hate thee, yes, I hate thee much.
Yet, such is beauty's magic pow'r,
Tho' much I hate, I love thee more.
And such my sighs, as plainly prove,
Tho' much I hate thee, more I love.
Thus, tho' I hate, and hate sincerely,
I still must love, and love thee dearly.
Oxon, April 25, 1759.

The REMONSTRANCE, to Miss T—wms—nd
and Miss M—nd—y.

TO T—wms—nd and M—nd—y much
wickedness brewing, [ensuing.
The N—ch—l—s's fend the remonstrance
And hope that their wisdom on such an oc-
casion,
Will weigh the affair with all due delib'ration,
By trying all peaceable means to prevent
What rashness may force 'em tho' late to
repent.

'Tis known for a fact most undoubtedly true,
The N—ch—l—s's always wore cardinals blue;
As hoping, and surely 'twas acting with
prudence, [students,
More highly to gain the regard of the
Nor can we, 'tis certain, with justice com-
plain, [vain;

That our arts till of late were exerted in
But rather in truth are oblig'd to confess
Our honest endeavours repaid with success.
Where Merton's cool gardens at ev'ning
persuade [shade,

To draw the fresh air in the sweet breathing
No looner the beauties were brought into
view, [blue,

Well known by the far streaming mantles of
Than all the grave train of immense-wigged
doctors,

Attended in state by the sway bearing proctors,
The head of each college the head of each
hall, [all.

The fellows, the commoners, scholars and

Other members of ev'ry respective society,
With looks full of love, and a longing
anxiety,

All all, follow after, afraid to reveal,
What none has the pow'r or to say or conceal.

Such once were the triumphs we con-
stantly tasted, [wasted,

Tho' now, now, alas! half the splendor is
Since flaunting in blue, the last terrible Sun-
day [M—nd—y;

Appear'd, horrid spectacle! T—wms—nd and
Thus aiming to wheedle, in reason's defiance,
Our trusty *lige veterans* from their alliance,
And tho' 'tis as plain as the nose in your
face is, [graces,

That we by the far darting force of our
Can quickly reduce to their proper subjection,
All those who have quitted our sov'reign
protection,

If once we're obliged to exert our abilities, I
Commencing, unwillingly, open hostilities;
Yet best to our lenity's judgment it seems,
To avoid, if its possible, future extremes,
Composing the jars that your follies occasion,
Upon the most quiet and friendly foundation.

We therefore advise ere the breach is too
wide,

To throw the blue mantles with prudence aside,
Nor force us to quell by the dint of mere
beauty, [their duty,

Those rebels whom fraud hath seduced from
Given at Oxford this 14th
day of May, in the third
year of our despotism.

To a FRIEND upon ABSENCE. By the late
Mr. Samuel Philips.

DEAR friend, how dull the days appear,
My mind too seems to sympathize,
As if the season had an influence there;
And when that's dull to have me brisk
denies.

This notion does not satisfaction give,
I must some better reason know;
When that is clouded I cannot believe,
It follows that the mind is so.

I've seen the spring in all its best array,
In all its utmost glory drest;
Nature herself, look'd brisk and gay,
And all but me some joys possess.

What's then the cause since nature made?
Me, not with an inactive mind?

I can be jocund, brisk, or sad,
To either is my soul inclin'd.

What does this inclination sway?
What does this liveliness create?

'Tis mighty friendship makes me gay,
And want of that makes gaity abate.

'Tis friendship does two souls unite,
Whose minds are of an equal frame,
One cannot have the least delight,
But t'other does participate the same.

None can enjoy that happy state,
Unless their souls and minds agree.

We were exactly pair'd by fate,
For thou 'rt the very soul of me.

My dullness does proceed from this,
That you unkindly from me stay,
The body never active is,
While the idling soul's away.
Thy absence makes me thus complain,
To have my expectation cross,
But when I see you once again,
'Twill satisfy me for the time we've lost.

Verses to the Rev. Dr. LOWTH, on his second Edition of the Life of William of Wykeham.

O Lowth, whilst Wykeham's various
worth you trace,
And bid to distant times his annals shine,
Indulge another hard of Wykeham's race
In the fond wish to add his name to thine.
From the same fount, with rev'rence let me
boast.

The classic streams with early thirst I caught;
What time, they say, the muses revel'd most,
When Bigg presided, and when Burton
taught.

But the same fate, which led me to the spring,
Forbad me farther to pursue the stream;
Perhaps as kindly; for, as Sages sing,
Of chance and fate full idly do we deem.

And sure in Granta's philosophick shade
Truth's genuine image beam'd upon my
sight;

And slow-ey'd reason lent her sober aid
To form, deduce, compare, and judge
aright.

Yes, ye sweet fields, beside your oser'd
stream [joy'd,

Full many an attrick hour my youth en-
full many a friendship form'd life's happiest
dream, [cloy'd.

And treasure'd many a bliss which never
Yet may the pilgrim, o'er his temp'rate fare
At eve, with pleasing recollection say,
'Twas the fresh morn which strong his
nerves to bear [day:

The piercing beam, and useful toils of
So let me still with filial love pursue

The nurse and parent of my infant thought,
From whence the colour of my life I drew
When Bigg presided, and when Burton
taught.

O names by me rever'd!—'till mem'ry die,
Till my deaf ear forget th'enchanting flow
Of verse harmonious, shall my mental eye
Trace back old time, and teach my breast
to glow.

Peace to that honour'd shade, whose mortal
frame

Sleeps in the bosom of its parent earth;
Whilst the free soul, that boasts celestial
flame.

Perhaps now triumphs in a nobler birth.
Perhaps with Wykeham, from some blissful
bower, [wreath

Applauds thy labours; or prepares the
For Burton's generous toil.—Th' insatiate
power [breathe;

Extends his deathful sway o'er all that

Nor aught avails it, that the virtuous sage
Forms future bards, or Wykehams yet to
come;

Nor ought avails it, that his green old age,
From youth well spent, may seem to elude
the tomb;

For Burton too must fall. And o'er his urn,
While science hangs her sculptur'd tro-
phies round,

The letter'd tribes of half an age shall mourn,
Whose lyres he strung, and added sense to
found.

Nor shall his candid ear, I trust, disdain
This artless tribute of a feeling mind;
And thou, O Lowth, shalt own the grateful
strain,

Mean tho' it slow, was virtuously design'd,
For 'twas thy work inspir'd the melting
mood.

To feel and pay the sacred debt I ow'd;
And the next virtue to bestowing good,
Thou know'st, is gratitude for good be-
flow'd.

W. WHITEHEAD, poet laureat.

AN INSCRIPTION.

*Within this monument doth lie
What's left of CÆLIA's gallantry.*

Stranger, whoe'er thou art, bestow
One sigh in tribute ere you go:
But if thy breast did ever prove
The raptures of successful love,
Around her tomb the myrtle plant;
And berry'd shrubs which ring-doves haunt;
The spreading cypress; and below
Bid clumps of arbor vitæ grow;
Th' uxorious plant that leans to find
Some female neighbour of its kind.
With beech to tell the plighted flame,
And saviour to conceal the shame:
That ev'ry tree and ev'ry flow'r
May join to form the am'rous bow'r;
Wherein at close of summer's heat
The lovers of the green shall meet,
While CÆLIA's shade propitious hears
Their sanguine vows, their jealous fears;
Well pleas'd to consecrate her grove
To Venus and the rites of love.

On the Friendship of two young Ladies, 1730.

HAIL, beauteous pair, whom friendship
binds

In softest, yet in strongest ties;
Soft as the temper of your minds,
Strong as the lustre of your eyes.

So Venus' doves in couples fly,
And friendly steer their equal course;
Whose feathers Cupid's shafts supply,
And wing them with resistless force.

Thus as you move love's tender flame,
Like that of friendship, paler burns;
Both our divided passion claim,

And friends and rivals prove by turns.
Then ease yourselves and bless mankind,
Friendship so curst no more pursue:

In wedlock's rosy bow'r you'll find
The joys of love and friendship too.

Monthly Chronologer.



A. P. T. Bayne, of the *Spy* sloop, lately arrived from Guadaloupe, brings an account, that about the middle of February, commodore Moore sent some ships to fort Louis, which reduced that place, and took possession of a fine harbour there. On the 27th general Hopson died of the flux, and major-general Barrington, who, as next officer, is now become commander in chief, finding that nothing more could be done on the side of the island called Baffterre, embarked the 6th of March with the commodore, and such part of the troops as could be spared (leaving a strong garrison in Port Royal) to another part called Grand Terre, with intention to reduce it and to repair and garrison fort Louis. We are now in possession of all the forts, and masters of the sea coasts of the island; but the inhabitants are still in their strong holds among the woods and mountains. The troops are extremely sickly. (See p. 146.)

The Dutch deputies made the following speech to the king on delivering their credentials. (See p. 219.)

"We have the honour, Sir, to present to your majesty our letters of credence from their high mightinesses the states general of the United Provinces, our lords and masters. Your majesty will see, by its contents, how ardently their high mightinesses desire to cultivate the sincere friendship which hath so long subsisted between the two nations, and which is so necessary for their common welfare. May we be happy enough, pursuant to our masters commands, to remove those difficulties which have for some time past struck at this friendship, and caused so much prejudice to the principal subjects of the republick, who, by the trade they carry on, are its greatest strength and chief support.

We place our whole confidence in your majesty's equity, for which the republick hath the highest regard; and in the good will your majesty hath always expressed towards a state, which on all occasions had interested itself in promoting your glory, and which is the guardian of the precious trust left by a prince to dear to your majesty.

Full of this confidence, we presume to flatter ourselves, that your majesty will be graciously pleased to listen to our just demands; and we shall endeavour, during the course of our ministry, to merit your approbation, and to strengthen the bonds which ought to unite the two nations forever."

His majesty's answer.

"Gentlemen, I have always had a re-
May, 1759.

gard for the republick, and I look upon their high mightinesses as my best friends. If difficulties have arisen touching trade, they ought to be considered as the consequences of a burthenome war we are obliged to wage with France. You may assure their high mightinesses, that I shall endeavour, on my part, to remove the obstacles in question; and I am glad to find, gentlemen, that you are come here with the same disposition."

The following messages have lately been sent to the house of commons.

GEORGE R.

"His majesty being desirous that a proper strength may be employed in the settlements of the united company of merchants of England, trading to the East-Indies, recommends to this house, to enable his majesty to assist the said company in defraying the expence of a military force in the East-Indies, to be maintained by them, in lieu of the battalion commanded by col. Adlerscorn, withdrawn from thence, and now returned to Ireland."

G. R.

GEORGE R.

"His majesty, being sensible of the zeal and vigour with which his faithful subjects in North-America have exerted themselves in defence of his majesty's just rights and possessions, recommends it to this house, to take the same into consideration, and to enable his majesty to give them a proper compensation for the expences incurred by the respective provinces in the levying, cloathing, and pay of the troops raised by the same, according as the active vigour and strenuous efforts of the respective provinces, shall justly appear to merit."

G. R.

TUESDAY, April 24.

Upwards of 200l. was collected for the Middlesex Hospital.

WEDNESDAY, 25.

Were executed at Exeter, Charles Darras, Lewis Bourdecq, Fleurance Termineu, Pierre Pitroll, and Pierre Lagnal, five Frenchmen, for the murder of Jean Manaux, their countryman and fellow prisoner, on board the Royal Oak man of war. The provocation Manaux gave them was his discovering to the agent their forgery of passes to facilitate their escape to France. On the 25th of January last, when they were ordered down to their lodging places, Darras, with a boatswain's whistle, calling the other French prisoners, dragged Manaux to a part of the ship distant from the centry, and after stripping him tied him to a ring-bolt with small cord, then gagged him, and with the others gave him about 60 strokes with an iron-thimble about as big as a man's wrist, tied to the end of a rope. Manaux, by struggling.

gling, got loose, and fell on his back; upon which Lagnal got upon his body, and jumped on it several times, till he broke his chest, Pitroll keeping his foot on his neck. When they found he was dead, they conveyed his body by piece-meal thro' the necessary into the water, because throwing it overboard whole would have alarmed the centry. Next day 27 of the French prisoners being brought on shore, one of them gave information of the murder. The five ruffians were sentenced to be executed on the 2d of April, but were respite'd till the 25th, and in the mean time a Roman priest was permitted to visit them.

TUESDAY, May 1.

Mr. Smith was declared duly elected bridge master, in the room of Mr. Rossiter; at the close of the poll he had a majority of 247. (See p. 219.)

Admiralty office.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Faulkner, of his Majesty's Ship Windsor, of 60 Guns, to Mr. Cleveland, dated at Lisbon, April 8.

"The 17th past we discovered four large ships to the leeward; on giving them chase, they drew into a line of battle a-head, at the distance of about a cable's length asunder, and remained in that situation till we had engaged the sternmost ship near an hour, when the three headmost made all the sail they could from us; on seeing which, the ship which we were engaged with struck her colours. She proved to be Le Duc de Chartres, pierced for 60 guns, had 24 French twelve pounders mounted, and 294 men, 28 of which were killed, and eighteen wounded. The Windsor had in this action one man killed, and six wounded. The prisoners inform me, the lading of the Le Duc de Chartres consists of sixty tons of gunpowder, one hundred and fifty tons of cordage, flour, sailcloth, wines, &c.

The other three ships that run off were, Le Massac, pierced for 70 guns, had 26 twelve pounders mounted, and 300 men; the East-India Company, pierced for 54 guns, had 24 twelve pounders mounted, and 174 men; and the St. Luke, pierced for 24 guns, had 18 twelve pounders mounted, and 200 men: They all belonged to the French East-India company, sailed from Port l'Orient the 22d of March, and were bound to Pondicherry.

THURSDAY, 3.

Four hundred and fifty-seven pounds seven shillings was collected for the support of the Small-Pox Hospital.

FRIDAY, 4.

Admiralty-office.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Hughes, Commander of his Majesty's Frigate Tamer, to Mr. Cleveland, dated in Plymouth Sound, May 1, 1759.

"On Sunday the 30th of April, at six o'clock in the morning, Portland bearing N. E. three leagues, I saw two sail coming round the Bill, and from their appearance

supposed them to be two French privateers; I tacked and made sail after them, and in a very short time brought one of them too, which proved to be Le Chasseur privateer from Dunkirk, of six carriage guns, four of which they had thrown overboard, and 41 hands in all. I shifted the prisoners as soon as possible, and then gave chase to the other sail, and at seven o'clock in the evening brought her too, and found her to be Le Conquerant privateer from Cherbourg, mounting six carriage and ten swivel guns, with 29 hands in all. After having shifted the prisoners, it blowing strong easterly, I bore up for Plymouth, and got in safe to the Sound, with the two privateers, the next morning."

Orders were issued from the lord Chamberlain's office, for the further change of mourning for the late prince of Orange, on Sunday the 13th. (See p. 218.)

MONDAY, 7.

Admiralty-office. Captain Eastwood, of his majesty's sloop Diligence, has taken and brought into Penzance, a French privateer brig called the Dispatch, Thomas le Pettice, commander, of Morlaix, last from Cherbourg; she mounted ten carriage and eight swivel guns, and had 34 men.

WEDNESDAY, 9.

There was collected at church, and at the feast of the sons of the clergy 705l. 9s. 9d. which with what was collected at the rehearsal 337l. made the whole collection 1042l. 9s. 9d.

FRIDAY, 11.

Admiralty-office. His majesty's ship Brilliant, capt. Hyde Parker, has brought into Plymouth a French privateer, called the Basque, belonging to Bayonne, of 22 nine pounders, and 210 men, which she took the 17th of last month, in the latitude of 46. 00. about 200 leagues to the westward of Cape Clear.

And by letters of July 28. from vice-admiral Coates at Jamaica, there is an account, that his majesty's ship Seaford, has taken a French privateer of 10 guns, with 100 men, and the Dreadnought another small one.

SATURDAY, 12.

Admiralty-office. His majesty's ship the Surprise, commanded by capt. Antrobus, on the 17th of last month, in lat. 48. 00. N long. 20. 46. W. chased, and took the Le Vieux, a French privateer of Bourdeaux, mounting eight guns, with 36 men.

WEDNESDAY, 16.

Five hundred pounds were collected for the support of the city of London Lying-in Hospital.

THURSDAY, 17.

Admiralty-office. Capt. Knight, of his majesty's ship Liverpool, has taken and brought into Yarmouth Roads, a French privateer cutter of eight carriage guns, six swivels, and 52 men, from Dunkirk.

Sir Edward Hawke sailed from Spithead with his fleet, and next day joined Sir Charles

Charles Hardy, with his fleet from Plymouth, at Torbay.

TUESDAY, 21.

The following message was presented to the house by Mr. Secretary Pitt.

GEORGE R.

"His majesty relying on the experienced zeal and affection of his faithful commons, and considering that, in this critical conjuncture, emergencies may arise, which may be of the utmost importance, and be attended with the most pernicious consequences, if proper means should not immediately be applied to prevent or defeat them, is desirous that this house will enable him to defray any extraordinary expences of the war, incurred, or to be incurred, for the service of the year 1759, and to take all such measures as may be necessary to disappoint or defeat any enterprizes or designs of his enemies, and as the exigencies of affairs may require."

G. R.

THURSDAY, 24.

Came on before the lords commissioners of appeal for prizes, at the Cockpit, Whitehall, the merits of an appeal from the court of Admiralty in Doctors-Commons, concerning the right of property in the Dutch ship the *Novum Aratum* and her cargo, taken by the *Blenheim* privateer, James Merryfield, commander; when their lordships were pleased to restore the ship, and that part of the cargo proved to be Dutch property, and ordered a specification of the other part of the cargo in one month, which, it is imagined, will turn out to be the goods of our enemies the French.

The Worcester stage-wagon took fire, occasioned by the bursting of a bottle of aqua fortis, by which the valuable loading was mostly consumed; damage 500*l*.

SATURDAY, 26.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Lockhart, of his Majesty's Ship the Chatham, of 50 Guns, to Mr. Cleveland, dated May 20, 1759. off Ulbant.

"Since mine of the 7th, I have cruized in company with his majesty's ships the *Thames*, of 32 guns, commanded by capt. Colby, and the *Venus*, of 36 guns, commanded by capt. Harrison. On the 18th, in the morning, being in Hodiern Bay, we saw a French frigate, and, after two hours chase, she carried her topmasts away. Soon after the *Thames* came up and gave her a close and brisk fire; but she did not strike till the *Venus* raked her, and gave her some broadsides. She proves to be the *Arethusa* frigate, commanded by the marquis Vaudreuil, pierced for 36 guns, 32 mounted, and 270 men, from Rochfort for Brett; has been launched about two years, and is esteemed the best sailing frigate in France. She had 60 men killed and wounded. Capt. Colby had four men killed and 11 wounded, three of which are since dead. Capt. Harrison had five men wounded.

Lord Chamberlain's office.

Orders for the court to leave off the mourning on Sunday the 3d of June, for her late royal highness the princess dowager of Orange.

A proclamation has been issued, promising a bounty of five pounds for every able seaman, and thirty shillings for every ordinary seaman not above 50, nor under 20 years of age, who shall voluntarily enter themselves on or before the 3d day of July next, to serve in the royal navy. Also a bounty of thirty shillings to every able-bodied landman not above 35, nor under 20 years of age, who shall voluntarily enter within the same time to serve on board the navy; and also a reward of two pounds for the discovery of every able, and twenty shillings for every ordinary seaman, that shall have deserted themselves. And as a farther encouragement his majesty promises his most gracious pardon to all seamen that have deserted from their ships, provided they return to the service by the said 3d day of July; in which case they shall not be prosecuted for their desertion; but that on the contrary, those who do not return before that time on board some of his majesty's ships of war, or who shall hereafter absent themselves without leave, shall be tried by a court-martial; and being found guilty of deserting at this time, when their country so much wants their service, shall be deemed unfit objects of the royal mercy, and suffer death according to law. (See p. 219.)

The following gentlemen are nominated by the Right Hon. the lord mayor to serve the office of sheriff, viz. George Errington, Esq; coach maker; Jacob Tinson, Esq; stationer; Richard Attley, Esq; grocer; Paul Vaillant, Esq; stationer; Whichcott Turner, Esq; skinner; Edmund Proudfoot, Esq; glover; Allington Wible, Esq; stationer; Jeremiah Marlowe, Esq; goldsmith; George Jarvis, Esq; currier.

The expected comet has appeared many clear evenings till ten or eleven o'clock, to the west of the south, under the constellation of Hydra, and near that of Crater. It is a luminous appearance, very evident to the naked eye (notwithstanding the light of the moon) yet rather dim than splendid; large, but ill defined. A telescope, at the same time it magnifies, seems to render it more obscure.

Places in the Heavens where it hath been for seven Evenings, as observed and traced on a twenty eight inch celestial Globe, and the universal Planisphere, at Mr. Dunn's academy, Paradise-Row, Chelsea.

Tuesday, May 1, right ascension 150° 55. Declination 25 30 south. — Wednesday 2, 158 22, 22 0. — Thursday 3, 157 14, 20 3. — Friday 4, 156 22, 18 16. — Saturday 5, 155 40, 15 54. — Sunday 6, 155 27, 14 9. — Monday 7, 155 20, 12 22.

Six carpets made by Mr. Whitty, of Axminster, in Devonshire, and two others made by Mr. Jeffer, of Frome, in Somersetshire, all on the principle of Turkey carpets, have been produced to the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, in consequence of the premiums proposed by the said Society for making such carpets; and proper judges being appointed to examine the same, gave it as their opinion, that all the carpets produced were made in the manner of Turkey carpets, but much superior to them in beauty and goodness: That Mr. Whitty's carpets were superior to Mr. Jeffer's in price, pattern, and workmanship; therefore it was ordered, that the first premium offered for this article, being 30*l.* should be paid to Mr. Whitty, and the other premium, being 20*l.* to Mr. Jeffer.

The largest of the carpets produced by Mr. Whitty is 26 feet six inches, by 17 feet six inches; and the largest produced by Mr. Jeffer is 16 feet six inches, by 12 feet nine inches.

The said Society have bestowed the sum of 87*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.* for raising and producing cocoons in the province of Georgia.

The Society have also bestowed a premium of 30*l.* on Mr. Safferth, for making cradles from British materials.

The new building at Worcester college, Oxford, erected for the reception of six fellows and three scholars, instituted by the late Dr. Clarke, being completely finished, the first election was made upon that foundation in the following order, viz. Mr. Moore of Worcester, Mr. Skynner of Pembroke, Mr. Brickenden of Trinity, Mr. Gyles of Worcester, Mr. Ravenhill of Brazen-Nose, and Mr. Phillips of New college, were appointed fellows:—And Mr. Bennet of Christ Church, Mr. Mynton of Worcester, and Mr. Campbell of Oriel college, were admitted scholars.—This liberal benefactor, besides the expense of these new apartments, and other considerable bequests, endowed his new foundation with 70*l.* per annum.

The Apollo, Billings, from St. Kitt's, is arrived off Dover; she came out the 4th of April, and brings advice, that commodore Moore, with twelve ships of the line, and several frigates, was preparing to go off Martinico, in order to attack Mons. Bomparr's Squadron, of which the following is a list:

Le Defenseur	74	M. Bomparr.
L'Hector	74	M. Roquejeuille.
Le Courageux	74	Confage.
Le Diademe	74	Rossily.
Le Sage	64	De Guicham.
Le Vaillant	64	Chaveau.
Le Protee	64	Delquit.
Le Sempier	50	Rebed.
La Fleur de Lys	52	
La Marthe	32	
La Vallier	20	
Le Florissant	74	
L'Egrette	30	

And another frigate

were at Martinico before.

On the 7th instant the house of Rannas, in the Enzie, North-Britain, was consumed by fire.

Dublin, April 17. Within these two years past 434 persons have read their recantation from the church of Rome.

May 19. This week seventeen fishing-boats sailed from Rush and Skerries to the north-west of Ireland, to be joined by some others in the Lough of Derry from the Isle of Man, encouraged thereunto by a company of merchants of the said Island, who have subscribed a large capital to carry on this business in the most extensive manner; and advanced a considerable sum to forward its execution. This design opens a new mine of wealth to this kingdom, and may in its progress, be the source of employment to the vagrant, of benefit to the industrious, and the accession of an unalienable and permanent trade. In any respect, the present defective methods of fishing in that country will be rectified; and the means shewn whereby they may proceed for the future upon a more regular plan.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

April 22. **R** T. Hon. the earl of Aboyne was married to lady Margaret Stewart, daughter to the earl of Galloway.

May 3. William Vanderstegen, Esq; to Miss Bigham.

Henry Stephenson, Esq; to Miss Stephenson, daughter of the alderman.

4. Edward Codrington, Esq; to Miss Lellougeon.

7 Thomas Weston, Esq; to Miss Jenny Calvert, of Aubrey, in Hertfordshire.

12. Thomas Middleton Trailloze, Esq; to Miss Thorold, of Cranwell, in Lincolnshire.

Sir Archer Croft, Bart. to Miss Elizabeth Charlotte Cowper.

John Rogers, of Tewkesbury, Esq; to Miss Appleyard.

15. Right Hon. the earl of Waldegrave, to Miss Maria Walpole, second daughter of Sir Edward Walpole, knight of the Bath.

Richard Baxter, of Chatham, Esq; to Miss Grace Stewart.

Sir Alexander Gordon, Bart. to Miss Scott.

17. Francis Ayscough, Esq; to Miss Horsfille, daughter of the deputy.

Counsellor Cappar, to Miss Orde.

Dr. Newton, of York, to Miss Topham.

19. Richard Nichol, Esq; to Miss Hughes.

21. Mr. James Norman, to Miss Susanna Hankey, daughter of Sir Thomas Hankey, K^t.

22. Right Hon. lord viscount Weymouth, to lady Elizabeth Bentinck, eldest daughter of the duke of Portland.

Mr. James, banker in Lombard-street, to Miss Bellamy, of Clapham.

25. Christopher Neville, of Willingore, in Lincolnshire, Esq; to Miss Browne.

May 3. Countess of Darlington was delivered of a daughter.

10. Lady of the Hon: col. Fitzroy, of a daughter.

— of col. Carpenter, of a son.

18. Countess of Dartmouth, of a daughter.

26. Lady of the bishop of Oxford, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

April 27. **A**NDREWS Jelf, Esq; mason to his majesty.

30. John Eaton Dodsworth, of Goodman's Fields, Esq;

May 4. Lady Fitzwilliams, mother of the present earl.

Relict of the late Sir Matthew Decker, Bart.

9. John Keeling, of Clerkenwell, Esq; an eminent brewer, one of his majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Middlesex; a gentleman of the strictest honour, most unbounded generosity, and who studied to oblige and serve his fellow-creatures upon all occasions. (See our Vol. for 1755, p. 184.)

11. James Butler, Esq; to whom the late earl of Arran left a large estate.

12. John Warburton, Esq; former set herald at arms.

20. Benjamin Moyer, Esq; formerly an eminent Turkey merchant.

Henry Weston, of West Horseley, in Surrey, Esq;

21. Elias Hopkins, Esq; formerly in the commission of the peace for Bucks.

23. Mr. Reeves, bookseller, in Fleet-street. Lately. Rowland Berkeley, Esq; in the commission of the peace for Worcestershire.

Tho. Partridge, Esq; a Jamaica planter.

Mr. Caesar Ward, bookseller, at York.

Sir Tho. Halton, of Worcestershire, Bart.

Mr. James Sheile, farmer, of Knocknoller, in the county of Kilkenny, in Ireland, aged 136.

That worthy officer, brigadier-general John Forbes, commander of his majesty's forces in the Southern provinces of North-America, at Philadelphia, aged 49.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. William Biddlecomb, B. A. is presented to the vicarage of Monckton-Farwell, in Wiltshire. — Mr. Green, to the rectory of Hardingham, in Norfolk. — Mr. Neal, to the vicarage of Great Everfden, in Huntingdonshire. — Mr. Jennings, to the rectory of Hays, in Middlesex. — Mr. Appleton, to the rectory of Upton St. Mary, in Hampshire. — Mr. Crespin, to the rectory of St. Andrews, in the Island of Guernsey. — Mr. Buller, to the rectory of Castleton, in Hertfordshire. — Mr. Hyde, to the vicarage of Wimbledon Cary, in Wiltshire. — Mr. Green, to the vicarage of Sawbridge, in Norfolk. — Mr. John Pemberton, to the rectory of Foxearth, in Essex. — John Hemming, M. A. to the deanery of Guernsey. — Mr. Judson, to the vicarage of Hanny cum Capella Lyford, in Berkshire. — Richard Hughes, M. A. to the rectory of Stratton on the Foss, in Somersetshire. — Arthur

Myers, B. A. to the vicarage of Arlington, in Hants.

A dispensation passed the seals, to enable the Rev. George Tysa, LL. B. to hold the vicarage of Dallington, with the rectory of Cottesbrook, in Northamptonshire. — To enable Thomas Cobb, M. A. to hold the rectory of Great Hardress cum Stilling, with the rectory of All Saints, in Kent. — To enable John Rugge, M. A. to hold the vicarage of Bradford, with the rectory of Nettlecombe, in Somersetshire. — To enable John Hawes, M. A. to hold the rectory of Fugglestone St. Peter, with Bemerton thereto united, and also the rectory of Milton St. Mary, with the chapel of Neatherampton, vicarage of Bullbridge, and rectory of Ditchampton annexed, in Wiltshire.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHitchall, May 5. The king has been pleased to order letters patent to be passed under the great seal of the kingdom of Ireland, to constitute and appoint Henry Loftus, Henry Sandford, Henry Lyons, Thomas Adderly, Robert Cunningham, John Magil and Carleton Whiteleek, Esqs. and the survivors of them, or any three or more of them, commissioners and overseers of all barracks for quartering his majesty's troops in the said kingdom.

—, May 19. The king has been pleased to grant unto Sampson Gideon, jun. Esq; son of Sampson Gideon, of Spalding, in the county of Kent, Esq. and to the heirs male of his body, lawfully begetten, the dignity of a baronet of the kingdom of Great Britain.

From the rest of the Papers.

Mr. Legard is appointed governor, and Mr. Charles sub governor, to prince William-Henry and prince Henry-Frederick. — Henry Talbot, Esq; principal register to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's. — John Michell, Esq; chosen recorder of Boston. — Lewis Way, president of Guy's Hospital, in the room of the late Sir Edward Hulse, and Dr. Dickson, one of the physicians of the London Hospital.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, May 12. John Barrington, Esq; is constituted general and commander in chief of his majesty's forces in the West-Indies, lately under the command of major-general Hopson, deceased.

From the rest of the Papers.

Lord Tyraway is appointed governor of Portsmouth, in the room of general Hawley, deceased. — Robert Melville, Esq; lieutenant-colonel of the 38th regiment of foot. — Henry Gore, Esq; lieutenant-colonel of Mellyn's dragoons. — Richard Burton, Esq; major

major of Conway's dragoons. — Thomas Gwillim, Esq; major of the English fusiliers. — Seven captains, 12 lieutenants, and seven ensigns, to seven additional companies ordered to be raised for lord John Murray's regiment of foot.

Alteration in the List of Parliament.

ESSEX. Sir William Maynard, Bart. in the room of Sir John Abdy, deceased.

B—K—T—S.

WILLIAM Cawley, of Billingsgate, victualler.
Ebenezer Millgain, of Nottingham, dealer and chapman.

William Sudell, of Colchester, mariner.
John Long, of Bristol, vintner.
George Warren, of London, merchant.
James Wyer, of Chisbunt, innholder.
John Moore and James Strange, of St. Botolph without
Bishopsgate, chief-mongers and partners.

Richard Hunt, of Basingstoke, grocer.
Stephen Roberts, of Stoke, in Surry, timber-merchant.
Joseph Tomlinson, of Wapping, dealer and chapman.
Edward Webber, of Sheffield, druggist.
Ann Daw, widow, and Joseph Daw, of Lewes, masons and joint-traders.

William Marnar, of Andover, dealer and chapman.
William Richards, of Bristol, mercer and linen-draper.
Adam Corner, of Duke's-street, St. James's, tailor.
William Jones, of Southwark, lighterman.
Thomas Pickstock, of Ashley, in Staffordshire, butcher.

Stretell Fletcher, of Warrington, tallow-chandler.
Joseph Hunter, of Alhallowes the Leffs, glazier.
William Pickering, of Wolverhampton, snuff-maker.
Thomas Simpson, of London, corn-factor.
Joshua Williams, of Bristol, merchant.

George Gossling, of Mitham-street, tailor.
Thomas Davies, of Carmarthen, linen-draper.
Joseph Fyson, of Bristol, merchant and butcher.
James Brooke, of Fleet-street, engraver.
Francis Blount, of Red-lion-street, Clerkenwell, merchant.

Robert Taxley, of Suffolk, grocer.
William Moore, of Blackman-street, Surry, victualler.
John Chapman, of Ratcliff-cross, tallow-chandler.

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

London, Saturday, May 27, 1759.

Amsterdam 35 7.

Ditto at Sight 35 3.

Rotterdam 35 8.

Antwerp, no Price.

Hamburgh 37 9.

Paris 1 Day's Date 30 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Ditto, a Ufance 30 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Bordeaux, ditto 30.

Cadiz 39 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Madrid 39 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Bilboa 39 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Leghorn 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$.

Naples, no Price.

Genoa 47 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Venice 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$.

Lisbon 50. 5d. $\frac{1}{2}$.

Porto 50. 5d.

Dublin 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.

the 15th and 16th. to return with his army towards Fulda. The French sent out a body of light troops under M. de Blaisel, to harass his rear, who, on the 19th, happened to take an officer that was carrying orders to a battalion of grenadiers and two squadrons of the regiment of Finkenstein, by which those troops, not having begun their march early enough, were surprized and surrounded by M. de Blaisel's corps. The grenadiers, however, made good their retreat without any great loss, beside their baggage; but the dragoons were dispersed, and many of them killed or made prisoners; which was all the loss the allied army suffered in their retreat.

Head quarters of prince Henry of Prussia at Launy, April 17. The greatest part of the Austrian troops which were on the frontiers of Saxony having marched towards Silesia or into the empire, prince Henry formed a design to drive those that might still remain in Bohemia, beyond the Elbe, and carry off their magazines as well those on the Elbe as at the different quarters. Accordingly, the Prussians entered Bohemia on the 15th. One column marched by Peterwalde and another under general Hulfen by Palsberg and Commota. The vanguard of the column, which marched by Peterwalde, found the eminence beyond that village fortified with a redoubt, with a strong barricade before it, guarded by 600 Croats and some Hungarian foot. This pass was forced, a major and thirty men were made prisoners, and fifteen slain. The time required to remove the barricade, facilitated the retreat of the enemy, who had leisure to draw off their troops. Nevertheless, our vanguard dividing into two bodies, one proceeded to Aussig and the other to Toplitz: The enemy fled precipitately every where. The magazine of Aussig was destroyed, and the boats on the Elbe burnt: The vanguard returned on the 16th to the main body at Welmina. We seized the provisions and forage which the Austrians had left at Lowositz and Letomeritz, and burnt the new bridge they had built there. Our advanced guard will be this day at Buden, were the enemy have a quantity of provisions. General Hulfen found the pass of Palsberg guarded by a body of Croats and the regiment of Konigsbeck and Andlau. The horse, which marched by Palsbourg, attacked the enemy in the rear, while they were attacked in front by the foot, who at length drove them from their intrenchments. General Renard, with 51 officers and 2000 men were taken. We took from the enemy three colours, two standards, and three pieces of cannon. General Hulfen's advanced guard will push forwards to day to Sarz, and seize all the stores of provisions which the Austrians, who are retiring as fast as possible to Prague, have abandoned. This attack of Palsberg cost us only about seventy men killed and wounded.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1759.

AFTER the battle of Bergen, of which we gave an account in our last, the allied army remained some time at Windekin, but prince Ferdinand finding that the French were resolved not to quit the strong camp they were possessed of, and that it was impossible for him to attack them again in that camp, he began in the night between

Dresden, April 22. Prince Henry is returned from Bohemia. The Austrians set fire to their own magazines at Satz, to prevent their falling into his hands; but he has brought along with him several hostages, most of them ecclesiastics, for securing the payment of the contributions promised, in order to save their houses from being plundered and burnt.

Prince Henry, after his return from Bohemia, gave his troops but a few days rest about Dresden, for, on the 26th, his troops marched to Obel-Geburgen, and next day he followed them himself with all the baggage, &c. From thence he continued his march thro' Voightland towards the army of the empire, and, on the seventh instant, he entered Franconia by the way of Hoff. Next day a detachment from his army attacked general Macguire, who commanded a body of Austrians and Imperialists at Asch, which bravely withstood all their efforts the whole day; but being in danger of being overpowered by numbers, and expecting no relief, they retired at night through Haslau towards Egra, with the loss of only 300 men, among whom was M. Lavenfield, captain of the Salm grenadiers killed, and the prince of Salm himself taken prisoner, by his horse falling with him. As prince Henry's army amounts to 40,000 men, the army of the empire under the prince of Deux-Ponts has retired from Culmbach to Bamberg; and must, it is thought, retire still further, unless the French army under Broglio move to their assistance, of which there is not as yet the least appearance; so that the Prussians may probably have an opportunity to lay the two rich bishopricks of Bamberg and Wurtzburg under contribution.

As to all the other hostile armies nothing of consequence has happened since our last: The Austrian army under marshal count Daun have continued quiet in their camp at Schurtz, in the circle of Konigin-gratz, in Bohemia, and the Prussian army, commanded by the king in person, have continued quiet in their camp between Landshut and Schweidnitz, which he is fortifying, as if he intended to continue there; only the Prussian general Fouquet, who commands a large body of Prussian troops in the south part of Silesia, and the Austrian general de Ville who commands a large body of Austrians on the frontiers of Moravia, have made several marches and counter-marches, each endeavouring to catch some advantage of the other, which has occasioned many skirmishes, but nothing very considerable has as yet happened.

The Russians again are so slow in their advances, that it was the 21st ult. before they had finished two of their bridges over the Vistula, and on the 7th inst. the body of their army was only preparing to pass that river; but some of their irregulars had begun to make incursions into the Prussian territories, tho' hitherto with very little advantage; and as to the Swedes they still

continue quiet in Stralsund and the Isle of Rugen.

Lastly, As to the armies upon or near the Rhine, a great part of the allied army still remain in their cantonments about Munster, in order to watch the motions of the French army upon the Lower Rhine, who have not yet moved from their cantonments about Dusseldorp and Crevelt; and as to M. Broglio he has attempted nothing since the affair of Bergen.

Berlin, April 27. The commandant of this capital, on the 22d inst. notified to all the officers prisoners of war, Austrians, French, Russians, and Swedes, or of the army of the empire, who are here at present, to the number of 180, an order of the king enjoining them to retire immediately to Spandau.

M. d'Affry, the French minister at the Hague, has, by orders from his court, declared to the states general, that if their high mightinesses should not insist on the immediate restitution of all their vessels which had been seized, and were still detained in some of the British ports, or should relinquish any of the rights or privileges they enjoy by treaties with England, his most Christian majesty would issue potitive orders to all his publick and private ships of war, to search every Dutch vessel they met with at sea, and to seize and carry into some of his ports all such as should be found to have any goods on board of the growth or manufacture of any of the British dominions, and would treat them in the same manner as the English treat the trading ships of the republick. How happy would it be for us, if the French should execute what they threaten: for then we might put an entire stop to any nation's carrying on any part of the trade of France.

Naples, April 17. It is generally believed that a treaty is actually concluded for preserving the peace of Italy, and there are many circumstances that confirm it; but that a triple alliance is concluded between our court, and that of Vienna and Versailles, is a rumour, premature, if not false and without foundation. The pacification, as it is called, settles these points; first, that our sovereign shall resign his Italian dominions to the prince don Philip Antonio, his eldest son; secondly, that the king of Sardinia shall have the marquise of Final; and thirdly, that the Milanese being annexed to the duchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla, his royal highness the infant don Philip shall assume the title of king of Lombardy.

The MONTHLY CATALOGUE
for May, 1759.
DIVINITY.

1. Observations on Mr. Fleming's Survey. By Mr. Peckard, pr. 2s. Owen.
2. The wonderful Signs of Christ's second Coming, pr. 6d. Scott.
3. The devout Soul, pr. 1s. Cooke

GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY.

4. A natural and civil History of California, 2 Vols. pr. 10s. Rivington and Fletcher.
5. The History of the Publick Revenue. By James Postlethwayt, F. R. S. Knapton.
6. The Life of Belisarius, pr. 1s. Hinton.
7. A new geographical Dictionary, N^o 1. pr. 6d. Coote.
8. The Naval Chronicle, N^o 1. pr. 6d. Fuller.

9. The genuine History of Ambrose Guys, pr. 1s. 6d. Coote.

PHYSICK, ARITHMETICK, ASTRONOMY, &c. &c.

10. An Introduction to Physiolog. By Dr. Fleming, pr. 5s. Nourse.
11. The distinct Symptoms of the Gravel and Stone explained, pr. 1s. 6d. Cooper.
12. The Parent's Guide in the Management of Children in the Measles, pr. 1s. 6d. Cooper.

13. An Enquiry concerning the Cause of the Pestilence, &c. pr. 3s. 6d. Bladon. (See p. 254.)

14. Observations on the Changes of the Air, and the concomitant epidemical Diseases in the Island of Barbadoes. By William Hillary, M. D. pr. 5s. Hitch and Hawes. (See p. 230.)

15. A Mathematical and Mechanical Miscellany, N^o 1. pr. 1s. Fuller.

16. A collateral mechanical Table. By B. Webb, pr. 1s.

17. An Account of the Discoveries concerning Comets. By Thomas Barker, Esq; pr. 2s. 6d. Whiston.

18. The Abecedarian, or Philosophick Comment upon the English Language. By John Yeomans, pr. 1s. 6d. Coote.

19. A methodical Summary of the Law relating to the Pleas of the Crown, pr. 6s. Worral.

20. Hobbes's Translation of Aristotle's Rhetorick, pr. 2s. 6d. Thrush.

HUSBANDRY, BOTANY.

21. The Compleat Farmer, pr. 1s. Coote.
22. The Usefulness of a Knowledge of Plants. By Dr. Hill, pr. 6d. Baldwin.

MISCELLANEOUS.

23. Conjectures on original Composition, pr. 1s. 6d. Doddsley. (See p. 231.)

24. The Character and necessary Qualifications of a British Minister of State, pr. 1s. Cooper.

25. The Scaman's Preservation or Safety in Shipwreck. By J. Wilkinson, pr. 1s. 6d. Stuart.

26. An Essay on Taste. By Alexander Gerard, M. A. pr. 4s. Millar.

27. The French Scourge. By G. Grant, pr. 1s.

28. Observations on the Importance and Usefulness of Theatres, pr. 1s. Cooper.

29. Mr. Sheridan's Discourse at Oxford, pr. 1s. Doddsley. (See p. 262.)

30. A Letter to Orator S ———, from Orator Henley, pr. 1s. Cooper.

31. The Case of Mary Edmondson, pr. 6d. Hendersun.

32. Remarks on Mr. Walpole's Catalogue, pr. 1s. Russel.

33. A familiar Epistle to a free Doctor, pr. 6d.

34. The polite Road to an Estate, pr. 1s. Coote.

35. The Annual Register, pr. 6s. Doddsley.

36. A Letter to Mr. Jones. By Mr. Stokes, pr. 1s. Cooper.

37. Account of the Constitution and present State of Great-Britain, pr. 2s. Newberry.

38. A Reply to Dr. Golding's and Dr. Lowth's Answers to an anonymous Letter, pr. 1s. Baldwin.

39. A true Enquiry into the State of Operas in England, pr. 6d. Cooper.

40. A Sketch of the Character of the late Princess of Orange, pr. 6d. Coote.

41. A Translation of some Pieces of M. President Montesquieu. Wilson and Durham.

42. A Letter from Voltaire to the Author of the Orphan of China, pr. 1s. Pottinger.

43. An impartial Account of Lieutenant-Colonel Bradstreet's Expedition to Fort Frontenac, pr. 1s. Wilton.

[The remainder of the books in our next.]

To the list of Sheriffs, p. 145. add Cumberland. John Gale, Esq;

☞ The song set to music, and dance, with many pieces in prose and verse, from our contributors, are deferred to our next. Our correspondents are desired to pay the postage of their letters.

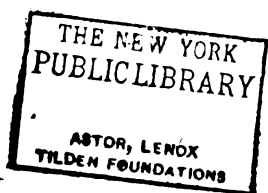
BILLS of Mortality, from April 17, to May 15.

Christened	Males	592	1125
	Females	523	
Buried	Males	685	1346
	Females	661	
Died under 2 Years old			445
Between 2 and 5			150
5 and 10			66
10 and 20			44
20 and 30			105
30 and 40			174
40 and 50			139
50 and 60			96
60 and 70			89
70 and 80			73
80 and 90			25
90 and 100			6

Buried	Within the Walls	—	109
	Without the Walls	—	290
	In Mid. and Surry	—	615
	City and Sub. Westminster	—	122

Weekly, April	24	—	365
	May 1	—	309
	8	—	307
	15	—	365

Decreased in the Burials this Month 78.
Wheaten Peck Loaf, Weight 17lb. 6 Oz.
Dr. 1s. 9d. 4.

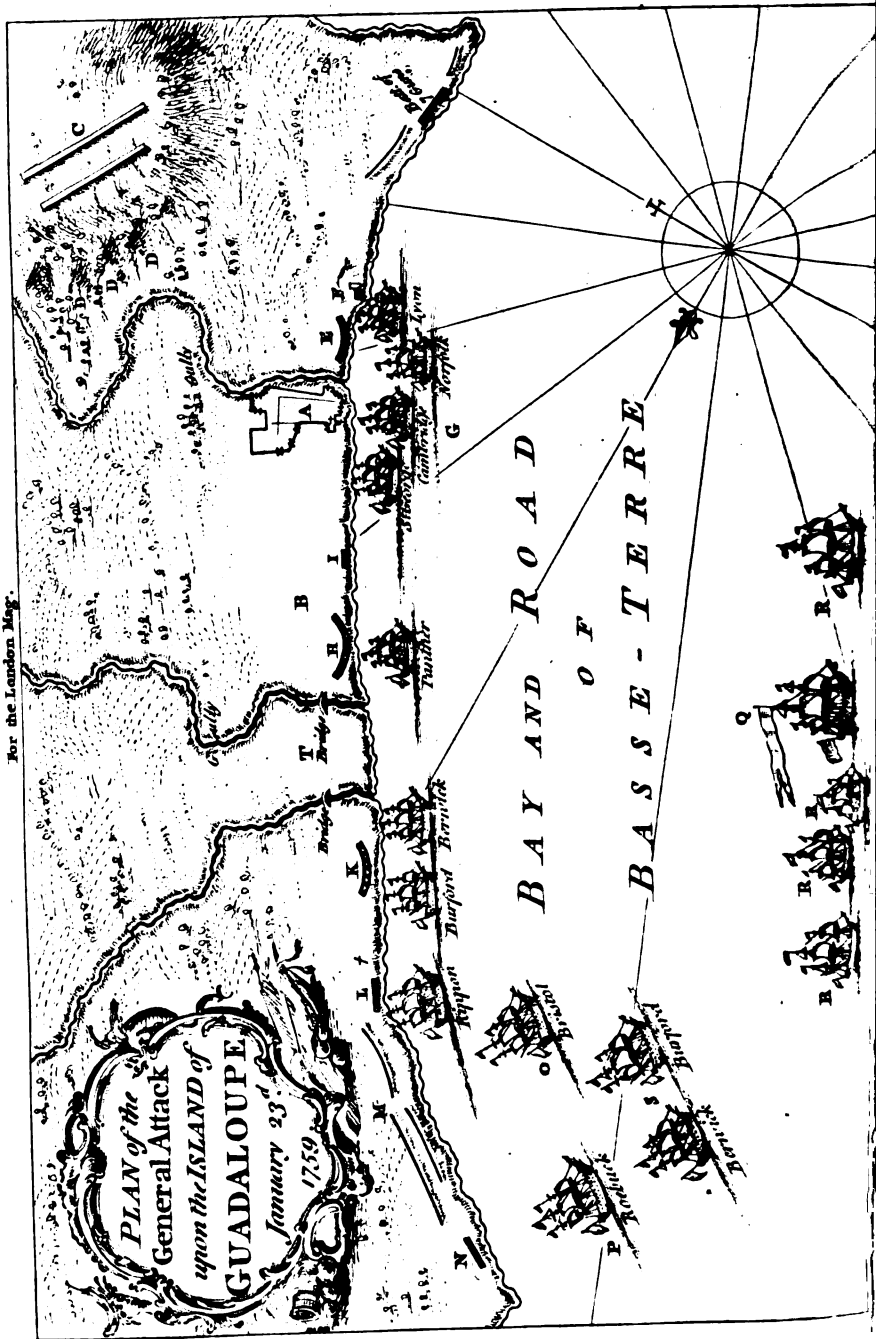


For the London Map.

*PLAN of the
General Attack
upon the ISLAND of
GUADALOUPE.*

*January 23^d
1759.*

*BAY AND ROAD
OF
BASSE-TERRE*



The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For JUNE, 1759.

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With an accurate PLAN of the GENERAL ATTACK upon the ISLAND of GUADALUPE, Jan. 23, 1759; and an elegant MAP of the Path of the present COMET, &c. curiously engraved on COPPER.	

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, jun. at the Rose in Pater-Noster-Row: Of whom may be had, complete Sets from the Year 1733 to this Time; neatly Bound or Stitch'd, or any single Month to complete Sets.

PRICES OF STOCKS IN JUNE, 1921.

[illegible]



T H E

LONDON MAGAZINE.

For JUNE, 1759.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

FROM the history of phy-
sick, we may learn, that
most sorts of the famous
remedies we have now a-
mong us, were at first
discovered by accident;
therefore, every example
of this kind, ought to be made as pub-
lick as possible; and as there is nothing
we ought to be more careful of, than the
health of our seamen, especially in long
voyages, I hope you will give a place, in
your useful Collection, for the following
extracts from the voyage of Don Sebastian
Vizcaino, lately published in the Appen-
dix, or Fourth Part of the History of
California.

In the year 1602, this gentleman was
sent to examine the western coast of Ca-
lifornia, as far as the 42d degree of nor-
thern latitude, in order to discover whe-
ther a convenient harbour might not be
found upon that coast, for the Acapulco
ship to put into and refresh, upon their re-
turn from the Phillippine Islands, as those
ships are obliged to hold a course pretty
far to the north, in order to avoid the
trade winds, and to fall in with the north-
west winds, which are the most frequent
in the high latitudes. For this voyage
Don Vizcaino was provided with two
large ships, a frigate, and a long-boat,
with which he took his departure from
Acapulco, May the 5th, 1602; but the
north-west winds were so frequent, and
so much against him, and he was obliged
to put into, and examine so many creeks
and bays, that it was the 16th of De-
cember before they got to a harbour,
which they found to be a very good one,
and gave it the name of Monte Rey, be-
ing near Cape Mendocino, which, ac-
cording to their observation, lay in the
June, 1759.

north latitude of 41 deg. 30 min. * when
the crews of all the ships were so sickly,
that no less than 16 had died, and very few
were able to do duty; of which sickness,
the author gives the following description.

“ It will not be foreign to the purpose,
to mention here the sickness which raged
among the Squadron, being the same,
which in these parts generally seizes on
those who are coming from China to New
Spain, and is so deleterious as to sweep
off half the ship’s company. In this la-
titude the air is very sharp and cold, which
pierces those of weak constitutions, and
perhaps of a pestilential nature; unless
we suppose that its great subtilty is suffi-
cient to cause such a disease in bodies at-
tenuated by fatigues. Its first symptom is
an universal pain all over the body;
which now becomes so tender, as not to
bear the least touch; and sometimes this
will extort tears and cries from the most
resolute men. After this, the body, espe-
cially the lower parts, is covered with
purple spots, larger, and more prominent,
than grains of mustard-seed: The next
symptom is wheals of the same colour,
two fingers broad. They appear first un-
der the ham, and spread from the mid-
dle of the thigh to the flexure of the
knee, rendering the parts so rigid, that
the legs resemble petrifications, it being
impossible to move them in the least from
that posture in which this symptom seized
them. The patients swell so prodigiously,
that they cannot be moved from one side
to the other, without extreme torture:
And these blains extend themselves so,
that the calf of the leg and thigh becomes
wholly livid; and thus the morbid hu-
mour pervades the whole body, and seizes
the shoulders in particular, more than any
other part, causing, at the same time, ex-
cruciating pains in the loins and kidneys.
Nor is the least ease to be expected from
change of place, as the slightest motion is
attended with such severe pains, that they
mult

must be very fond of life, who would not willingly lay it down on the first appearance of so terrible a distemper. This virulent humour makes such ravages in the body, that it is entirely covered with ulcers; and the poor patients are unable to bear the least pressure, even the very cloaths laid on them deprives them of life. Thus they lay groaning, and incapable of any relief. For the greatest assistance possible to be given them, if I may be allowed the expression, is not to touch them, nor even the bed-cloaths. These effects, however melancholy, are not the only produced by this pestilential humour. In many, the gums, both of the upper and lower jaw, are swelled both within and without, to such a degree, that the teeth cannot touch one another: And withall so loose and bare, that they shake with the least motion of the head; and some of the patients spit their teeth out with the saliva. Thus they were unable to receive any food but liquid, as gruel, broth, milk of almonds, and the like. This gradually brought on so great a weakness, that they died whilst talking with their friends.

Such was the distemper with which all were afflicted; which removed numbers from this world to the mansions of eternity."

However, one of the large ships, called the Capitana, and the frigate, proceeded to the 43d degree of north latitude, and continued in those seas until the 19th of January, 1603, when they likewise were obliged to return; and whilst they were upon their return, he gives this account of the condition of the Capitana.

"When the Capitana, on her return, came to this coast (a little distance from St. Barbara's channel) her condition was truly deplorable; all the people on board, the general, and three soldiers excepted, labouring under the above-mentioned distemper, and it was with great pain that the father commissary went about administering the sacrament to the sick. As for father Antonio de la Ascension, he was not able to stir; and the sickness was so excruciating, that nothing was heard in the ship but cries and lamentations. Some, by way of ease, made loud complaints, others lamented their sins with the deepest contrition; some died talking; some sleeping; some eating; some whilst sitting up in their beds.

The sight of so many fellow-adventurers lying dead, together with the cries, groans, and lamentations of the afflicted, would have moved the most obdurate breast, and Providence was pleased to inspire hearts,

which before were strangers to every humane and tender sentiment, with such fervent benevolence, that those in health attended the sick, and performed all services to them with as much diligence and care, as if every one had only a single patient. The religious, especially father Thomas de Aquino, foreseeing these terrible extremities, had, at Acapulco, provided themselves with cordials and conserves, which were all reserved for this day of affliction; and doubtless many owed their recovery to the prudence and liberality of the fathers in the distribution of them."

This obliged them to bear away directly for the Island of Mazatlan, on the coast of New Galicia, being the first place where they could expect any proper relief or assistance. Here they arrived, Feb. 17, and next day came to an anchor in the place, which afforded the most secure shelter, and was also very convenient for going ashore.

"The Capitana being thus safely anchored at the Island of Mazatlan, the general's first care was to send advice of their arrival to the inhabitants of the continent; and determined to go himself in person, together with five of the most healthy soldiers, and to proceed to the village of San Sebastian, about eight leagues up the country. Accordingly, on the 19th, early in the morning, the general and his five attendants went ashore; but being ignorant on what side the town lay, there being no road or path, they struck into a wood, and travelled two days in extreme hunger and thirst, which, with the great heat, weakened the soldiers to such a degree, that they were in great danger of perishing in the forest; but wandering about, they at last fell into a broad road which they followed, without knowing whither it would carry them. Whilst they were resting themselves under a tree, they heard the noise of bells. At this they started up and looking round saw a drove of mules going with provisions from Castile to Culiacan. When this caravan came up, they asked the muleter whither that road led, he answered to Culiacan; and the general enquiring after the town of San Sebastian, and the chief alcalde of the country, he offered to convey them to the place where he resided; and having relieved their wants, furnished them with mules to carry them to the place the general desired. The chief alcalde was at a village in the neighbourhood, and proved to be captain Martin Ruiz de Aguirre, an intimate acquaintance of the general's, and known

to all the military men in the ship. The general related to him their distresses; and desired to be furnished with bread, fowls, kids, calves, and other things, for the time they should stay there: Likewise to recommend to him a diligent and careful man to go with all possible dispatch to Mexico, with letters for the viceroy, acquainting him of their arrival and their extreme distress; the five soldiers with him being the only men belonging to the ship who were in any tolerable state of health. Captain Aguirre with joy complied with every thing that was asked; and without this care in the general, and the captain's alacrity, the whole crew must have perished, and the ship been left as a desolate wreck. Immediately seven or eight mules, loaded with bread, fowls, kids, calves, plantains, lemons, oranges, &c. were sent to the ship, and the same quantity sent every third day; that the people might not only be plentifully supplied, during their stay, but likewise provided with a sufficiency till they came to Acapulco, where they would find an assistance of every thing.

From what has been said, some idea may be formed of the condition of the company of the Capitana, at their arrival in this harbour; we shall therefore only add, that by the distemper above described, they were helpless and sick, covered with ulcers, and their gums so swelled, that they could neither speak nor eat: And the malignity of the distemper such, that none thought of ever being restored to perfect health. Nothing was heard in the ship at her arrival here, but cries and passionate invocations of heaven. However, in 19 days, all of them recovered their health and strength; so that when they departed, the sails were loosed, the ship worked, and every part of the duty performed as in the preceding year, when they visited this harbour on their passage. Such salutary effects had the fresh provisions, fruits, &c. sent on board by the general; the eating of a fruit which abounds in these islands, and by the natives called xocohuilzites, was also of very great service. It resembles an apple; the leaves of the tree are exactly like those of the pine-apple; and the fruit grows in clusters, like that of the cypress: It is also nearly of the shape of the cypress nut; the rind or shell is yellow; and the pulp like that of a white rana, with seeds something larger than those of the tuna. It has a very pleasant taste, and a tartish sweetness. This fruit is endowed with such virtue, that it cleans-

ed and relieved the gums, fastened the teeth; and, after eating twice of it, the mouth would be closed, so as to eat any other kind of food without pain. The use of this fruit was discovered in the following manner: Some soldiers going up the island, with the father commissary, to a burial, Antonio Luis, the officer, seeing the fruit, from a curiosity of being acquainted with the products of the soil, plucked one and began, though with extreme pain in his teeth and gums, to bite it; and finding it of an exquisite taste, he eat the whole; and immediately voided from his mouth a great quantity of purulent blood. And on putting the other to his mouth, he found that the pain in his teeth was much less, and he could chew it with great ease. On his return to the ship, he related the happy effects of this fruit; and distributed some among his friends, who all found the same pleasing consequences, which induced them to go ashore, and gather a great quantity for the relief of others. So that, on the general's return, he found many, whom he despaired of seeing again, able to eat the fresh provisions continually bringing to them. These were the only means by which, within 19 days, they perfectly recovered from such a horrible and fatal distemper. This fruit is the chief subsistence of the Indian warriors of the provinces of Acaponeta and Chametla, which lie within the government of New Galicia: But their general way is to roast or boil it, as more wholesome and palatable."

So far I thought necessary to give an account of this voyage, and from this account we must conclude, that the fruit herein described, is one of the most immediate, and most effectual remedies for the scurvy hitherto discovered, therefore it would very probably be an effectual preventive; consequently, if it could be preserved, or the juice of it extracted and preserved, large quantities of it should be put on board, among the other stores, of every ship bound upon a long voyage. Whether we have such a fruit growing in any of our American Islands, I do not know; but as it grows naturally in the Island of Mazatlan, and the adjacent continent, it is highly probable that it might be produced in some of our own islands, especially the Bahama, some of which are in the very same latitude. The neglect of the Spaniards can be no argument against our endeavouring to produce and make the proper use of it; for nothing but the most extreme avarice, or the most urgent necessity, can get the better

of their laziness, indolence, and inattention, as may appear from the Journal from which I have given these extracts; for though a fort and settlement at Monte-Rey, would be of infinite service to their trade, between the East-Indies and Mexico; and though it would be of the most dangerous consequence to them, should the Russians take possession of that harbour, yet they have never yet attempted to make a settlement there; and to shew how easily it might be done, I shall, from the same Journal, give you Don Vizcaino's account of the harbour and country as follows.

"But to return to the harbour of Monte-Rey, where the Capitana and tender remained to take in wood and water. This is an excellent harbour, and secure against all winds. Near the shore are an infinite number of very large pines, C strait and smooth, fit for masts and yards; likewise oaks of a prodigious size, proper for building ships. Here likewise are rose-trees, white-thorns, firs, willows, and poplars; large clear lakes, fine pastures, and arable lands. Wild beasts, particularly bears of an uncommon size, are found here, and a species of horned cattle resembling buffaloes, and about the same size; others as large as wolves, and shaped like a flag, with a skin resembling that of the pelican; a long neck, and horns on the head, as large as those of a flag; their tail is a yard in length, and half a yard in breadth, and their hoof cloven like that of an ox. The country also abounds in deer, rabbits, hares, and wild cats, bustards, geese, ducks, pigeons, partridges, thrushes, sparrows, goldfinches; cranes and vultures are also found here, together with another kind of bird of the F bigness of a turkey; and the largest seen during the whole voyage, being 17 spans from the tip of one wing to that of the other. Along the coast are great numbers of gulls, cormorants, crows, and other sea-fowl. In the rocks are a great many cavities, some like the matrices of G a large shell-fish, with conques equal to the finest mother of pearl. The sea abounds with oysters, lobsters, crabs, &c. Also huge sea wolves and whales. This harbour is surrounded with rancherias of Indians, a well looking, affable people, and very ready to part with every thing they have. They are also under some form of government. Their arms are bows and arrows. They expressed a great deal of concern when they perceived the Spaniards were going to leave them, which happened on the 3d of Jan.

1603, when the Capitana and tender sailed out of this harbour."

By inserting the above in your Magazine, for this month, you will oblige,

June, S I R,

18, 1759. Your friend and servant.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

Kent, June, 1759.

A 6 most people are pleased with *anecdotes*, the following ones, which I lately met with in a work of some note, will not, I presume, be unacceptable to any of your readers, and therefore it is readily sent to you by

Your most humble Servant,

R. C.

Mr. Walpole in his Catalogue of the Royal and Noble Authors of England, lately published, when he comes to take notice of Philip duke of Wharton, acquaints his readers with a remarkable anecdote (as he himself calls it) relating to the speech his Grace made, in the house of lords, at the trial of bishop Atterbury. His words are, "That his Grace, then in opposition to the court, went to Chelsea the day before the last debate in that prelate's affair, where asking contrition, he professed being determined to work out his pardon at court by speaking *against* the bishop; in order to which he begged some hints. The minister was deceived", and went thro' the whole cause with him, pointing out *where* the strength of the argument lay, and *where* its weakness. The duke was very thankful, returned to town, passed the night in drinking, and, without going to bed, went to the house of lords, where he spoke for the bishop, recapitulating, in the most masterly manner, and answering all that had been urged against him". One would imagine that the duke immediately saw more weakness, &c. than strength in the cause, altered his mind on that account, and would not work out his pardon on the terms he first proposed. But, however that was, as we have Mr. Walpole's authority (which must certainly be well-grounded) that his Grace recapitulated in the most masterly manner, and answered all that was urged *against* the bishop, it seems to be matter of some wonder how he came to be found *guilty*!

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

YOUR correspondent Mr. Morton, (see p. 251.) having endeavoured to make himself conspicuous at the expense

pence of persons of distinguished character, I crave a corner of your agreeable Magazine to set that affair in its true light. He tells us, that the discovery he pretends to have made, will be attended with many advantages, *namely, the removing difficulties, rectifying errors, and preventing the loan of money for imaginary gain*; (*pro bono publico*, as Ashley tells his punch.) Publick Spirit, Sir, is a rare virtue in this degenerate age; but I am afraid that candor itself will scarce admit this gentleman's plea, or allow that all these pains have been taken for the sake of truth; as it is well known to those who have but a slender insight of these matters, that this pompous and solemn declaration is a real misrepresentation of facts, the theorem he objects to having no place in real practice; all purchasers of annuities, and the tables given by authors for that purpose, being computed at compound interest. And to shew farther how candidly your correspondent has acted, I beg leave to introduce a quotation from one of the authors in his own catalogue; who, after shewing how the theorem is divided, adds, "This theorem, which is given by authors for finding the value of annuities according to simple interest, is rather a particular species of compound interest,"—"but the valuation of annuities by simple interest being a matter of more speculation than real use, I shall not stay to exemplify it, but proceed to compound interest". Now, Sir, can it be supposed, that this author was unapprized of the true merit and extent of that theorem, or of the conclusions that it would lead to? Mr. Morton is not the first who has assumed importance on this pretended discovery; other adepts, of the same class, have been illustrious on this subject, by treating with contempt the understanding of authors who could be guilty of such absurdities. But none of these penetrating gentlemen have condescended to inform us from whence the error arises. Mr. Morton indeed tells us, that it arises by equating

$$prt + \text{with } \frac{prt^2 - prt + 2pt}{2}; \text{ a reason}$$

worthy of his sagacity, which amounts to just nothing. He ought to have shewn, from the nature of the subject, that those quantities do not truly express the values they are supposed to represent, or that equating them is repugnant to established principles. But this is a point above the reach of these improvers of sciences, who magnify themselves by confidently charging authors with errors for which they are not answerable, as being neither mistakes in judgment or calculation, but what na-

turally arise from the subject itself, and from the utter impossibility of giving any thing upon the principles of simple interest; that will bear the test of a demonstration. The very foundation of simple interest is not reconcilable either to truth or to equity; the supposing the interest of a sum of money to remain in the hands of the borrowers, without a proper consideration, is a real loss to the lender; who ought to receive the interest, year by year, as it becomes due, unless he agrees to the contrary, which has nothing to do in a case of equity. There is no other standard by which an annuity can be valued, than by computing and comparing the respective amounts of the sums received on both sides, supposing all the money to be employed to the best advantage, and this can only be effected by the rules for compound interest. Simple interest always supposes something lost, or some money to lie idle, and is nearer to, or farther from the truth, according as the sums unemployed are small, or great, in comparison of the money employed. These rules will, therefore, give a near approximation to the truth, in all real cases, when the time is short; which was, I suppose, the reason of their being first given. I am,

SIR, Your, &c.

June 29, 1759.

A. Z.

P. S. If notwithstanding what is here said, Mr. Morton is resolved not to be convinced, he is desired, when he writes again, to give a theorem founded on simple interest, which will not be liable to the same or like objections: It will be incumbent upon him to do it; and I shall rest the dispute upon that issue.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE common theorem for discovering the rate per cent. made of the purchase, by one who buys annuities, &c. computed at simple interest; which is given by Mr. J. Ward, Dr. Harris, Mr. Thomas Simpson, of Woolwich, &c.

viz. $R = \frac{prt - P}{2Pt + pt - t^2}$, is certainly u-

niversally true, notwithstanding what Mr. C. Morton has said to the contrary. For if the purchase money be greater, equal, or less than 300l. to be paid for 75l. a year, to continue nine years. What is the rate per cent. simple interest? Answer. In the first case, the interest will, in many cases, be small enough, and in others, exceedingly large; in the second case in-

finite;

finite; and in the third or last case impossible: And is no other than what the theorem ought to give, and is strictly true.

Now any one that is but superficially versed in mathematicks, may easily perceive the rock against which Mr. Morton hath struck, instead of those gentlemen he has so falsely accused: He not understanding their method of equating the theorem, for finding the amount of a sum lent at simple interest, viz. $PRt + P = A$, with that for finding the amount of an annuity at simple interest, namely, $\frac{t^2Ru - tRu + 2tU}{2} = A$, in order to

get a theorem for determining P, R, t or u . Yet methinks he might easily have seen, that the two last equations must actually be made equal to each other, in order to determine the present value of the annuity, &c. For it is evident, that if the present value of the annuity was put out at simple interest, the interest thereof for any number of years, added to the purchase money, must, it is manifest, be equal to the simple interest that would arise from that annuity, unpaid for the same number of years, when added to the sum of all the rents that would become due: For if it was not so, there could be no equality between the buyer and seller. This (I think) is a full answer to the objections by Mr. Morton. I am,

Your, &c.

George Brown.

New-Rope-Walk,
Portsmouth-Common,
June 4, 1759.

THE officer who transmitted the Plan of the general attack upon the Island of Guadalupe, which fronts the title, says, in his letter, that Basse-Terre was very strong and well fortified, and upon viewing it, he wondered how we were able to take it, at the general attack on January 23. Of that attack (with a full description of Basse-Terre and the Island of Guadalupe) we have given accounts, p. 142—145, to which we refer our readers, and to an accurate Map of the Island, p. 144.

REFERENCES to the PLATE.

A. The citadel, Fort Charles, mounting 46 pieces of cannon, with two bomb batteries.—B. Town of Basse-Terre.—C. Grand redoubt, or Dos d'Asne, where the French governor retired after the burning of Basse-Terre.—D. Mountains ascending to the Dos d'Asne.—E. Battery of 9 guns, attacked by the Lion.—F. Battery of two guns, playing upon the Lion, during the attack.—G. The Cambridge, Norfolk, and St. George, attacking the citadel A.—H. Battery of 12 guns at

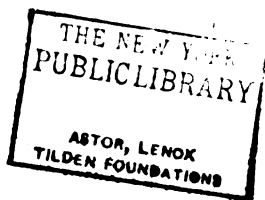
tacked by the Panther.—I. Battery of three guns.—K. Battery of seven guns attacked by the Burford and Berwick, driven off soon after the attack begun.—L. Battery of six guns, with an 18 pounder en barbette, attacked by the Rippon, who ran aground in coming up to it.—M. Entrenchment of the enemy, lined with troops.—N. Battery of six guns.—O. The Bristol coming up to the assistance of the Rippon, aground, and played upon by the batteries K, L, and the musquetry in the trenches at M.—P. The Roebuck firing upon the battery at N, which had begun to play upon the Rippon.—Q. Commodore Moore at the head of the transports, with his broad pendant flying on board the Woolwich frigate.—R. Transports with the troops.—S. Berwick and Burford drove off from battery K.—T. Camp, after relanding of the troops.

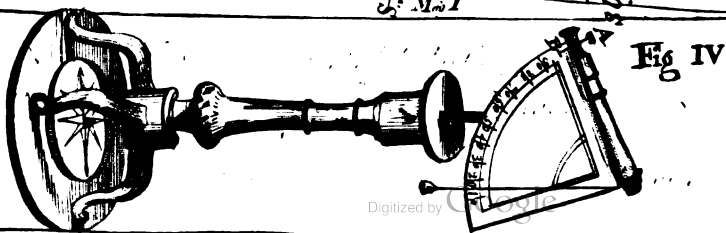
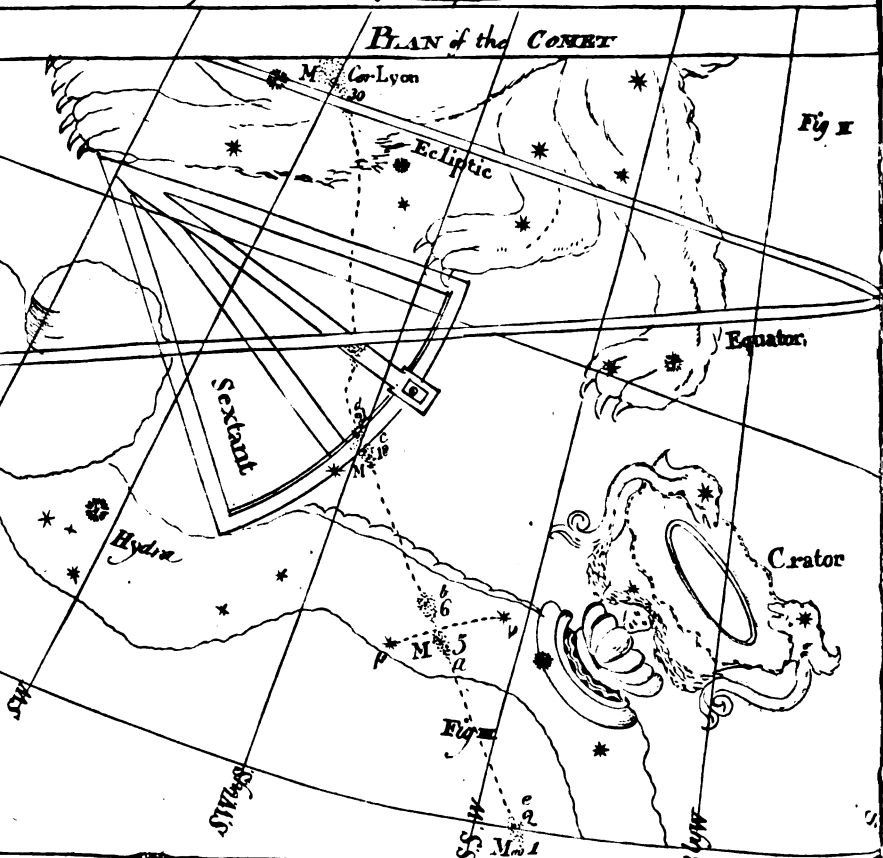
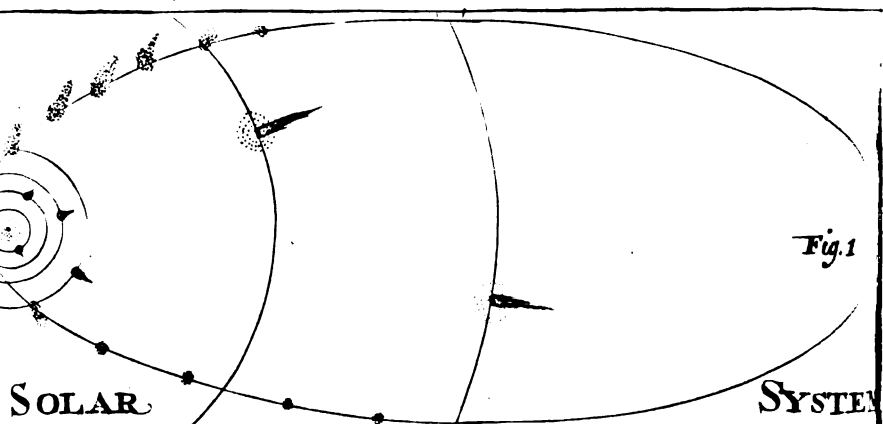
THE Comet which at this time makes its appearance, is probably that which appeared in the year 1682. We have endeavoured, by the annexed Plan, to make the path of this comet as apparent as possible. It is a Map of that part of the heavens, with the stars and constellations it passes, in its way; taken from Senex's globe, 14 inches diameter. We have also given a draught of a cometary telescope, and quadrant for observing the comet in the easiest and most exact manner; the telescope takes in eight degrees, and is furnished with a screw micrometer, to measure the distance of the comet from any star that can be seen with it, to a minute of a degree; by this means its visible place in the heavens, or on the globe, may be remarked; and from thence its right ascension, declination, longitude, latitude, &c. becomes known.

REFERENCES.

Fig. I. The solar system.—Fig. II. A Map of the starry part of the heavens, in which the Comet passes.—Fig. III. The path of the Comet.—Fig. IV. An azimuth quadrant, to which is fitted a telescope which takes in eight degrees of the heavens, with two micrometer screws, A, B, by which was measured the Comet's distance from fixed stars to ascertain its place before-mentioned. (a) The place where it was observed, May 5, at 9. (b) The 6th at 10 at night. (c) May the 13th half after 9. (d) Its place the 21st at 10. (e) Its place the 2d of May.

For a full account of Comets, and of the present Comet, our readers may consult our Vols. for 1742, p. 140, 141; 1744, p. 46, 145; 1748, p. 187; 1757, p. 211, 313, 514; 1758, p. 463, 313, 464, 564, and our present Volume, p. 275.





The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Dec. 1, 1757, with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p. 238.

ON March 3, a motion was made by Sir John Philipps, that an account of the charge of the several works carried on at Gibraltar, by the particular order of the lord Tyrawley, late governor there, should be laid before the house, together with the report and opinion of the chief engineer, in regard to the said works; after which it was moved, that the following entry in the estimate of the charge of the office of Ordnance for the year 1758, land service, might be read, viz. money issued to answer bills of Exchange, on account of alterations and additions to the fortifications, new lines, batteries, and works at Gibraltar; and the same being read, the said first motion was agreed to, and accordingly ordered.

March 7, this account, together with a paper, entitled, "Report and Observations—Gibraltar 1758," were laid before the house, and ordered to lie upon the table, to be perused by the members; and, on the 10th, the said account and paper were referred to a committee of the whole house. On the 22d, col. Skinner, his majesty's chief engineer, and also major-general Napier, col. Watson, and the said lord Tyrawley, were ordered to attend the said committee. Beside these, some other gentlemen were afterwards ordered to attend, and some other papers, together with several plans, profiles, &c. of the city and fortifications of Gibraltar, were laid before the house; and, on April 13, the house, according to order, resolved itself into the said committee, the said papers, plans, &c. having been first referred thereunto, when the lord Tyrawley so fully and clearly shewed the utility of the several new works that had been added by his order and direction, that the committee came to no resolution, and consequently made no report.

On March 22, it was resolved *nem. con.* that a committee be appointed to enquire into the original standards of weights and measures in this kingdom, and to consider the laws relating thereto, and to report their observations thereupon, together with their opinion of the most effectual means for ascertaining and enforcing uniform and certain standards of

weights and measures to be used for the future; and a committee was appointed accordingly, with power to adjourn, from time to time, and from place to place, as they should think fit, and to send for persons, papers, and records.

A This committee continued sitting, from time to time, until May 26, when the lord Carysfort reported, that the committee had enquired accordingly, had considered the laws relating thereto, and had directed him to report the observations of the committee thereupon, together with their opinion of the most effectual means for ascertaining and enforcing uniform and certain standards of weights and measures to be used for the future; and the said report being taken into consideration on June 2, the boxes, containing the standards referred to in the said report, were brought to the table, after which the resolutions of the committee were, with amendments to some of them, agreed to by the house, and then were as followeth:

D 1. That it is necessary, in order effectually to ascertain and enforce uniform and certain standards of weights and measures to be used for the future, that all the statutes relating thereto should be reduced into one act of parliament, and all the said statutes now in being, subsequent to the great charter, repealed.

E 2. That the distance between the two points in the gold studs in the brass rod described in this report, and delivered herewith, ought to be the length called a yard, and the instrument also herewith delivered adjusted to the same length, ought to be preserved and used for sizing measures of length at the Exchequer, and that one third part of the said length, called the yard, should be a foot, and the 12th part of that third or foot deemed one inch.

G 3. That all measures of length whatsoever should be taken in parts, multiples, or certain proportions of the said standard yard.

4. That measures, called measures of capacity, should be ascertained according to the number of cubical inches therein contained.

5. That

5. That all measures of the same denomination, whether of liquids or of dry goods, ought to contain the same number of cubical inches, and that the gallon ought to contain 282 such inches, and the quart one fourth of the gallon, and the pint one half of the quart.

6. That the bushel ought to contain eight of the said gallons, and the quarter eight such bushels; and all other measures, called measures of capacity, ought to be taken in parts, multiples, or proportional parts of the said gallon.

7. That all goods measured by any of the said measures of capacity, should not be heaped, but stricken with a round strike of the same diameter from one end to the other.

8. That the standard of weight ought to be the pound herewith delivered, described in this report, and made upon the examination and review of the several present standard Troy weights therein mentioned, and that the 12th part of the said pound should be an ounce, the 20th part of such ounce a penny-weight, and the 24th part of such penny-weight a grain.

9. That all other weights should be taken from parts, multiples, or certain proportions of the said standard pound.

10. That all contracts, bargains, sales, and dealings, ought to be taken and adjudged to be according to the standards aforesaid, and that no person should recover the price of goods sold, or the goods themselves, or any damages on account of any contracts, bargains, sales, or dealings, but according to the said standards.

11. That it ought to be made penal for any person to have in his possession any measure or weight that is not agreeable to the aforesaid standards.

12. That it ought to be made highly penal for any person to make or sell any measure or weight that is not agreeable to the aforesaid standards.

13. That for the forcing an uniformity in the weights and measures to be used for the future, no person ought to be permitted to make weights or measures, without having first obtained a proper licence for that purpose, upon the payment of a certain sum.

14. That all measures, called measures of capacity, to be hereafter made, ought to be marked with the name of the maker; and after a proper examination of the measure, the same to be stamped with the initial letters of the name of the person who has examined it.

And after these resolutions were agreed to, it was ordered, that the said report, with the appendix thereunto, and the proceedings of the house thereupon, should be printed; and also that the said boxes should be locked up by the clerk of the house, and kept by him; which shews that they intend to proceed upon this important business in some future session; and as the resolutions have been in this manner previously published, and may be maturely considered by the traders in every part of the kingdom, it will be their fault if every inconvenience that can possibly arise from such a general regulation, be not properly guarded against, in any new law that may hereafter be enacted for this purpose.

Having thus given an account of all the most material affairs that happened in this session, I have now nothing to add, but that on the 20th of June, the lords authorized by virtue of his majesty's commissions, for declaring his royal assent to several acts, agreed upon by both houses, and for proroguing the then present parliament, did desire the immediate attendance of the honourable house of commons in the house of peers, to hear the commissions read; and Mr. Speaker, with the house, having accordingly gone up, the lords commissioners, after declaring and notifying the royal assent to the said acts, concluded the session with the following speech, which was delivered to both houses by the lord keeper of the great seal.

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 publick-spirited views and wishes.

Thro' your assistance, and by the blessing of God upon the conduct and bravery of the combined army, his majesty has been

been enabled not only to deliver his dominions in Germany from the oppressions and devastations of the French, but to push our 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 burthens 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.

[*The History of the last Session to be begun in our next.*]

Account of the BRITISH COLONIES in the Islands of AMERICA, commonly called the West-Indies, continued from p. 241.

IN consequence of the assiento contract procured for our South-Sea company by the treaty of Utrecht, two merchants

of Kingston were presently after that treaty employed by the company as their agents or factors at Jamaica; and tho' that contract might have been of great advantage to this nation, yet it proved of great prejudice to the island of Jamaica, which was shrewdly suspected to be owing chiefly to the factors employed by the South-Sea company in that island, and in the Spanish dominions in America. For it is well known that ever since Jamaica has been in our possession, a smuggling trade has been carried on between that island and the Spanish Main, sometimes with a secret and purchased connivance of the Spanish governors, and often without any such connivance. Now it was certainly the interests of the company and all their factors, to prevent, as much as possible, any such smuggling trade being carried on from Jamaica; because the more it could be prevented, the more ready vent, and the higher price they might expect for what goods they could carry to the Spanish Main, by the express terms of the assiento contract, or under that pretence by a connivance with the Spanish governors; and as it is not very extraordinary to find merchants sacrificing the interest of their country to their private advantage, it is suspected, that the South-Sea factors took all the methods they could think of to put a stop to the smuggling trade from Jamaica, one of which was the advising and inciting the Spaniards to fit out guarda costas, and to give these guarda costas instructions to search all ships they met with in the American seas, and to seize and confiscate every ship that had on board any Spanish gold or silver, or any of the manufactures or produce of their settlements in America, by which the people of Jamaica suffered greatly for many years, not only in their smuggling trade with the Spanish Main, but even in their lawful trade with Great-Britain and the British plantations, as the Spaniards under this pretence seized and confiscated most unjustly a great number of ships trading to or from Jamaica.

The trade of the South-Sea company, and consequently this pyrratical trade of the Spanish guarda costas, was a little interrupted by the sort of war that happened between Spain and us in 1718; but as the war, tho' begun by us, seemed to be prosecuted only by Spain, the people of Jamaica could fit out no privateers, nor make an attack upon any of the Spanish settlements in their neighbourhood, to atone for the losses they had met with

in time of peace; and soon after the war was ended, the island was almost ruined, and above 400 people drowned or killed, by a most terrible hurricane and inundation, which happened on August 28, 1722. As the hurricane came from the north-east, the inundation began on the 27th at night, before any wind was felt on the southern or western side of the island, and was occasioned by the prodigious quantity of water which the hurricane drove before it into the bay of Mexico; for the hurricane itself began upon the north-east side of the island above 12 hours before it was felt at Port Royal, which was not till about eight in the morning, and in seven or eight hours the hurricane and inundation destroyed, or very much damaged, not only most of the houses and plantations in the island, and most of the ships in their harbours and roads, but also their forts and magazines, as we may judge from what they themselves say in an address to the king sent home upon this melancholy occasion by the governor and council. And as the former hurricane had happened upon the very same day, just ten years before, they began to consider it as a day fatal to the island, therefore they passed an act appointing the 28th of August to be always observed as an anniversary day of fasting and humiliation.

As the duke of Portland had, before this hurricane happened, been appointed governor of Jamaica, he arrived there with his dutchess on December 22 following; and it so raised the spirits, or rather the pride of the people, to have a man of such high quality for their governor, that, notwithstanding their distress, they passed an act for settling upon him, a much higher salary than they had ever before settled upon any governor; but they did not long enjoy this honour, or suffer by the expence it occasioned; for his grace died of a violent fever on July 4, 1726.

Before the year 1734, the number of rebellious negroes in the mountains of Jamaica had so increased either by procreation or by the addition of runaways, that they were become of dangerous consequence to the peace of the island, and prevented the extending any plantations towards the mountains; therefore in that year there arrived eight independent companies sent from England to assist the inhabitants of Jamaica to reduce or destroy these rebels. Soon after the arrival of these companies the island was by proclamation put under martial law, and sever-

al detachments sent out, the chief of which was put under capt. Stoddart, who was to march and attack the chief habitation of these negroes, called *Nanny Town*, in the Blue Mountains. As this town was situated on a steep mountain, and could be come at only by one narrow passage, the captain foresaw the danger his party would be exposed to, and the loss he must sustain, should the rebels be alarmed, so as to give them time to guard and defend this passage, therefore he marched with all possible silence and dispatch, and approached near to the foot of the mountain just before night. As soon as it was dark he began with the same silence to mount the narrow passage, carrying along with him, tho' with great difficulty, three field pieces; and having reached the top of the mountain a little before day-light, he planted his field-pieces upon an eminence within reach of the town, and raised a breast-work for the defence of his men, with so little noise, that the first notice the rebels had of his approach, was a discharge from his field-pieces with cartridge-shot, as soon as it began to be light. This so surprized the rebels, that tho' some of them endeavoured to defend their town, they all soon took to their heels, and many of them were killed in the pursuit by the shot, or by tumbling over the precipices. Thus by his good conduct he obtained a compleat victory, and destroyed their town, and all their stores of provisions, with little or no loss.

Another body of the rebels were soon after attacked by a detachment of our troops under capt. Edmunds, and many of them killed or taken prisoners, which disheartened them so much, that they never appeared afterwards in any considerable body; but as great numbers of them still continued in the most inaccessible parts of the mountains, and often came down in small parties to plunder and murder the people in the nearest plantations, the people of Jamaica despaired of being able to extirpate them entirely, therefore Edward Trelawney, Esq; soon after his arrival at his government of Jamaica, set on foot a negotiation with the chief captains of these rebel negroes, which at last ended in a treaty, concluded March 1, 1738-9, and confirmed by an act of the assembly, by which they all submitted, upon the conditions therein mentioned, to his majesty's government, and have ever since not only behaved peaceably, but have been very useful in seizing and returning runaway negroes, and in breed-

ing cattle and raising provisions in that part of the island allotted to them, which they sell to the white people of the island at such prices as they can agree for. But it is to be hoped that all possible care will be taken to induce their progeny, by proper rewards, to turn Christians, and to intermarry with the white people of the island; for if they should continue to intermarry only among themselves, and to multiply, as they certainly will do, by propagation, it may hereafter be of the most dangerous consequence to the white people of that island.

By this treaty the internal tranquillity of Jamaica was secured, and it was happy for the island it was so; for the very same year a new war broke out between Spain and us, which not only freed the people of Jamaica from suffering any longer by the depredations of Spanish guarda costas, but gave them an opportunity to make good their former losses by fitting out privateers, and this they had the more freedom to do, as they had now nothing to disturb their internal tranquillity. Accordingly, as soon as their governor, by orders from hence, issued letters of reprisal, they began to fit out privateers, many of which they sent to sea during the war, with great success both against the Spaniards and the French; and this seems to be all the share they had in that war; for I do not find that they were ever once attacked by, or that they assisted in any attack that was made upon the enemy, as if they had foreseen what would happen at the conclusion of the war; for by the treaty of peace at Aix-la-Chapelle, they were left as much exposed to the depredations of the Spanish guarda costas, as they were before the war began; but as the assiento contract soon after expired, and consequently our South-Sea company could have no longer any factors at Jamaica or upon the Spanish Main, we have since had very few complaints of any such depredations; nor has there any thing very remarkable since happened in the island of Jamaica, at least before the commencement of the present war, except a furious hurricane on October 20, 1744, of which there is a full account in the London Magazine for 1745, p. 150.

I shall therefore conclude this history with observing, that the form of government, the trade, and the produce of Jamaica, is much the same with those of Barbadoes; only I must add, that in the printed table of the Jamaica laws I observe one entitled; *An Act for limiting the*

Duration of future Assemblies, passed in the year 1741; and another entitled, *An Act for chusing the Members of Assembly of this Island by Ballot, and for the more effectual preventing Abuses and indirect Practices in Elections*, passed in the year 1751.

Both these acts are mentioned in the table as publick acts repealed or expired; but I am apt to believe, they were both rejected here at home. If so, it is a proof that the people of Jamaica have done all that lay in their power, to secure their liberties not only against open force, but also against bribery and corruption; the last of which is of the most dangerous consequence to the liberties of a brave and free people, as poison in the hands of a pretended friend, is a more dangerous instrument, than the sharpest sword in the hands of a declared enemy.

TO THE AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

IT is an undoubted position that the French are the most rancorous and dangerous enemies of Great Britain. They certainly have an inherent envy, and an incessant animosity towards us. Their king and his counsellors are constantly forming seditious and pernicious stratagems to ruin us, and are ever watching to take the advantage, like the Roman Retiarii in combat, to cast a net over our heads, and entangle us in difficulties, that they may the more easily and effectually dispatch us. They have an ardent lust to invade this renowned island, to dispossess her king of his crown, to overturn her constitution, and extirpate her religion; to destroy her trade and commerce, to lay the servile French yoke on the necks of her free-born sons, and make them the vassals of domination, or the victims of tyranny.

For those strong reasons, we ought with the most devout adoration and fervent gratitude, to thank God for our happy establishment under the protection of the best of kings, who, at all times, and upon all occasions, shows himself more solicitous to preserve our inestimable blessings, than even the malignant enemy is to destroy them. No prince can be more benevolent to his subjects, none more brave against his enemies, than our good and great sovereign, who will never tamely suffer an audacious attempt to wrest the happiness of his people out of their hands, and tear his crown from his head. No. His majesty, even in his advanced age, still has a most vi-

gorous,

gorous, a most zealous patriotism of soul, and "needs no omen to draw his sword, but his country's cause." On such a momentous occasion, as is mentioned above, our magnanimous monarch, with a prompt spirit and an intrepid heart, would devote his own person to arms at the head of his beloved Britons, and, as he has long affectionately lived their father, would bravely dare to die their captain. We know he is undaunted amidst the greatest dangers and horrors of war: We know, and the French felt, that he fought at the memorable battle of Oudenard with distinguished courage, and there displayed an excellence of martial virtue, when the children of France, and the Pretender, fled before him.

But, if the French should audaciously attempt to invade this island, and we should behold our venerable and valiant king with his sword drawn, we will assemble about his sacred person with a redoubled ardour of British spirit, and exert the very utmost of our vigour and valour to cover his head, and guard his important life, in the day of battle; or, in the emphatic language of an eminent military officer upon another occasion, we will, in the joint cause of heaven and earth, our religion and our liberty, either destroy like ministering angels, or die an army of martyrs.

However, we rural folks cannot pretend to know when and whether the French will, or will not, invade this kingdom; we understand not the *deeps* and the *shallows* of their policy; but, as Mr. P-TT, that right wise, able, faithful, and vigilant minister, is all eye and attention to the good of the state, and takes assiduous and intense care to secure it from danger and detriment, we think there is no reason (at this juncture) to admit any *painful* apprehensions of our hostile neighbours. Let us make a few calm and rational reflections. The important concerns of this realm stand high on the advantage ground, and keep a very strong and steady posture: His majesty's councils are still inspired with clear wisdom, his armies with firm courage, and his fleets with fearless resolution: There is a consummate minister at the helm, who, under the influence of God, and the countenance of the king, has outdone the enemy as much in the prudence and execution of his plans, as in the justice and dignity of his cause. Are not these heart cheering and inspiring circumstances? Can it then become free Britons, in this powerful and very hope-

ful condition, to entertain a slavish fear? Has not the wisest of men told us, that "fear is nothing else, but the betraying of the succours which reason offereth?" Will it not be very inglorious for true Britons to harbour such a treacherous passion in their breasts? Let us not, my countrymen, be daunted by the illusive menaces of a foreign foe, or the insidious whispers of a domestick faction.

On the other hand let us review the French, our implacable and fraudulent competitors. They are greatly embarrassed and distressed in the progress of the present red-hot quarrel which they originally and iniquitously commenced against us. They were the incendiaries who first lighted the fire of this war, and have now caused it to be blown up into such fierce and vehement flames, that they themselves are the most severely burnt by them. For this reason may we not truly say in the phrase of Scripture, that "the wicked are snared in the works of their own hands?" May we not justly pronounce, that the calamities, with which they perditionally designed to have annoyed us, are fallen very heavy upon their own heads? We all of us have the pride and the pleasure of knowing that his majesty's measures and arms have obtained several signal conquests over the French, have bravely taken from them divers advantageous settlements, and cut off sundry of their important resources of wealth and power. These still remain celebrated achievements and illustrious successes; and we may tell it in Gath, and publish it in the streets of Askelon, that (under the favour of heaven) they are the fruits of British wisdom and British fortitude. These are two generous and efficacious virtues that are so bold in making patriot attempts, and so happy in executing them, that, in a short series of time, they have blazoned the name of the king with glory, blessed the hearts of his people with gladness, and exalted the fame, the fortune, and the figure of our dear and deserving country.

ANGLO-BRITANNUS.

Extract from The Usefulness of a Knowledge of Plants: Illustrated in various Instances relating to Medicine, Husbandry, Arts, and Commerce. With easy Means of Information. By J. HILL, M. D.

"SO far as *medicine* depends on plants, a knowledge of them is essential equally to its *success* in the present practice, and to its *advancement* by new and useful

useful discoveries. Who shall depend upon the virtues of an herb, a root, or seed, when it is impossible he should know whether he really takes them? Or how shall the physician judge of their effects, who is not sure that they were given? Yet this uncertainty is too justly founded upon the present ignorance and inattention of the several ranks thro' whose hands all preparations must pass between the physician's prescription and the patient. We see in simple medicines of this kind the abuse is great; doubtless in compounds it is greater: Nor is the mischief confined even within these bounds. Tradition tells the mother of a family this herb or that will cure the disorders of her children; but she is deceived when she makes the trial, for something else is sold under its name.

Mr. Davies, on the great success of the *bardana* in the gout, took for three weeks, in vain, a nauseous infusion of the root of *common blunt-leaved dock*. This had been dug up to sell under the name of the *sharp-pointed dock*, famous in scorbutick cases; and by a second abuse was palmed upon the purchaser under this other name. A few months since, the younger Mr. Delaval acquainted me he had been using the *black bryony root* externally for a fixed disorder in his side, by the prescription of Dr. James; but without any effect. Enquiring into the symptoms which would have necessarily appeared upon the application of that medicine, I found he had felt nothing of them; and on producing the root, it appeared he had been all the time using the *white bryony*; a plant, tho' idly called by the same generical term, yet altogether different in its virtue.

The inner bark of the small shrub *Frangula*, is a cathartic equal to any of the foreign drugs, and is peculiarly excellent against obstinate cutaneous disorders. I ordered this to a person who had such a complaint; and they sold him, in its name, the bark of *common alder*, an astringent.

To a poor person perishing under a jaundice, I directed the *Dulcamara*, a medicine superior to all others in the last stage of that disease; and she received instead of it the *common nightshade*. This might have been of fatal consequence; for the dose of the other is so large, that an equal quantity of this must needs have been destructive. Both these abuses rose from errors of the same kind: We call the *Frangula*, *Black Alder*; and the *Dulcamara*, *Woody Nightshade*. They were to blame who introduced this corruption of

names; but that is too established to be altered; the care must now be to make them understood. The knowing plants distinctly is the immediate business of those who keep shops for the sale of them; and the meanest servant who is allowed to officiate, should be compelled also to learn their differences. These are instances in which my particular care in seeing the plants, saved the lives of those who were to have taken them: May we not justly think many are lost where the abuse is not discovered?

The true wild *valerian*, eminently useful in nervous disorders, was no where to be had, before the fraud of selling a wrong kind was shewn (see our last Vol. p. 361, 362.) but now the shops are full of it; physicians find its original excellence, and the drug has recovered its long-lost estimation.

The roots of the common double-flowered *piony*, are sold for medicinal uses: Whereas the physicians direct only those of the simple kind, called, for distinction, the male *piony*; and experience shews these alone have the full virtue. Nay, it is not long since, that in the place of the common *dropwort*, an esculent root, the *hemlock dropwort* was brought to one who wanted it; the most fatal of all the English poisons.

We see some plants of little efficacy, and others of different qualities from those intended, are sold under their several titles: Nay, sometimes such as are destructive. Under the name of *bugle*, an excellent sub-astringent and balsamick, they sell *vipers bugloss*, a detergent of more power than is generally known; for the *black hoarhound*, an anti-hysterick medicine, they sell the *white hoarhound*, a pectoral; for *littlecelandine*, useful against the piles, *greatcelandine*, good in disorders of the eyes; and for the true *black bellebore*, famous for many virtues, and no harsh medicine, they sell always the green-flowered *bastard bellebore*, or the *great G setterwort*; giving to infants a violent medicine inwardly, whose proper use is externally for cattle.

If from medicine we turn our eyes to agriculture, the prospect is the same: Great advantages are in our reach; but if we neglect to understand the subjects, we shall lose them.

All know how lately we are become acquainted in England with what are called the *artificial grasses*, plants raised by tillage for the food of cattle; nor is there any one who disputes the vast advantage our husbandry has received from them. The

number we have of these at present, though much larger than was known to our forefathers, is yet very limited, and the great benefit would be variety. It will be easy to add, where so much has been discovered; and to apply to Britain what Linnæus has advanced in Sweden. (See A P. 154.)

Nature has not confined this source within narrow bounds: It is our ignorance alone which makes it seem so. We find that even in kingdoms farther north than ours, the peasants have introduced many plants yet unknown to our farmers; and there are wild about our hedges others which might be cultivated to a vast advantage. The *yellow medick with wreathed pods*, which grows neglected on our waste grounds, is the new plant now cultivated so successfully in Sweden; the farmers, indeed the whole country, are enriched by it, and the character under which it stands recorded in their publick acts is *omnium omnino præstantissimum pabulum*, "Altogether the most excellent food for cattle." There is no disputing their testimony, who have so much experience, nor is there any reason why we should not share the benefit in Britain.

The *kidney vetch*, and *ladies mantle*, eminent for the nourishment they afford; the first to sheep particularly, the other equally to those creatures and to cows; are wild in gravel-pits, and by road sides; but they are unknown in our pastures, unless by accident, and then unregarded; while they are both ready to grow from seed scattered among the grass of hilly and barren closes; encreasing the quantity of food tenfold; and improving it in the same proportion.

The *chickling vetch*, which rises in our damp thickets, is capable of giving the same benefit to wet marshy lands; perhaps even to bogs; but no farmer knows it. Melilot, tho' not regarded for this purpose, would, in the same degree, enrich an open pasture; and the *burr reed*, of our ditches, might fill the wet moors with food for our horned cattle, for no plant is so readily eaten by oxen; nor is there any one more wholesome.

Among the articles used in the arts, to instance only among those subservient to dying.

The French exceed us in their *black* for cloths; and from many circumstances there is reason to believe, they owe the advantage to a wild plant, as common here as it can be with them; it is the *lycopus*, or *water bearhound*: It has been early said, tho' now neglected, that this

plant yielded a peculiar and distinguished black: And such limited experiments as I have had an opportunity to make, confirm it. It is certain the French gather this herb carefully, which we suffer to perish uselefs; nor is there any other purpose known, to which they can apply it.

Great as the advantages and mischiefs are which arise from the present want of information; the remedy is easy. Galen prescribed it in his time, when he saw the same necessity. It is the "teaching those who are concerned; not by slight words, or vague representations, but by the plants themselves; raised in some small spot for that single purpose." The learned may study them in books; but there is none so low in mind, who would not know them by the things themselves, presented growing to his eye, and explained upon the spot before him.

This spot should be planted with every herb useful in medicine, in the arts or husbandry; and should be open always; free of expence; and to all people: And there should be some person present to shew what was desired to be seen, and explain what was necessary to be known.

A little spot would answer all these purposes; and such a garden might be supported at a small expence. He wishes he had power to give the ground; who would not think it much to give his best endeavours for this publick service."

The Message which the Earl of Holderness carried, on the 30th of May, from his Majesty to the House of Peers was as follows:

GEORGE R.

"THE king has received advices that the French court is making preparations with a design to invade this kingdom; and though his majesty is persuaded, that, by the united zeal and affection of his people, any such attempt must, under the blessing of God, and in the destruction of those who shall be engaged therein; yet his majesty apprehends that he should not act consistently with that paternal care, and concern, which he has always shown for the safety and preservation of his people, if he omitted any means in his power, which may be necessary for their defence. Therefore, in pursuance of the late act of parliament, his majesty acquaints the house of lords, with his having received repeated intelligence of the actual preparations, making in the French ports to invade this kingdom, and of the imminent danger of such invasion being attempted; to the end that his majesty may (if he shall think proper) cause the militia, or such part thereof

thereof as shall be necessary, to be drawn out, and embodied, and to march as occasion shall require." G. R.

Which being read,

Ordered by the lords spiritual and temporal in parliament assembled,

"That an humble address be presented A to his majesty to return him the thanks of this house for his most gracious message, and for acquainting us with the intelligence he has received of the preparations making by France to invade this kingdom. To declare our utmost indignation and abhorrence of such a design; and that we will, with united duty, zeal and affection, at the hazard of our lives and fortunes, stand by and defend his majesty against any such presumptuous and desperate attempt. To express the just sense we have of his majesty's goodness to his people, in omitting no means in his power which may tend to their defence; and in his intention to call out and employ the militia, if it shall be found necessary, for that purpose; and to give his majesty the strongest assurances, that we will, with vigour and steadiness, support his majesty in taking the most effectual measures to defeat the designs of his enemies; to preserve and secure his sacred person and government, the protestant succession in his royal family, and the religion, laws, and liberties, of these kingdoms."

Which address being presented next day by the lords with white staves, his majesty was pleased to say,

"That he thanks the house of lords for the repeated assurances of their unalterable zeal, duty, and affection to his majesty on this occasion; and has the utmost confidence in their vigorous support."

The same message being carried by Mr. Secretary Pitt to the house of commons, and being read by Mr. Speaker,

Resolved, Nemine Contradicente,

"That an humble address be presented to his majesty, to return his majesty our dutiful thanks for graciously communicating to this house, that he has received repeated intelligence of the actual preparations making in the French ports to invade this kingdom, and of the imminent danger of such invasion being attempted; and for his majesty's paternal and timely care of the safety and preservation of his people; to assure his majesty, that this house will, with their lives and fortunes, support and stand by his majesty, against all attempts whatever; and that his faithful commons, with hearts warm with affection and zeal for his majesty's sacred person and government, and animated by indignation at the daring designs of an

enemy, whose fleet has hitherto shunned, in port, the terror of his majesty's navy, will cheerfully exert the utmost efforts to repel all insults, and effectually enable his majesty, not only to disappoint the attempts of France, but, by the blessing of God, to turn them to their own confusion."

Resolved, "That an humble address be presented to his majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give directions to his lieutenants of the several counties, ridings, and places, within that part of Great-Britain, called England, to use their utmost diligence and attention to carry into execution the several acts of parliament, made for the better ordering the militia forces of that part of Great Britain, called England."

To the address of the house of commons his majesty was pleased to give this most gracious answer.

"I return you my thanks for your dutiful and affectionate address, and for this fresh, and very particular mark of your unanimous zeal in defence of me and my crown."

D You may depend on my constant endeavours for the preservation and safety of my kingdoms."

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

E THE following is a more full, and a more authentick account of the methods concerted between our enemies the French, and our Friends the Dutch, for carrying on the French West-India trade, than any hitherto published; therefore I hope you will give it a place in your Magazine, by which you will oblige many of your friends, and among the rest

June 15, 1759. Your humble servant.

Extract of a Letter from Jamaica, dated April 4, 1758.

G "To shew you how the French trade is covered and carried on, we send you, with this, a copy of a letter from a merchant at Nantz, to his factors at Port au Prince, which capt. Sharmer found on board a Dutch ship he lately brought in here, whose cargo will soon be condemned. It is a literal translation, swore to, and the original is in the registry of the vice-admiralty court of Jamaica; a proper use might be made of it in a public remonstrance against the trade."

Signed Richards, Gordon, and Kennion.

N. B The said cargo has been since condemned on the evidence of the same letter.

To Mr. PASQUIER, and Co. at Port au Prince.

Gentlemen, Nantz, Nov. 10, 1757.

I CAN now confirm the contents of the letters I wrote you of the 15th and 19th ult. Madam, the marquis of Segur, having procured me a passport from the minister for a neutral ship, I have in consequence got a vessel freighted in Holland of about 400 tons, which vessel will sail directly to your address, and that in all the next month for to take in her loading. She is, gentlemen, consigned to ye, and has on board 100,000 bricks, 100 hogheads of coals, 100 casks of salt, 50 casks of beer, 100 jugs of linseed oil, 200 cheeses, pots for sugar, hoops, nails, twigs, and other articles, which I recommend to your care, and which you will sell to my best advantage. Those that have the fitting out of this ship in Holland, will send you the bills of lading, and the invoice : You will be pleased to send the returns of this small cargo per this bearer, if possible, and that in Muscovado sugar of the first quality ; indigo, well conditioned, and of a fine kind ; or in cotton very clean and white : As to the remainder of her loading, that is expressly agreed for by Madam de Segur, from whose plantation he takes 200,000 weight of sugar, which Mr. Cloupet is to deliver. I advise Mr. Peyrac, that he may ship on board of her 200,000 weight at the price I have freighted her for, which is at 19 doits, Dutch money, for each pound of sugar. With regard to the vessel, take care to procure her loading ; I fancy she may carry very easily 800,000 weight of sugar, perhaps more ; in that case you must get ready 300,000 weight on my account, which I hope you will get ready out of the effects you will have of mine in your hands : As to the house of Linsen's and Co. get my effects from them at any rate, as well as from Chantier's house ; nay, collect what you can for me : I dare say you will be no ways embarrassed to expedite this ship, as her cargo will be a great beginning, especially if you can sell the sugar-pots in Muscovado sugar. I sold them last war, delivered at Cul de Sac. a 29th 1.4th of clayed sugar for each pot ; therefore in Muscovado you will get them in proportion. I recommend to you, that you will not sell otherwise than here is one, and there is the other, as

little credit as possible, for I am tired lying out of my effects and none coming in : I must advise ye, gentlemen, that you may expect a good many neutral ships together ; therefore take proper steps

A in time, and get the best Muscovados ; at 8 or 10 livres per cent. you may buy them : If you should be under the necessity of taking any freight, give the preference to some of my friends, and those who are in my debt. Let me see that I may make a good voyage in case you should fill her for my account, after Madam de Segur's and Mr. Peyrac's 300,000 weight is on board : Do it thus, 100,000 weight out of the nett proceeds of the cargo, 100,000 ditto from Mr. Linsen's and Co. 100,000 ditto from Chantier and Co.'s house,

C 50,000 ditto out of the Maurepas, capt. Blanchan,

50,000 from capt. Latouch,

And from your house what you can.

Therefore I expect to have 600,000^{lb} by the return of the ship, besides the freight money, which you may ship in cotton or indigo, for account of the house the ship belongs to. As to coffee, ship me none, unless you can buy it at 6 or 7 sols per lb. that article cannot do otherwise than fall. Advise me by all opportunities how you go on, and acquaint me with what kind of produce I may depend on in return. In a word, I desire you will let me know how you intend to load her, or if you will take in heavy freights. It is an affair that is worthy of your attention ; let me know what passes with regard to your expediting her. You will mark all the sugars you load for our houses, or self, or any other produce, as well as Madam de Segur's, and Peyrac's, with the ship's mark, that is to say, the returns of the cargo, whether hogheads, barrels, bales, bags, &c. from No. 1. to any quantity. You will also observe to take but one bill of loading for the whole, nor but one invoice of the whole cargo, and that for the account and to the address of those who loaded her when outward bound, and stipulate that the returns are the proceed of the said outward bound cargo ; the captain should have but one invoice on board, with the cocket that he will get from the receiver-general of his certain cargo ; which cocket you will get attested by the general intendant, and the other proper officers ; and let them be cleared in as great form as our French vessels are. These are the only papers he must make use of in case he should be

met with by the English, except his Dutch pass, with the muster-roll, and the usual papers they generally have upon an American voyage. With regard to the passport we obtained from our court, of which he is to be the bearer, to entitle him to an entry at Hispaniola, it must be secreted in such a manner, as it may be found before she gets safe to you. On her arrival take her passport, and go to the general and those in power, exhibit it to them, get it recorded at the register's office at the Admiralty, examine it, and go thro' all the ceremonies therein directed, that on the return of the ship I may have no trouble from the minister to whom I have given security for 15,000*l*. let him be cautious that his America cocket be in strict form, as the duties paid at the custom in France will be taken from thence; for this is one of the conditions for granting passports; therefore the cocket should be examined very accurately. I once more request that you will be circumspect, lest I should be brought into any trouble; therefore consult with Mr. Peyrac in every thing: If God sends this ship safe back to Holland, I should see by your manifest to whom the goods belong: As for example:

If there should be 20 casks of sugar, indigo, or bags of cotton, being the returns of the cargo, you will number thus; from No. 1 to 20, 20 casks: If from the house of Linsens and comp. 21 to 30, 10 casks: If from the house of Le Chantier and comp. from 31 to 40: If from and for Madam de Segur, from 41 to 240: One hundred casks from Mr. Peyrac, from 241 to 340, and so on: By which means, by these numero's, which must be all under the same mark, upon the cargo being landed, every body will be able to ascertain their own goods: All this must not prevent every shipper's taking separate bills of loading for their property, and make their invoices as usual, and sending them home, but not by this ship, but by other vessels, and the first opportunities; for I must repeat it, that there must be no French papers on board this ship; or if you should send me a manifest of her loading in a letter, or so forth, it must be carefully hid, as well as our French pais that the captain has. I hope, with these precautions, he cannot run any risk. It is thus that all the captains who are safe arrived in Holland have acted, and, tho' met by the English, have been acquitted. Attend very strictly to what I write you, that there may be no hold taken of this ship. The captain,

by his charter-party, has obliged himself to take the sugars on board him from the different embarkadiers, as well as all other kind of produce, wherever you may direct him; he has his own boats, so this is his business, but take care to give him his loading within the 120 days limited in the policy, as it will prevent my being at any expences. Peruse, gentlemen, this letter, that you may be the better able to execute my orders; take care of any mistake in the numbers, as it will prevent confusion; agree with the shippers to number and mark their sugars within 15 days after the arrival of the ship, and the quantity they will ship; for which purpose you will have a memorandum book, and write them off, which you will keep in your pocket: You will, for example, ask Mr. Peyrac what quantity of casks he may ship; he will reply 80; then you will tell him to mark them thus, from No. 1 to 80: You will say the same to Mr. Cloupet, he will say 150; you will give him the same mark, and he will begin from 81 to 230, and so on for all the shippers, and even what you may ship yourself. You may acquaint Mr. de Moutans that he may ship 25 or 30 hogsheds, at nine doits per pound freight; therefore he may get ready in consequence, if agreeable. I had like to have forgot to let you know that no one should appear as a shipper but the captain, especially at the receiver-general's office when he takes out his docketts, and that he may pay the duties; tho' there may be ten shippers, yet you will be pleased to let none of them appear but the captain as shipper of the whole cargo, as it is very essential. The docketts and bills of lading should be made out thus, and in Dutch, as if the captain was the shipper, which papers he must be possessed of, and at the following price for freight, viz.

1 1-8th per pound of muscovada, or claved sugar.

1 5 3th ditto of coffee.

2 1-half ditto of cocoa.

3 ditto of cotton or indigo.

All this Dutch money at 15 per cent. to be allowed for losses, besides a bounty to be taken from the whole cargo for the payment of 450 florins to the captain, commonly called hat-money.

All the above prices of freights, losses, and hat-money, are agreed upon as specified in the charter-party in Holland; for I must once more repeat to you, that you, as well as the shippers, do not make out your invoices and docketts as usual; and that you do not send them, but by

the vessels that may sail after this ship : You will call her Bouffier, capt. Poliren, and shall know by these names, that it is the ship in question you mean : You will observe to make the shippers mention the freight they are to pay in the invoices, tho' it is higher than the price mentioned in the charter-party, which you will receive ; yet it is to my advantage, and I shall know how to come at it. Our court has at last agreed to give passports to all neutral ships who shall ask for them ; and the court has appointed three inspectors to see that they are properly distributed. I therefore imagine their will be no scarcity of them at Hispaniola, which will be very agreeable to the planters there, provided the English will let them pass freely, and not molest them in their navigation ; but it is imagined they are too jealous of the trade carried on by neutrals not to oppose them.

I have the honour of being sincerely,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most obedient humble servant,

AUGUS DE LUYN.

*An impartial and succinct HISTORY of the
Origin and Progress of the present WAR.
Continued from p. 230.*

ON December 19, the following resolution of the said committee of ways and means was likewise agreed to by the house, viz.

“ That the times for the payment of the sums of 6,300,000l. in consequence of the resolution of this house of the 5th instant, over and above the deposit therein mentioned, be

Ten per cent. on or before Jan. 28 next.

_____ Feb. 27

_____ March 24

_____ April 22

_____ May 24

_____ June 21

_____ July 21

_____ Aug. 23

_____ Sept. 20

and

And, on Jan. 25, 1747, after the house had agreed to the resolutions of the said committee for imposing a new poundage duty, and had ordered a bill to be brought in pursuant thereunto, the said two resolutions were again read, and it was ordered that in the said bill, provision should be made, pursuant to these two resolutions. A bill was accordingly brought in, which passed both houses, and received the royal assent on the 18th of February following ; and thus the subscription was established by act of parliament. But here I proceed, further I must observe that

there are two ways of raising money by loans for the publick service : One is, by the treasury's entering into an agreement with undertakers to advance the whole sum then wanted, upon the terms agreed on ; and this is the most certain way of having the money duly advanced ; but it is subject to two inconveniencies ; for as the undertakers are always some overgrown rich men, who are generally the most avaritious, they insist upon such high terms, that it is always the most expensive way of raising money for the publick service ; and when the fund comes afterwards to be sold out in small parcels by these undertakers or their brokers in 'Change-Alley, it never fails to sell at an advanced price or premium, which occasions a grumbling and murmuring among the people, and a suspicion as if our ministers had secured some private advantage to themselves.

The other way of raising money by loans for the publick service is, by an open subscription : That is to say, by opening subscription books in some publick place, and allowing every one to subscribe for what sum he pleases before the subscription be full, or before such an hour of such a day, in proportion to the deposit he can make, and if more money be subscribed than is wanted, then to allow every man a share in proportion to the sum he subscribed. This is the easiest and cheapest way of raising money for the publick service by loan, but this way is likewise attended with two inconveniencies ; for if it be the first loan, or the first borrowing fund that has been for some years established, it is very uncertain whether the whole sum wanted will be subscribed for :

If it be not the first, and the preceding loan or fund has sold at a discount, it is almost certain that the whole sum wanted will not be subscribed for, even tho' the terms be better. On the other hand, if the preceding loan or fund has from the beginning, and still continues to be sold at a premium, there is little doubt to be made but that the whole sum wanted will be subscribed for, and that even altho' the terms be a little worse ; but then the danger is, that multitudes will subscribe for much larger sums than is possible for them to advance. In such a case every man who has, or can raise any money for making a deposit, will subscribe for as large a sum as he can make a deposit for : For example, a man who has 100l. if the deposit be but 10 per cent. will subscribe for 1000l. and so in proportion for any larger or lesser sum, even though he knows that

that he is not able to make so much as the second payment, or rather the first payment after the deposit, because he hopes that before the time comes for making this payment, he may be able to sell his subscription at a premium, perhaps of one or 2l. per cent. and by that means get 10 or 20l. profit, in a month or two, upon every 100l. he has advanced by way of deposit. Now when there happens to be a great number of such subscribers, the consequence will be, that the subscription will soon begin to sell at a discount, and as soon as it begins to do so, the real monied men will stand aloof, in hopes that the discount will rise still higher, and that they may make a considerable advantage by delaying to purchase; the consequence of which may be, that our government will be disappointed as to a great part of the money they expected to raise by the subscription.

Having thus explained the two methods of raising money by loan for the publick service, and shewn the inconveniencies attending each, I shall next observe, that in the winter 1746-7, our ministers, by the advice of a worthy magistrate of the city of London, and in order to avoid the popular murmur and suspicion always attending the borrowing of money for the publick service by private contract, resolved to raise the money then wanted by an open subscription. Accordingly, December 12, a subscription was opened for 4000,000l. and notwithstanding the distress in which our publick credit had been about that time twelvemonth preceding, there were 6000,000l. subscribed in four hours time after the books were opened, and before the 24th a deposit of 10l. per cent. was made by each subscriber, for the share he was allowed of the subscription. This subscription began presently to sell at a premium, and so it continued until after the beginning of the next session of parliament, which of course encouraged our ministers to take the same method for raising the 6,300,000l. then wanted. But it seems they did not foresee the inconvenience I have mentioned, of multitudes subscribing for much larger sums than they could possibly answer: If they had, they would certainly have appointed the deposit to be at least 25l. per cent. which is the only way of preventing this inconvenience: such a high deposit might perhaps have prevented the subscription's being filled in such a short time, but considering our success at sea during the preceding summer, and the high spirits our people were in at that time, I am persuaded, that even

with this high deposit the subscription would have been filled in a very few days, and if the first payment had not been appointed to be made until two months afterwards, it would probably have prevented any subscribers being brought into distress, or obliged to sell his subscription under par.

Whether the inconvenience I have mentioned was not foreseen, or whether our ministers were afraid, lest by appointing a very high deposit to be made, they should prevent the subscription's being filled, I do not know; but, on the 14th of November, 1747, subscription books were opened for 6,300,000l. and people were given to understand, that the subscription was to be upon the terms mentioned in the two foregoing resolutions, which terms being as good as those of the former subscription, the success that subscription had met with raised such a subscribing madness among the people, that in a very few hours a great deal more was subscribed than was wanted, and the far greatest part of the subscribers, I believe, subscribed for as large a sum as they could make a deposit for, without considering how they were to make good their future payments. Yet nevertheless it sold for a premium of about 1l. or one half per cent. and continued to do so till within a few days before the first payment after the deposit was to be made, when it began to be sold at par, and by the 25th of January it came to be sold at one-fourth per cent discount. From that time it continued falling, so that at last, on the 23d of March, being the day before the third payment was to be made, it sold for 83l. per cent. which was 17l. per cent. discount, tho' many of the subscribers had borrowed money at a most extravagant interest or premium to make that third payment.

In short, the distress was so general among the subscribers, that in order to give them some temporary relief, the house of commons, on the 31st of March, resolved, that it would immediately resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to consider of the execution of the said poundage act passed as before-mentioned in that session; and in the said committee it was resolved, and next day agreed to by the house, "that the time for payment, on the subscription of 6,300,000l. be enlarged, so that the payments, which by the act of this session of parliament are to be made on or before the 22d of April, and the 24th of May next, be made on or before the 22d of October, and the 24th of November next, respectively: And that the proprietors do allow interest at the rate

of 4l. per cent. per annum, for the payments made after Michaelmas next, from the said day to the time of actual payment, the said interest to be deducted from the interest due to them on former payments. After which it was ordered, that a clause, or clauses, pursuant to these resolutions, should be inserted in the bill for permitting the exportation of tea to Ireland, which was accordingly done; and that bill having been passed into a law, these two clauses still stand in it as a monument of the distress which the subscribers were then reduced to.

This was a relief to many who would have been under insuperable difficulties to have made the next two payments at the times first appointed, if no alteration had happened in the affairs of Europe; but it did not raise the price of the subscription, nor did the price rise till those who were in the secret found, that preliminaries for a general peace would certainly be, in a short time, agreed to at Aix-la-Chapelle. Then, indeed, the price of this subscription, as well as the price of all our other publick funds, began to rise apace, so that before the 21st of July, when the next payment upon the subscription became due, those who could not make that payment, could not only sell, but sell at a small discount of not above 3 or 4l. per cent. Whereas if no peace had happened, it is highly probable, that many of the subscribers would have been under an utter impossibility either to sell at any tolerable price, or to make good any of the future payments, consequently our government would have been disappointed as to great part of the money expected from that subscription, and if advantage had been taken of the forfeitures incurred, many of their friends would have been undone.

From the fate of this subscription therefore our ministers had good reason to conclude, that it would be impossible for us to carry on the war upon the continent of Europe, at the same expence we had done; and if we had refused to continue to be at the same expence, or to join with the Dutch in accepting the terms of peace then offered by France, they would have made the best peace they could for themselves, and would have withdrawn their troops from the allied army. The house of Austria and king of Sardinia would in a short time have been forced to follow their example; and the French army under marshal count Saxe, would then have marched directly away to Hanover, which no prince or potentate in Europe would

then have assisted us to defend; and no man in England can be so chimerical as to imagine, that we were able by ourselves alone, to defend it against such an army, or so unjust as to suppose, that we are not, in honour, obliged to defend it, when it is attacked merely upon our account, if it may be any way possible for us to do so.

It must be granted, that it was unlucky for us not to be able to oblige France by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle to ascertain what was meant by the ancient boundaries of Nova-Scotia, and to demolish all the forts they had erected upon the territories of our Indian subjects or friends in America. It must likewise be granted, that it was unlucky for us not to be able to oblige the Spaniards to renounce, in the most solemn manner, the right they pretended they had, to search our ships in the seas of America, and to seize upon and confiscate them, if they found on board any Spanish money, or any goods which they were pleased to call contraband: But if it was become impossible for us to continue being at the same expence in carrying on the war, as plainly appeared from the fate of our last subscription; and if the Dutch threatened to leave us, and to negotiate for themselves alone, unless we agreed to the terms then offered, as it was at that time confidently said they did, our ministers were, for the reason I have mentioned, under a necessity to accept of those terms, such as they were, and to leave all disputes between France and us to a future negotiation, tho' perhaps even they themselves expected no good effect from that negotiation; and the behaviour of France very soon furnished a convincing proof, that nothing was to be expected from any negotiation.

That artful court, indeed, very readily agreed to begin a negotiation, and commissaries were on both sides appointed, who were to meet at Paris, and to adjust in an amicable manner all the differences subsisting between the two nations in America; but at the same time they sent such instructions to their governors in that part of the world, as made them bolder and more open in their incroachments than ever they had been before in time of peace. As soon as we had restored to them the Island of Cape-Breton, their governors of that island not only encouraged the Indians of Nova-Scotia to attack our infant colony at Halifax, and to murder or captivate such of our people as they found straggling at any distance from the garrison, but furnished them with arms and ammunition, and even with French-

men for their leaders and directors. This it is true, he did in a private and underhand manner, because the French court had never so much as pretended that Chebucto Bay, on which the town of Halifax is situated, was not within the ancient boundaries of Nova-Scotia; and therefore when complaints were made to him upon this head by our governor of Nova-Scotia, he answered, that he could not hinder the people of the island from selling their goods to any that would come to purchase, that as to the Indians he had no power over them, and that if there were any Frenchmen among them, they were renegadoes who had left their habitations in Nova-Scotia or Cape-Breton, in order to live by plunder among the Indians, and consequently would neither obey him nor any one else. These were his pretences, tho' every one of them were known to be false; for both the French and Indians of Nova-Scotia had always deemed themselves subjects of France, and had always kept up such a correspondence with the French governor of Cape-Breton, that neither of them would have dared to molest our people without his connivance; and as to the Island of Cape-Breton, he had by his commission such a power over it, that he might have prevented any Indians setting foot upon it, or any inhabitants keeping a correspondence with those Indians who were at war with our people; but so far was he from such a friendly behaviour towards us, that he entered himself into a commerce with these Indians, by purchasing such of our people as they happened to take prisoners, and giving them arms and ammunition in return; and these prisoners he detained until we paid him what he pretended to have advanced for their ransom, which was probably a very profitable sort of commerce, but a commerce which, he said, he engaged in out of meer humanity, because if the Indians had found that they could get nothing for their prisoners, they would have murdered every one of our people they could make themselves masters of, and they would accept of nothing from him for their ransom but arms and ammunition.

Thus a Frenchman will find and give you a reason even for cutting your throat: However, tho' this behaviour was far from being friendly, yet it was not a direct violation of any treaty or stipulation between the two nations, and therefore we could not come to an open breach with the French nation upon this account. But they very soon gave us good cause and a

most just reason to do so; for, in October, 1749, the governor of Canada sent M. la Corne, at the head of a large body of regular troops and Canada militia, to take post on Chignecto Bay, at the mouth of the little river of the same name, and to erect a fort at that place; tho' when the commissaries were appointed, it had been expressly agreed, that during their negotiation, neither side should make any new settlement, or erect any new fortification, in any of those parts of America which were controverted between the two nations. Yet we took no notice, so far as I can find, of such an open infraction of a stipulation so lately agreed to; but we found ourselves obliged to take some notice of its immediate consequence; for as soon as M. la Corne had taken post, and raised a fortification, upon the north side of Chignecto river, the French inhabitants, who were very numerous, and had a large village upon the south side of that river, broke out in open rebellion against us, notwithstanding their having formerly sworn allegiance to the crown of Great-Britain.

To reduce these French rebels to their duty, major Lawrence was, in April, 1750, sent with a small party of our troops, but without any orders, and indeed, without a sufficient force, to attack and demolish the fort which the French had erected on the other side of that river. Upon his approach the French rebels set fire to their houses, and with every thing that belonged to them, passed over to the other side, where they were received by M. la Corne, who declared that he would protect them; and the only reason he would give for this insolent behaviour was, that he would defend his post; so that the major was obliged to return without attempting any thing further. In a short time we were informed, that presently after our troops retired, the French rebels had not only returned, but had rebuilt their huts or houses, and taken possession of their former settlements, whereupon major Lawrence was again sent by sea with a party of 1000 men to drive them out of the country, or oblige them to submit to our government; but they were so far from any thoughts of submitting, that they had strongly intrenched themselves at the bottom of Chignecto Bay, upon the south side of the river, which obliged major Lawrence to land his troops a little higher up the bay, from whence he marched by land and attacked their intrenchments. The French troops who were drawn up on the other side of the river, did not, indeed,

deed, pass to give these rebels any assistance, but after they were driven from their intrenchments, they received and protected them; and the major was, it seems, restrained by his orders from pursuing them over the river, or attacking those who dared to protect them; therefore he was obliged to content himself with erecting a fort at the bottom of the bay upon the south side of Chignecto river, which from him was called St. Lawrence Fort.

[To be continued in our next.]

From the MONITOR, June 2.

GREAT-Britain was never so respectable for her force by sea and land; never so well provided with men and money to execute grand designs; nor ever more united in her political interest, than under the present administration. So that if strength, riches, sound policy and unanimity, are the means of safety and victory, this nation has nothing to fear; but the greatest reason to hope for a happy issue to her arms, employed against the enemies of her commerce, religion, and constitution.

Who can look upon the numerous squadrons which cover the ocean, and exceed the naval armaments of all the world united in the number of ships, and weight of metal; in the goodness of their stores, and in the capacity of their officers and men, and tremble at the whisper of any equipment of a naval force by our enemies?

Could there be the least truth and intention in the accounts published of the dreadful building of *flat-bottom'd boats* in the several ports of France? or could the French ministry be so devoid of wisdom and sound policy, as to imagine they can land an army by such means, and to risk the lives of so many subjects, without a possibility to do any more than alarm our coasts: It would best become politicians and Englishmen, especially those who are in the administration and admitted into the royal councils, and thereby enabled to command the attention of the people, to quash all appearances of fear; to spirit up the strength of the nation, and to form the militia, that they might be better prepared to repel any force.

Instead of raising doubts and fears, they ought to dispel the clouds of any dark apprehensions of danger from a foreign power, by exposing the weakness of the gaseonading enemy, and by reminding the publick of their own strength.

They should shew them how the French

are so involved with the queen of Hungary, in the war with the king of Prussia and his allies, that they are distressed for men to garrison their own frontiers and coasts; and that it is not practicable for them to accomplish an invasion by boats, when they have no men of war to face our fleets.

They ought to put them in mind of their own strength and unanimity, and of those valuable branches of our constitution, our religion, and liberty, which would be sacrificed by the Gallic sword:

B To shew them the advantages and safety accruing to the nation by the establishment of a militia, which so effectually provides for the internal defence of the country, that it has given a final check to the spirit of French invasions: To promote, by all means, that unanimity, which is grounded upon a confidence in his majesty's councils and administration; it being that cement of national strength, which always supplies it with money, secures it from rebellions, conspiracies, and factions, and maintains an interest and respect among foreign powers: And to possess them with a resolution never to sheath the sword, till they have vindicated the dignity of the crown, the honour of the nation, and put it out of the power of any one to dispute our rights, or to disturb our happiness.

Is it not, therefore, most unaccountable to see dejection in the countenance, and trembling in the accent of a statesman's voice, at the receipt of some intelligence, that the French ministry are squandering away the publick money in building of *flat bottom'd boats*, and marching their troops down to the sea coasts? **F** Is this a sufficient reason to forget our own power, our advantages, and our interest, and to submit to the terms of an inglorious peace? If there be such an inherent virtue in these French boats, as to drive Britons out of their senses, and to protect France from the power of Britain, our enemies from henceforward may save the expence of a navy, and always keep our fleets in awe by the *bugbear* of *flat-bottom'd boats*.

Shall the conquest of Louisbourg and its appendages? Shall the success on the continent of America, which has almost put an end to the Gallic name in the new world? Shall the inconsiderable figure made by the enemy on Guardaloupe? Shall Goree and Senegal? Shall the weakness of their coast discovered by our late expeditions? Shall their loss of forty-nine ships of war, and the almost total

stop put to their commerce and navigation in all quarters of the world, be forgot or not mentioned? Or, shall these great and glorious actions be lessened and cancelled in our thoughts? Shall fear bereave us of that courage and steadiness, to which these mighty actions owe their existence? Or, shall Britain fall from the pinnacle of glory to be buried under the corruption of weak or bad hearts?

Rouse, therefore, O Britons! that noble spirit of your ancestors, which never tamely submitted to power, nor could easily be imposed upon by craft. Pursue with vigour the object of that just and necessary war in which you are engaged. Beware that you are not drawn into measures by fear, which will deprive you of all the glory and advantages you have gained by your arms. If necessity drives the French upon such desperate measures, it is your duty to unite in defence of your king and country.

Keep a jealous eye upon those who would encrease your fears, and at the same time do all in their power to discourage the measures, which have reduced France to its present difficulties and distress, and to weaken the internal power of this nation by preventing or delaying the execution of that act, which has provided a well-regulated and disciplined militia for that purpose.

Hearken not to those crafty sycophants, who would keep you disarmed, and make their own contempt of an act of parliament, for putting arms into the hands of the people, an excuse for opposing the salutary and effectual measures taken by the ministry to reduce France to an equitable peace, and a plea to invite foreign troops to protect our coasts.

For the moment you drop your courage, and cry for a peace, Britain will find herself in that same situation of contempt and danger, in which she was at the beginning of this war. Whatever shall be left to negotiation must be given up for lost; and a peace made, without compelling the enemy to accept such terms, as shall put it out of their power to involve us again in the like quarrel, can neither be honourable nor lasting.

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury's Letter to the Right Rev. the Lords Bishops of his Province.

My Lord,

IT having been the unanimous opinion of as many of our brethren, the bishops of this province as I have had an opportunity of consulting during the present

June, 1759.

session of parliament, that it might be for the service of religion to revive and enforce, with some variations and additions which I propose to them, the rules published by the four last of my predecessors in the see of Canterbury soon after their accession to it; I earnestly recommend to you.

I. That you require of every person, who desires to be admitted to holy orders, that he signify to you his name, and place of abode, and transmit to you his testimonial, and a certificate of his age duly attested, with the title upon which he is to be ordained, at least twenty days before the time of ordination; and that he appear on Wednesday, or at farthest on Thursday in Ember-week, in order to his examination.

II. That if you shall reject any person, who applies for holy orders, upon the account of immorality proved against him, you signify the name of the person so rejected, with the reason of your rejecting him, to me, within one month; that so I may acquaint the rest of my suffragans with the case of such rejected person before the next ordination.

III. That you admit not any person to holy orders, who having resided any considerable time out of the university, does not send to you, with his testimonial, a certificate signed by the minister, and other credible inhabitants of the parish where he so resided, expressing, that notice was given in the church, in time of divine service on some Sunday, at least a month before the day of ordination, of his intention to offer himself to you to be ordained at such a time; and that upon such notice given, no objections have come to their knowledge for the which he ought not to be ordained.

IV. That you admit no letters testimonial, on any occasion whatsoever, unless it be therein expressed, for what particular end and design such letters are granted; Nor unless it be declared, by those who shall sign them, that they have personally known the life and behaviour of the person for the time by them certified; and do believe in their conscience, that he is qualified for that order, office, or employment, to which he desires to be admitted.

V. That in all testimonials sent from any college or hall, in either of the universities, you expect that they be signed, as well as sealed; and that among the persons signing, the governor of such college or hall, or in his absence, the next person under such governor, with the dean, or reader of divinity, and the tutor

of the person to whom the testimonial is granted (such tutor being in the college, and such person being under the degree of master of arts) do subscribe their names.

VI. That you admit not any person to holy orders upon letters dismissory, unless they are granted by the bishop himself, or A guardian of the spiritualities, *Sede vacante*; nor unless it be expressed in such letters, that he who grants them, has fully satisfied himself of the title, and conversation of the person to whom the letter is granted.

VII. That you make diligent inquiry B concerning curates in your diocese; and proceed to ecclesiastical censures against those who shall presume to serve cures without being first duly licensed thereunto; as also against all incumbents who shall receive and employ them, without first obtaining such licence.

VIII. That you do not by any means admit of any minister, who removes from another diocese, to serve as a curate in yours, without the testimony in writing of the bishop of that diocese, or ordinary of the peculiar jurisdiction, from whence he comes, of his good life, ability, and conformity to the ecclesiastical laws of the church of England.

IX. That you do not allow any minister to serve more than one church or chapel, in one day, except that chapel be a member of the parish church, or united thereunto; and unless the said church, or chapel, where such minister shall serve in two places, be not able, in your judgment, to maintain a curate.

X. That in the instrument of licence granted to any curate, you appoint him what shall appear to you, upon due consideration of the duty to be performed by him, the value of the benefice, and the other circumstances of the case, a sufficient salary, according to the power vested in you by the laws of the church, and the particular direction of the act of parliament for the better maintenance of curates.

XI. That you take care, as much as is G possible, that whosoever is admitted to serve any cure, do reside in the parish where he is to serve, especially in livings that are able to support a resident curate. And where that cannot be done, that he do at least reside so near to the place, that he may conveniently perform all the duties H both in the church and parish.

XII. That you be very cautious in accepting resignations; and endeavour with the utmost care, by every legal method, to guard against corrupt and simoniacal presentations to benefices.

XIII. That you require your clergy to wear their proper habits, preserving always an evident and decent distinction from the laity in their apparel: And to shew in their whole behaviour, that seriousness, gravity, and prudence, which becomes their function; abstaining from all unsuitable company and diversions.

These directions I desire you would, with all convenient speed, communicate to the clergy of your diocese, assuring them, that it is your fixed resolution to make them the rule of your own practice. In the mean time, commending you to the Divine Blessing, I remain,

My LORD,

Your truly affectionate brother,

Lambeth,

May 8, 1759.

THO. CANT.

C Westminster, June 2. This day, the lords being met, a message was sent to the Hon. house of commons by Mr. Quarre, deputy gentleman-usher of the black rod, acquainting them, that "The lords, authorized by virtue of his majesty's commission, for declaring his D royal assent to several acts agreed upon by both houses, do desire the immediate attendance of this Hon. house in the house of peers, to hear the commission read;" and the commons being come thither, the said commission, empowering his royal highness the duke of Cumberland, the lord archbishop of Canterbury, the lord keeper of the great seal, the lord president of the council, and several other lords, to declare and notify the royal assent to the said bills was read accordingly, and the royal assent given to,

An act for granting to his majesty certain sums of money out of the sinking fund, and for applying certain monies remaining in the Exchequer for the service of the year 1759; and for relief of Samuel Taylor, with respect to a bond entered into by him for securing the duties on tobacco imported.

An act for enabling his majesty to raise the sum of one million for the uses and purposes therein mentioned; and for further appropriating the supplies granted in this session of parliament.

An act to amend an act made in the last session of parliament for repealing the duty granted by an act made in the sixth year of the reign of his late majesty on silver plate; and for granting a duty on licences to be taken out by all persons dealing in gold or silver plate, by permitting the sale of gold or silver plate in small quantities without licence; and by

grazing

granting a duty, instead of the duty now payable on licences, to be taken out by certain dealers in gold or silver plate; and also a duty upon licences to be taken out by pawnbrokers dealing in gold or silver plate, and refiners of gold or silver. (See p. 309.)

An act for augmenting the salaries of the puisne judges in the court of King's-Bench, the judges in the court of Common-Pleas, the barons of the coif in the court of Exchequer at Westminster, the judges in the courts of session and Exchequer in Scotland, and justices of Chester and the great sessions for the counties in Wales.

An act for adding certain annuities granted in the year 1757 to the joint stock of three per cent. annuities consolidated by the acts of the 25th, 28th and 29th years of his present majesty's reign, and for carrying the several duties therein mentioned to the sinking fund; and for charging the annuities on single lives, granted in the year 1757, on the produce of the said fund.

An act to continue several laws therein mentioned relating to the allowing a drawback of the duties upon the exportation of copper bars imported; to the encouragement of the silk manufactures; and for taking off several duties on merchandize exported, and reducing other duties to the premium upon malts, yards, and bowsprits, tar, pitch, and turpentine; to the encouraging the growth of coffee in his majesty's plantations in America; to the securing the duties upon foreign made fail cloth, and charging foreign made fails with a duty; and for enlarging the time for payment of the duties omitted to be paid on the indentures and contracts of clerks, apprentices, or servants; and also for making affidavits of the execution of articles or contracts of clerks to attornies or solicitors, and filing thereof.

An act to explain and amend an act made in the last session of parliament, entitled, 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 upon the said rates and duties so far as the same relates to the rates and duties on offices and pensions.

An act to explain and amend an act passed in the 30th year of his present majesty's reign, for granting to his majesty several rates and duties upon indentures, leases, bonds, and other deeds, and upon news-papers, advertisements, and alman-

nacks, and upon licences for retailing wine, and other purposes in the said act mentioned, so far as the same relates to some provisions with regard to licences for retailing wine; and to preserve the privileges of the two universities in that part of Great-Britain called England, with respect to licences for retailing wine.

An act to explain and amend an act made in the 29th year of his present majesty's reign, entitled, An act for the encouragement of seamen, and the more speedy and effectual manning his majesty's navy, and for the better prevention of piracies and robberies by the crews of private-ships of war. (See p. 309.)

An act for applying the money granted in this session of parliament towards defraying the charge of pay and cloathing for the militia from December 31, 1758, to March 25, 1760.

An act for enforcing the execution of the laws relating to the militia, and for removing certain difficulties, and preventing inconveniences attending, or which may attend the same.

An act for applying a sum of money granted in this session of parliament towards carrying on the works for fortifying and securing the harbour of Milford in the county of Pembroke, and to amend and render more effectual an act of last session of parliament for applying a sum of money towards fortifying the said harbour.

An act for the better preventing the importation of the woollen manufactures of France into any of the ports in the Levant sea, by or on the behalf of any of his majesty's subjects, and for the more effectual preventing the illegal importation of raw silk and mohair yarn into this kingdom.

An act for the more effectual preventing the fraudulent importation of cambricks and French lawns.

An act for relief of debtors with respect to the imprisonment of their persons, and to oblige debtors who shall continue in execution in prison beyond a certain time, and for sums not exceeding what are mentioned in the act, to make discovery of, and deliver upon oath, their estates for their creditors benefit. (See p. 309.)

An act to continue, amend, explain, and render more effectual an act made in the 6th year of the reign of his present majesty, for the better regulation of lastage and ballastage in the river Thames, and to prevent putting of rubbish, ashes, dirt, or soil, into the said river, and in the streets, passages, and kennels in London.

don, and in the suburbs thereof in Middlesex and Westminster; and such part of the dutchy of Lancaster as is in Middlesex, and for allowing a certain quantity of dung, compost, earth, or soil, to be yearly shipped as ballast from the layfalls in London on board any collier or coasting vessel.

And to a great number of other publick and to 40 private bills.

The Speech of the Lords Commissioners to both Houses of Parliament, on Saturday, June 2, 1759.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE king has commanded us to put an end to this session of parliament; and, at the same time to assure you, that as your conduct, during the course of it, has highly deserved his royal approbation, so his majesty now returns you his hearty thanks for it.

At the opening of the session, his majesty exhorted you to bear up against all difficulties; effectually to stand by, and defend his majesty; and vigorously to support the king of Prussia, and the rest of his allies. The king has commanded us to acquaint you, that his hopes of surmounting those difficulties were founded on the wisdom, zeal, and affection of so good a parliament; and that you have fully answered his expectations. You have considered the war in all its parts; and, notwithstanding the long continuance of it, thro' the obstinacy of our enemies, have made such provision for the many different operations, as ought to convince the powers engaged against us, that it will be for their interest, as well as for the ease and relief of all Europe, to come to equitable and honourable terms of accommodation.

By your assistance, the combined army in Germany has been completed: Powerful squadrons, as well as great numbers of land forces, are employed in America, in order to maintain the just rights and possessions of his majesty and his people; and to annoy the enemy in the most sensible manner in those parts; and, as France is now making considerable preparations in her ports, his majesty has taken care to put his fleet at home in the best condition, both of strength and situation, to guard against, and repel any attempts, that may be meditated against his kingdoms.

The king's measures have all been directed to assert the honour of his crown; to preserve the essential interests of his faithful subjects; and to support the cause

of the protestant religion, and publick liberty. His majesty, therefore, trusts, that the uprightness of his intentions will draw down the blessing of heaven upon his endeavours.

We have it, also, in command from his majesty, to let you know, that he hopes, the provisions you have made, to prevent, and correct, the excesses of the privateers, will be effectual to that desirable end. The king has had it much at heart: For tho' his majesty is sensible of the utility of that service, when under proper regulations, he is determined to do his utmost, to prevent any injuries, or hardships, being done to the subjects of neutral powers, as far as may be practicable, and consistent with his majesty's just right to hinder the trade of his enemies from being collusively and fraudulently covered.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

We are commanded to assure you, that, when his majesty considers the large supplies which you have so unanimously given, he feels himself under the strongest obligations, not only to thank you for them, but also to applaud the firmness and vigour, with which you have acted; as well as your prudence in judging, that, notwithstanding the present burdens, the making ample provision for carrying on the war is the most probable means to bring it to an honourable and happy conclusion. No attention will be wanting on his majesty's part for the faithful application of what you have granted.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

His majesty has been graciously pleased to order us to add, that he has nothing more to desire of you, but that you would carry down the same good dispositions, and propagate them in your several counties, which you have shewn in your proceedings during your sitting here.

After which the lord keeper said;

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is his majesty's royal will and pleasure, that this parliament be prorogued to Thursday the twenty sixth day of July next, to be then here held; and this parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday the twenty-sixth day of July next.

By the act for relief of debtors, with respect to the imprisonment of their persons, &c. debtors charged in execution for any sum, or sums, not exceeding 100*l.* after the 15th day of June, 1759,

may, before the end of the first term next after his being charged in execution, exhibit a petition to the court of law wherein he is so charged, certifying the causes of his imprisonment, with a schedule of his real and personal estate at the time, and charges affecting the same, and also the state of his effects at the time of his first imprisonment, &c. Also giving 14 days previous notice to the creditor, or his attorney, at whose suit he is charged in execution, with a copy of his schedule, and the said creditor appearing, or not appearing thereto, and oath being made of the due requiring him so to do, and the prisoner swearing to the truth of his schedule, &c. (from which are excepted wearing apparel, bedding, and working tools, not exceeding the value of ten pounds) the prisoner will be thereupon discharged, &c. A creditor, if he is not satisfied with the schedule, and insists on keeping the debtor in goal, is to allow him 2s. 4d. per week, and if more than one creditor, each creditor is to allow him 1s. 6d. per week. Any prisoner refusing to petition and deliver a schedule of his estate and effects, his creditors, after 20 days notice given him, may compel him so to do. Overplus of the prisoner's estate, after payment of debt and costs, to be returned to him. The prisoner is to pay 2s. 6d. for his discharge fee, and his future effects are liable to debts unsatisfied. He is to have no advantage of the statute of limitations, unless entitled to it before he was charged in custody on the original suit. Prisoners refusing to deliver a schedule, to be transported for seven years, and delivering in a false account, to suffer the pains and penalties of wilful perjury. After the prisoner is discharged, he is not liable to arrest or action for the same debt. None are entitled to the benefit of this act, who have taken, or shall take the benefit of any act of insolvency, and the act is not to extend to Scotland.

By the new plate act, traders in, or venders of small gold and silver wares, are relieved from taking out a licence; but traders in, and venders of large quantities, viz. pieces of gold plate of two ounces, or upwards, and of silver plate 30 ounces, or upwards, are to pay 5s. for a licence, under the penalty of 20l. in case of default. Pawnbrokers and refiners are subjected to this act, and the licences to be renewed annually.

By the act to explain and amend the seamen's act, and for the better preventing piracies and robberies, &c. - No com-

mision of reprisal is to be granted to any vessel in Europe under 100 tons burthen, 10 guns and 40 men, and many regulations are made for the better management and conduct of the privateers.

To the PUBLICK.

Strand, April 25, 1759.

THE society for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce, propose, in pursuance of their plan, to bestow the following premium, viz.

B Premiums relating to Agriculture, Husbandry, Planting, &c.

For sowing the greatest quantity of land with acorns alone before the 1st day of May, 1760 (10 acres at least) with not less than four bushels to each acre, and for fencing and preserving the same effectually for raising timber, a gold medal.

For the second greatest quantity ditto, a silver medal.

For the third ditto, a silver medal.

Certificates of sowing the same must be delivered to the society on or before the first Tuesday in November, 1760.

D For erecting on or before the 1st of September, 1761, an apiary, containing the greatest number of hives or boxes stocked with bees, not less than 30, a gold medal.

Also a silver medal for the second greatest number, not less than 20.

E Certificates to be delivered on or before the last Tuesday in October, 1761.

For sowing the greatest quantity of land with Spanish chestnuts (for raising timber) before the 1st day of May, 1760, and for effectually fencing and preserving the same, a gold medal.

F For the second greatest quantity ditto, a silver medal.

For the third ditto, a silver medal.

For properly planting the greatest number of the small leaved English elm, for raising timber (commonly used for keels of ships and water-works) before the 1st day of May, 1760, and for effectually fencing and preserving the same, a gold medal.

For the second greatest number of ditto, a silver medal.

For the third ditto, a silver medal.

H N. B. Certificates of having planted the two last articles, must be delivered on or before the first Tuesday in November, 1760.

For planting out in the year 1760, at proper distances, the greatest number of that pine, commonly called 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 second greatest number of ditto, a silver medal.

For the third ditto, a silver medal.

Certificates of such planting must be delivered on or before the last Wednesday in January, 1761.

N. B. The like premiums will also be given for planting out the greatest number of Scotch firs, at the same age, and after the same manner, in the year 1761. And certificates thereof must be delivered on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1762.

For the most effectual method to prevent or destroy the fly which takes the turnip in the leaf, to be produced on or before the first Wednesday in December, 1759, 20l.

For properly planting with madder roots the greatest number of acres (not less than 10) and effectually fencing and preserving the same, 50l. Certificates will be required of the whole having been planted and fenced between the 1st of June, 1759, and the 1st of November, 1760. And such certificates must be delivered in, on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1760.

For the best set of experiments, with a dissertation on the nature and operations of manures, to be produced on or before the third Wednesday in December, 1759, a gold medal, if really deserving.

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, 1759, a gold medal, if deserving.

For the most effectual method to prevent or cure the rot in sheep, to be produced on or before the first Wednesday in December, 1759, 20l.

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 properest 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 of ditto, a silver medal.

For the third ditto, a silver medal.

Certificates of such planting must be delivered on or before the last Wednesday in January, 1762.

N. B. The like premiums will be given for planting out lord Weymouth's pine,

as above, in the year 1762, and also in the year 1763. Certificates thereof for 1762, must be delivered on or before the last Wednesday in January, 1763, and for 1763, on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1764.

A Premiums for Discoveries and Improvements in Chymistry, Dying, Mineralogy, &c.

For the greatest quantity of bismuth, made from minerals or materials, the produce of England, not less than 100lb. weight, to be produced on or before the third Tuesday in January, 1760, 30l.

For 10lb. 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 Tuesday in January, 1760, 25l.

For making 200 nests of the best crucibles, of a small size, each nest consisting of not less than six crucibles, and likewise 50 nests of a larger size; the largest crucibles in each of which last 50 nests to hold two quarts of British materials, and equal to the crucibles imported for melting metals and salts, to be produced on or before the third Tuesday in January, 1760, 30l.

For the best sample of flaxen yarn dyed of a lasting and firm green colour, not less than 2lb. weight, to be produced on or before the second Tuesday in March, 1760, 20l.

For dying flaxen yarn scarlet in grain, of the best holding or fast colour, 2lb. weight at the least, to be produced as above, 30l.

For improving grain colours, and rendering them cheaper, specimens to be produced on or before the second Tuesday in December, 1759, 30l.

For making a quantity of the best sal ammoniac, equal in goodness to the best imported, not less than 500lb. weight, at one manufactory, 50lb. weight of which to be produced as a sample on or before the third Tuesday in March, 1760, 30l.

N. B. If the sample produced be equal in goodness, the quantity made will determine the premium.

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 finest 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, 20l.

For the discovery of the best and cheapest composition of a very strong and lasting colour

colours for marking of sheep, which will endure the weather a proper time, and not damage the wool, as pitch, tar, &c. to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1760, 2s.

For the best and cheapest composition which on sufficient trials shall appear most effectual for securing ships bottoms from worms and other injuries, 50l. six planks of oak (cut out of the same piece of timber) must be provided by each candidate, each plank being three feet long, one foot wide, and two inches thick; four of the said planks must be prepared or payed with the composition, and the other two must be left unprepared or unpayed; and all the said planks must be produced to the society on or before the first day of January, 1760, in order to be sent to such places as the society shall think proper for making trials thereon.

For doing in the year 1762, the planks to be produced in the same manner on or before the first day of January, 1762, 50l.

In the year 1756, it was proposed to give 100l. for making at any one manufactory (within three years from the date thereof) 10,000lb. weight of the best salt-petre fit for gunpowder, by some method different from Mr. Paul Nighthingale's (as mentioned in his patent and specification) from materials the produce of England or Wales, or from sea-water, 100lb. weight thereof, to be produced for such trials to be made thereon as the society shall direct.

Also for the second like quantity fit for gunpowder, made at some other manufactory, within the same time, 50l.

It is now further proposed to give 100l. to the person who shall make the first 10,000lb. weight of such salt-petre fit for gunpowder (before the first Tuesday in April, 1760) 100lb. weight thereof to be produced as above.

For the second like quantity fit for gunpowder, at some other manufactory, and by a different person, or persons, 50l.

N. B. The same persons may be entitled to double premiums, if the above quantity of salt-petre be made by them before the first Tuesday in April, 1760.

For an effectual method to edulcorate train or seal oil, for the use not only of the clothier, soap-boiler, &c. but to answer the ordinary purposes of olive oil, to be produced on or before the second Wednesday in December, 1759, 10l.

For making one quart, 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 paint it is laid over, being capable of the finest polish, and not liable to crack, 20l. 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 of wood (large enough for a coach door) painted with the finest ground of white, blue, green, pompadour, carmine, and 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 Tuesday in March, 1760, and to be determined on the last Wednesday in September, 1760.

For making the most and best verdigrease, equal in goodness to the French, not less than 100lb. weight, to be produced on or before the third Tuesday in January, 1760, 30l.

N. B. The process of making verdigrease is given in the Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, for the years 1750 and 1753.

For making the most and best saffre and smalt from English coals (not less than 1lb. weight of saffre, and 5lb weight of smalt) to be produced on or before the third Tuesday in January, 1760, together with one pound of the ore they were produced from, in order to a counter proof, 30l.

[To be continued in our next.]

F. The Eloquence of the PULPIT, exemplified in a very remarkable and striking Instance.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R, Kent, May, 1759.

AS I was looking the other day into one of the volumes of the *Tatler*, I happened to hit on the number that treats of the art of speaking, with the proper ornaments of voice and gesture; and the author of it seems to wonder greatly, that it should be so much neglected by the clergy, whom he yet believes to be the most learned body of men in the world. However, Sir Richard owns, there are exceptions to this general rule; and that the dean, he had lately heard preach, was an orator. "He has so much regard to his congregation, that he commits to his memory what he has to say to them;

them; and has so soft, and graceful a behaviour, that it must attract your attention. His person, it is to be confessed, is no small recommendation; but he is to be highly commended for not losing that advantage, and adding to the propriety of speech (which might pass the criticism of *Longinus*) an action, which would have been approved by *Demosthenes*. He has a peculiar force in his way; and has many of his audience, who could not be intelligent hearers of his discourse, were there no explanation, as well as grace in his action. This art of his is used with the most exact and honest skill: He never attempts your passions, till he has convinced your reason. All the objections, which he can form, are laid open and dispersed, before he uses the least vehemence in his sermon; but when he thinks he has your head, he very soon wins your heart; and never pretends to shew the beauty of holiness, till he hath convinced you of the truth of it.

Would every one of our clergymen be thus careful to recommend truth and virtue in their proper figures, and shew so much concern for them, as to give them all the additional force they are able, it is not possible, that nonsense should have so many hearers, as you find it has in dissenting congregations, for no reason in the world, but because it is spoken *extempore*: For ordinary minds are wholly governed by their eyes and ears; and there is no way to come at their hearts, but by power over their imaginations.

There is my friend, and merry companion *Daniel*: He knows a great deal better than he speaks; and can form a proper discourse as well as any orthodox neighbour. But he knows very well, that to bawl out, My beloved; and the words Grace! Regeneration! Sanctification! A new light! The day! The day! Ay, my beloved, the day! or rather, the night!—The night is coming! And judgment will come, when we least think of it! And so forth.—He knows, to be vehement is the only way to come at his audience. *Daniel*, when he sees my friend—come in, can give him a good hint, and cry out—This is only for the saints! The regenerated! By this force of action, tho' mixed with all the incoherence and ribaldry imaginable, *Daniel* can laugh at his diocesan, and grow fat by voluntary subscription, while the parson of the parish goes to law for half his dues. *Daniel* will tell you, it is not the shepherd but the sheep with the bell, which the flock follow.

It with me had no instances of this sort

at this time; but there are evidently too many; and the present body of clergy are obliged to Sir Richard Steel for this excellent advice, and should look upon it as seasonable, and as highly useful now, as when he gave it.—The model for their compositions, and the manner of delivering them, drawn from that great christian orator, his favourite dean, is certainly most worthy of their best regards, and closest imitation.

They will by this means hugely disappoint the artful designs of our present *Daniels*; and be sure to keep their wick people within their own folds.—It cannot be helped—there will be always some, that after their own lusts heap to themselves teachers, having itching ears—that love the heats of enthusiasm, odd gestures, and vicerious lungs, &c. though most justly compared by bishop Stillingfleet to a storm of thunder and lightning, and to the coming up of the tide with noise and violence, which may startle and confound, yet leave very little effect.

Oh then ye simple ones, how long will ye love simplicity!

I am, &c.

There having been lately published, A Letter from the Dutchess of M—rgh, in the Shades, to a great Man, we shall give our Readers the following Extracts from it.

THE author introduces the dutchess writing thus to her old favourite: "But as fond as I am of taking you to be one of the greatest men in any age or nation, for one of the most disinterested representatives of your country that ever graced the legends of modern patriotism, as well as for the most consummate statesman that ever took the reins of government in hand; sorry I am to say it, I do not find so many, as I could wish, of my countrymen here, to concur with me in that opinion.

My lord-duke, who is not absolutely purified from his love of money, sners me intolerably for the sum I left away from his family, on no other consideration, or better security, than the most suspicious words and professions of a modern patriot.

Lord Or—d seconds him with a coarse familiar laugh, in his old way, and swears by all the powers of self interest, that you have given him no occasion to repent the notions he ever had of political prudery; for that he never in his life heard a spouter of high heroics, or a boaster of patriotism, but that he was sure of

of him, on coming up to his price.

The good lord T—t tells me too I shall have an admirable plea, in equity, to redemand the sum bequeathed you on your arrival here, and that there is no doubt of my recovering.

All this, you may be sure, was not over-pleasing to me. But though, as I told you before, I never give up any thing, I was provoked to examine into the truth of things; and how to come at it, was not long a question with me.

There were enough of our country daily arriving here, some of whom were not so gratefully sensible as they ought to have been, of the propriety with which they were sacrificed in what they had the impudence to call your vagaries.

It was certainly amongst the newcomers from the upper realms, that I was to seek for the information I wanted. However I might be disposed then to impose on others, by concealing the result of my enquiry, if it should come out unfavourable to my prejudice, I was determined not to be imposed upon myself: I therefore avoided consulting any whom I could suppose to have been tainted with party-spirit, or biased by any personal motive whatever, whether for or against you. The way to get at truth is certainly not to seek it where the passions have expelled or will not admit it.

Amongst such, I despised equally those who abused, or who admired you. At length I met with two personages who answered the description I had proposed to myself. They were even talking of you when I accosted them, and their sentiments were diametrically opposite. So much the better. From the collision of their opinions I had the more reason to expect the light of truth would be struck out. The sum of what I learnt from them I now transmit to you: You cannot well be the worse for it; at least you cannot fail of thanking me for the honour I do you".

After an account of a pretty long dialogue between these two disputants she goes on as follows:

"Your staunch admirer now interposed, and observed to his opponent, that, after all his professions of candour at the out-set of the debate, he did not make due allowance for your having been obliged to take matters as you found them already so settled, before your assumption into the ministry, that you could not, without a violence too injurious to the rest of the system of things, break off short these continental measures, of which he made so mighty a crime to you.

The other's answer was as follows: That pure charity had been the motive of that omission with which he was reproached, since that very previousness, he who reproached him mentioned, was palpably the highest aggravation of your failure; for that the pre-existence of those measures was not unknown to you, before your getting into power on the strength of having sailed at them. That your tame acquiescence, and even active concurrence then in them after you had carried that point of power for yourself, proved to a demonstration the nature of the motives and spirit upon which you had founded your opposition: And that you had covered a high office, not for the sake of redressing those national wrongs of which yourself had so justly complained in those you abused and supplanted; but that yourself might precisely do the same, or worse than they did, and reap that advantage from those sacrifices which you envied them. In short, the point of contest seemed to be, not who should extricate your country out of her plunge, but who should thrust her more desperately in.

To this your friend replied: That there was another more favourable way of solving that apparent inconsistency in your conduct, which was, that you had been forced, as it were, by way of compromise, to yield to some ill, that you might be able to do some good: That, conscious of your intrusive, and consequently awkward figure in the closet, you was glad to soften things there in order to keep your place in it; and, under the favour of humouring the predominant passion there, to make way for those national points which would not otherwise pass without such a compliance: In which light your compliance was rather that of a patriot than of a courtier, since you still made the good of your country your port of destination, tho' by the wind's continuing to blow too strong in a contrary quarter, you was forced to trim to it, and go upon another tack.

His antagonist, in answer to this, observed, that he had often heard this plea offered for you by well meaning people, and that he had always heard it with that pity due to the errors of a good intention, or of that amiable good-nature which delights more in excusing than condemning. The truly good always think the best of others. That unhappily however in your case, every plea brought for you, and this one especially, made strongly against you. For that nothing appearing more plain, as before remarked, than that you well knew of those continental engagements,

since the declaiming against them with as much vehemence as justice, had been your means of ascension to power; you could not therefore plead ignorance of the reasons yourself had alledged of your fierce wrath at them. In what then had those reasons ceased? Was it not more evident than ever, that at the very juncture when you renounced them, and adopted the measures to which they had been opposed; those measures had so pernicious a tendency, that there were no points you could carry by acquiescing in them, but what would not be only barely blanked by them, but must even ultimately turn against your country? France was her enemy. Was it right then to give France a handle to draw off the attention of Europe from so defensible a cause as was Britain's at the beginning of the war, to fix it, unfavourably for her, upon that incident in the course of it, an alliance so liable to exception, which, instead of strengthening, must absolutely itself be her weak side? which must, if not obstruct her successes, in all human probability, make her lose the fruit of those she may have gained, or will gain, on her own bottom at the expence of her own blood and treasure. That one would think you had accepted of power only to consummate the sacrifice already begun of the national points to the great anti-national one, instead of making the last subservient to the first, as has been urged in your behalf. That in lieu of endeavouring to loosen, you had drawn closer the engagements between this nation and a prince, who, by doing so much mischief, had got two such totally different reputations, the one all over Europe, and the other in Britain only: A prince who is evidently driving on in that career of perdition, which in the natural course of things must await him, unless he is saved by a miracle: Since even his victories, it may without a paradox be said, only insure his ruin, by encouraging him to brave it, and make a necessity of it to those powers combined against him, who must exhaust or tire him out, even in their defeats by him. This too may happen notwithstanding those admirably trusty recruits he raises by that new and extraordinary procedure, of pressing into his service the sworn subjects of those Protestant states he has invaded and pillaged; all by way of defending the Protestant religion, and reinvigorating the liberties of Germany! That whenever such an event should come into existence, which however, no one could less wish than himself,

you could not at least plead the improbability of it in your own defence. For that, to speak in the modern oratorical style, even the different images presented by Britain and Prussia might have kept off the idea of bringing them into conjunction: Prussia representing a shallow rivulet, as enormously as suddenly swelled by a mere accident, horfing its banks, and with its overflow spreading a dreadful devastation thro' the neighbouring fields, sooner or later to be reduced and shrunk back into its original littleness; happy, if not wholly annihilated by way of prevention for the future! whereas Britain appears like a majestick river, intrinsically rich from its own perennial source, taking its course in a regular channel, and fertilizing as it flows. The interests of two such states could hardly with any sort of propriety be identified, or made mutually to depend on one another. That besides, nothing was faster than the pretence of any necessity in you for your acquiescing in the continuance of the continental connexions, by way of compromise for those points, of which such as were recommended by the nation met with so great, tho' probably in the end vain, success; whilst the others of your own planning were either crude, abortive, or answered no valuable purpose in proportion to their expence, or to the expectations raised by them. That the necessity of such an acquiescence was plain from the power of your popularity (no matter, as to the effect, whether sharpened or fairly won) which would have made your colleagues in the administration think twice before they had ventured to brave the ill consequences of your Tribunitian veto. That if thus backed by the whole force of the community on your side, and especially by that of demonstrable truth, opposed to which all human authority makes so contemptible a figure, you could not have prevailed for breaking, or at least loosening the continental connexions; your resignation would not have been only a duty, but the very best policy in you, granting even that such a resignation would have been only what so many have been before, mere grimace, a retiring back to take the greater leap forward: For that such was the gratitude of the nation, that she would never have deserted the man who had not deserted her. This is plain, since even on the bare appearance of your still standing by her in a few comparatively unessential points, what numbers do not perceive, or madly fond of their prejudices will not feel, that she is deserted

deserted by you in the main one? That in this instance of your unsteadiness you had not specified yourself either the friend to your country or to yourself. That even Hanover had the justest room to complain of your pursuing that very tenor of councils which had already proved so destructive to that state, and of your thus, as it were, sealing its ruin. Hanover, which might have remained perfectly safe in its pristine mediocrity, under the common bond of the empire, if it had not been fillily lifted up into the rank of nations, where its *frog-swallow* must, if not even burst, give it a most awkward figure: And where it will have that preposterous policy of a weak preference to thank, if it should add one instructive example more to many, of things forced up beyond their due pitch, only to be dashed to pieces on their precipitation to that ground again where they were before quietly lying.—That, in fact, then you had, in this your second or third departure from Anti-hanoverianism, been at once grossly wanting to Britain and to Hanover, both whose interests ever required their being constantly kept separate, or carried on collaterally, like parallel lines, never to touch. But that, not content with taking under your august protection the German connexions, just as you found them, you had, by going deeper into them than any of your predecessors had dared to do, acted as if you had imagined you could not too soon make repentance follow the simplicity of forgetting, in your favour, that faith once forfeited, is, like departed life, never to return again. Under your auspices then, that insatiate German gulph, which had already swallowed in vain, so much British treasure, blood, and even honour, kept yawning still for more; and now, after the immense sums already palpably thrown away, the British troops must be sent off, and where? why, exactly to where, if the French had been obliged to pay the freight of the transport, they would not have had a bad bargain of their being sent; so little good they can do, so wretched a figure they must make; not as to their courage, for that is unthought (they are Britons) but in a state of subordination infinitely beneath the majesty of the nation, and in a way less to save than to subject the electoral dominions to the extremities of the laws of war and of the empire; besides drawing on this nation the odium of her seeking to perpetuate, for her own ends, that dreadful civil war which is actually to this hour making a shambles of Germany”.

And after continuing her account of the dialogue for a good many pages further, the dutchess, in her true character, concludes thus:

“Here this strange man ended, and here I conclude this long letter; for any oratorical strain in which, there cannot, considering the subject, need any apology. But for your satisfaction, I shall just add, that I never thought of you but as I still continue to do: I believe just as much as ever I did, that you are the man on whom your country is to depend. You have thoroughly confirmed my judgment of you, from the first notice I took of you;” and I am,

With all due regard,

S I R,

Your's, &c.

Elizabeth, the 2d of June, 1759, according to your computation of time.

C From the London Gazette Extraordinary.

W Hitehall, June 14, 1759. Yesterday morning, col. Clavering, and capt. Leslie, late commander of his majesty's ship the Buckingham, arrived with letters from the Hon. general Barrington, D and commodore Moore, to the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt, of which the following are extracts.

Extract of a Letter from the Hon. General Barrington to the Right. Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated Head Quarters in the Capisterre, Guadalupe*, May 9, 1759.

E “In my last letter of the 6th of March, I had the honour to acquaint you, that the troops under my command at Guadalupe (except the garrison of Fort Royal) were all embarked, with their baggage, &c. without the loss of a man. The fleet sailed the next morning for Fort Louis, but from the very great difficulty of turning to windward, were not able to reach it till the 11th, at four in the afternoon, when all the ships of war, but only 25 of the transports came to an anchor, the others were either driven much to leeward, or prevented by the winds and strong currents from weathering the point of the Saintes.

I went on shore at Fort Louis that evening to see the fort, and the works carrying on by the detachment that had already been sent thither from Basseterre.

H On the 12th I went in a boat to reconnoitre the two coasts of this bay, as well the Grand Terre side as that of Guadalupe, to find a proper place for making a descent; but commodore Moore having acquainted me in the evening of that day, that he had received certain intelligence

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of

of a French Squadron of ships of war, consisting of nine sail of the line and two frigates, being seen to the northward of Barbadoes, and that it was therefore necessary for him to quit this place, with all the ships of war under his command, and go into Prince Rupert's Bay, in the Island of Dominico, as a situation more advantageous for the protection of Basseterre, and this place, as well as the English islands; I thought it advisable the next day to call together the general officers to consider what, in our present situation, was best to be done, and it was determined, notwithstanding the divided state of the troops by the separation of the transports, the weak state of Fort Louis, and the impossibility of supplying it with water but from the ships, and the many other difficulties which then appeared, that it would be most for his majesty's service, and the honour of his arms, to do the utmost to keep possession of the fort, and to wait some further intelligence of the motions of the enemy.

Commodore Moore sailed the next morning for Prince Rupert's Bay, with all the ships of war, except the Roebuck of 40 guns, which he left as some protection to the transports.

From this time to the 17th I continued to direct works to be made for the security of the camp, and for the finishing, as well as strengthening the lines, when the chief engineer, who was on board one of the transports that could not before get up, being arrived, and having made to me a report of the weakness of the fort, I thought it necessary to call a council of war to consider the state thereof; and it being debated whether the fort might not be made tenable, and kept as a garrison for his majesty's service, on a more circumscribed plan, tho' it appeared impossible to keep it in the present extent of out-posts; it was determined after much consideration, that from its weakness and bad construction, its being commanded by several heights very contiguous to it, as well as the great difficulty (I may indeed say the impossibility) of procuring for the present, and establishing a constant supply of water, and other more necessary things for the support and defence of a garrison in this part of the world, not to be tenable.

However, Sir, I was determined to hold it, until some future event might convince me what was best to be done for his majesty's service.

I reflected on the state of the army under my command, and of the little pro-

bability there was of succeeding in any attempt of reducing the country by the troops I had, without the assistance of the ships of war to cover them in landing. But, however, I determined to make a descent on the coast of Grand Terre; and for that purpose I ordered col. Crump, with a detachment consisting of 600 men, to go in some of the transports, that carried most guns, and endeavour to land between the towns of St. Anne and St. François, and destroy the batteries and cannon, which was happily executed with very little loss.

As I imagined by my sending colonel Crump to attack the towns of St. Anne and St. François, the enemy would be obliged to detach some of their troops from the post of Gosier, I ordered, two days after he sailed, the only 300 men I had left to be put on board transports, and lie off that town; and in the morning of the 29th I went to reconnoitre the battery and intrenchments, and perceiving that the enemy appeared less numerous than for some time before, I made a disposition for forcing them by two different attacks. This was executed the next morning at sun-rising, with great spirit and resolution by the troops; and notwithstanding the fire of the enemy from their intrenchments and battery, both were soon carried with little loss, and the enemy drove into the woods. The troops immediately destroyed the cannon and battery, with the town.

This being happily effected, I ordered the detachment to force its way to Fort Louis; and, at the same time, sent orders for the garrison to make two sallies, one to the right, in order to put the enemy between two fires, and the other to attack their lines, as I knew that which I had just made would oblige them to send troops to oppose our passage on that side. The first was made, but the latter, by some mistake, was not executed; which, had it been done, we must inevitably have been in possession of their lines. The detachment from Gosier forced their passage with some loss, notwithstanding a very strong pass that the enemy were possessed of, and took possession of a battery of three twenty four pounders, which would, the next day, have played on our camp.

Governor Desbrisay, whom I had left at Fort Royal in Basseterre, having been killed by the blowing up of some cartridges that took fire from the wadding of a twenty four pounder that was discharged from the upper bastion of Fort Royal, at

a body of the enemy, on the 23d of March, I appointed major Melville, who commanded the detachment of the 38th regiment from the Leeward Islands, to be governor in his room. Major Trollope, a lieutenant of the 63d regiment, and two private men, were likewise killed by this accident; and a captain, another lieutenant, and three men, wounded: And the parapet of that bastion levelled with the ground by the explosion.

At the same time that I was acquainted with this accident, I was told, that the enemy had erected a bomb-battery, and thrown several shells into the fort; and that they had, for some time past, been working, as the garrison suspected, upon another battery; I therefore ordered governor Melville to cause a fortie to be made from the garrison in order to destroy it. Accordingly a detachment of 300 men sallied out under the command of captain Blomer, on the 1st of April, and without much difficulty forced the enemy's entrenchments, and got into the work; which proved to be a battery of one eighteen pounder, and one twelve, nearly completed. Our people spiked the guns, and returned to the garrison with the loss of only six men killed, and six wounded.

As I thought the fort, by this accident, might want the assistance of the chief engineer, I sent him thither immediately, as well as the commanding officer of the artillery, that no time might be lost in putting it again into a proper state of defence.

The remaining part of the transports, with the troops, being now arrived; nine having come on the 23d of March, and the others by one or two in a day; as I had long intended, so soon as it was in my power, to make an attack on the Guadalupe side, as the enemy had there some posts of infinite consequence, I formed, upon the information of some negroes, who promised to conduct the troops in flat-bottom boats by night, a design of surprizing Petit-Bourg, Guoyave, and St. Mary's, at the same time. The first was to be effected by brigadier Crump, who, the moment he had made himself master of it, was to march to Bay Mahaut, and destroy the batteries there, as well as a large magazine of provisions that the enemy had collected from the Dutch, and to hinder any more arriving: The latter, under brigadier Clavering, after he had surprized St. Mary's and Guoyave, was to march into the Cape-ferre, and reduce that fine country. The success of this appeared not only to me,

but to the gentlemen who were to execute it, almost infallible; but the night proved so bad, and the negroe conductors were so frightened, that they ran several of the boats on the shoals, of which that coast is full; so that though brigadier Clavering did land, with about 80 men, yet the place was so full of mangroves, and so deep in mud, that he was obliged to return, but not without the enemy's discovering our design.

This obliged me to attempt by force, what could not be effected upon the safer plan: But as I was then laid up in a most severe fit of the gout, in my feet, head, and stomach, I sent brigadiers Clavering and Crump to reconnoitre the coast near Arnoville; and upon their report I ordered 1300 regulars and 150 of the Antigua volunteers, to land under the protection of the Woolwich man of war: What happened afterwards, you will see by the following letter, which I received at Petit-Bourg from brigadier Clavering, on the 25th of April."

At M. Poyens, Capeferre, Guadalupe,
April 24, 1759.

S I R,

"On Thursday the 12th of April, at day-break, I landed with the troops which you put under my orders, consisting of 1300 men, exclusive of the Antigua volunteers, at a bay not far distant from Arnoville. The enemy made no opposition to our landing, but retired as our troops advanced, to very strong intrenchments behind the river Le Corn. This post was to them of the greatest importance, as it covered the whole country to the bay Mahaut, where their provisions and supplies of all sorts were landed from St. Eustatia, and therefore they had very early taken possession of it, and had spared no pains to strengthen it, though the situation was such as required very little assistance from art. The river was only accessible at two narrow passes, on account of a morass covered with mangroves, and those places they had occupied with a redoubt and well palisaded intrenchments, defended with cannon, and all the militia of that part of the country. We could only approach them in a very contracted front, which was at last reduced to the breadth of the roads, intersected with deep and wide ditches. Our Artillery, which consisted of four field-pieces, and two howitzers, were ordered to keep a constant fire on the top of the intrenchments, to cover the attack made by Durooure's regiment and

and the Highlanders, who, on this occasion, behaved with the greatest coolness and resolution, keeping up, as they advanced, a regular platoon firing. This behaviour so intimidated the enemy, that they abandoned the first intrenchment on the left, into which the Highlanders threw themselves, sword in hand, and pursued the enemy, with part of Duroure's regiment, into the redoubt.

The enemy still kept their ground at their intrenchments on the right, from whence they annoyed our people very much, both with musquetry and cannon; and though those who had carried the first intrenchments, had got into their rear, yet, till a bridge could be made to pass the river, they could not get round to attack this post. This took us up near half an hour; but however we got up time enough to take near 70 of the enemy prisoners, as they were endeavouring to make their escape, amongst whom were some of the most considerable inhabitants of the island.

We found in both the intrenchments, six pieces of cannon. Our loss was one officer and 13 men killed, and two officers and 52 men wounded.

So soon as the ditches could be filled up for the passage of the artillery, we proceeded on our march towards Petit-Bourg. A considerable number of the enemy had lined an intrenchment, about half a mile on the left of the road, but when they perceived we were endeavouring to surround them, they abandoned it, keeping always about 200 yards in our front, setting fire to the sugar-canes, which obliged us more than once to leave the road, to avoid any accident to our powder.

The troops arrived late on the banks of the river Lizard, behind which, at the only ford, the enemy had thrown up very strong intrenchments, protected with four pieces of cannon on the hill behind them.

Having reconnoitred the side of the river, and finding it might cost us very dear to force the passage at the ford, I therefore kept up their attention all the night, by firing into their lines, during which time I got two canoes conveyed about a mile and a half down the river, where being launched, we ferried over, before break II day in the morning, a sufficient number of men to attack them in flank, whilst we should do the same in front: The enemy soon perceived their danger, and left their intrenchments with the greatest precipitation.

Thus we passed without the loss of a man, still pursuing them to Petit-Bourg, which place they had fortified with lines, and a redoubt filled with cannon.

We found capt. Uvedale there, in the Granada bomb, throwing shells into the fort. The enemy did not remain in it long, when they saw our intention of occupying the heights round them, but left us masters of that, and the port, with all the cannon round the place.

We halted here the 14th, to get provisions for the troops.

On the 15th, at day-break, brigadier Crump was detached, with 700 men, to the bay Mahaut, and at the same time capt. Stiel, with 100, to Guoyave, about seven miles in our front, to destroy a battery there. The pannick of the enemy was such, that they only discharged their cannon at him, and abandoned a post that might have been defended against an army. He nailed up seven pieces of cannon, and returned the same evening to Petit-Bourg. Brigadier Crump returned likewise the next day, with his detachment from the bay Mahaut, where he found the town and batteries abandoned. These he burnt, with an immense quantity of provisions, that had been landed there by the Dutch, and reduced the whole country as far as Petit-Bourg.

The heavy rains, on the succeeding days, had so swelled the rivers, that it was impossible for the troops to advance; however, this delay gave us an opportunity of strengthening the post at Petit-Bourg.

On the 18th, in the evening, the Antigua volunteers took possession again of Guoyave: They were supported early the next morning, by a detachment commanded by lieutenant colonel Barlow, who had orders to repair the road for the passage of the cannon.

On the 20th, after leaving 250 men to guard Petit Bourg, the remaining part of the detachment, with the cannon, moved on to Guoyave, in order to proceed afterwards to St. Mary's, where we were informed the enemy were collecting their whole force to oppose us, and had likewise thrown up intrenchments, and made barricadoes on the road to prevent our approach to it. We were not long before we perceived them; but, at the same time, we found, as well by our own observation, as by the information of the guides, that it was not impossible to get into their rear, by roads the enemy thought impracticable, and consequently had guarded with very little care.

A detachment was immediately formed under colonel Barlow, for this service, and orders were sent to hasten the march of the artillery, which, from the badness of the roads, had not been able to get up. The first shot from our cannon placed very near their intrenchment, with the alarm that was given by our detachment in the rear, made the enemy very soon sensible of the dangerous situation they were in, and indeed their precipitate flight only saved them from being all taken prisoners.

We pursued them as far as the heights of St. Mary's, where we again formed our men for a fresh attack on the lines and batteries there.

Whilst the barricadoes were levelling for the artillery, we attempted a second time to pass the woods and precipices that covered the flanks of the enemy's lines; but, before we could get up our cannon, they perceived this movement, and began to quit their lines to oppose it, which made us resolve, without any further delay, to attack them immediately in front; and it was accordingly executed with the greatest vivacity, notwithstanding the constant firing both of their cannon and musquetry. They abandoned here all their artillery, and went off in so much confusion, that they never afterwards appeared before us.

We took up our quarters at St. Mary's that night, and the next day entered the Capesterre, which is the richest and most beautiful part of this or any other country in the West-Indies. Eight hundred and seventy negroes, belonging to one man only, surrendered this day.

Here Messrs. de Clairvilliers and Duqueruy, deputed by the principal inhabitants of the island, met me to know the terms you would grant them; and, as I accompanied them to Petit-Bourg the next day, and there presented them to you, it is not necessary for me to mention any transaction since that time.

I cannot however conclude, without doing justice to those, to whose merit is due the success that has attended the king's arms on this occasion; I mean the spirit and constancy of the troops: To brigadier Crump, without whose concurrence I never undertook any thing, but chiefly to yourself, Sir, who planned the whole enterprise, and who furnished me with all these means, without which, neither bravery nor prudence can little avail.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. BARRINGTON.

The above is a journal of every thing

that has passed in the military way since the letter I had the honour to write to you, Sir, on the 6th of March. What has happened since in the regard to the capitulation, I beg leave to refer you to my other letter of this date.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. BARRINGTON.

Extract of a Letter from the Hon. General Barrington to the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated Head Quarters, in the Capesterre, Guadalupe, May 9, 1759.

"I have the satisfaction to inform you, that, by great perseverance, and changing entirely the nature of the war, by carrying it on by detachment, I have at length made myself master of Guadalupe and Grande Terre. This is a work, Sir, that, I believe, the most sanguine (considering our total separation from the fleet) could not expect to have been performed by so small a body of men.

I shall not in this trouble you with the detail, as I have done myself the honour of sending it to you in my other letter. I shall only say in general, that the great good conduct and zeal of brigadiers Clavering and Crump, and the bravery of the troops, got the better of every obstacle; forced the enemy in all their entrenchments, and strong passes; took fifty pieces of cannon, and advanced as far as the Capesterre, the only remaining unreduced part of the country. This at last brought the enemy to terms. My situation was such, that it was absolutely necessary, that what was done should not be procrastinated, as I was determined to grant no truce for time enough for the inhabitants to recover from their fears."

Mr. Moore was absent; the thing pressed; and some resolution was to be taken immediately. That, which I took, was according to the best of my understanding, and I hope, Sir, you will approve of it.

I believe, Sir, the infinite consequence and value of Guadalupe, and Grande Terre, is not perfectly known in England; as (if I am rightly informed) there is more sugar grown here than in all the Leeward Islands put together; besides great quantities of cotton and coffee. The country, especially the Capesterre, the finest I ever saw, watered with good rivers every mile or two; and a port belonging to it, where all the navy of England may ride safe from hurricanes. All this can be explained much better, than I can by letter, by brigadier Clavering, whose infinite zeal for his majesty's service, and talents as a soldier, I hope will recommend him to

protection. Such men are rare; and I think I may venture to assure you, there are few things in our profession, that he is not equal to, if it should be thought fit to honour him with the execution of any future commands.

I have appointed colonel Crump to the government, who, since governor Haldane left us, I have made act as a brigadier: His merit is very great, both as a soldier, and a man of judgment: He is of this part of the world; understands the trade, customs and genius of the people; and as he thinks nobly and disinterestedly, he would not have accepted of the government, but in hopes of advancing himself in the army by that means. I cannot say, how very useful, and how much our successes are owing to his good conduct and great zeal.

As I have now nothing to fear from the land, I am repairing, as well as I can, Fort Louis, and fortifying the Isle of Cochon for the greater security of the harbour. The poor people here are in a miserable condition, but I shall do every thing in my power to procure them the things they want.

I have the honour to send you inclosed the capitulation of the governor, as well as that of the inhabitants. The latter behaved, in all their dealings, with great candour; and it is a justice I owe them, to acquaint you with it.

It has not as yet been possible for me to go round the islands to see the different posts that must be occupied, I therefore cannot yet determine the exact number of troops that will be necessary to be left for their defence.

The great assistance I have received from captain Lynn, of his majesty's ship the Roebuck, in the different services I have been carrying on for the reduction of these islands, ought not to be forgot by me, as well as his first lieutenant Mr. Keating; both whom I beg leave to commend to your favour.

I find it is impossible (from the different parts of the islands where they are to be received) for me to procure a return of the artillery and stores (which have been delivered up, in consequence of the capitulations) to send by this opportunity; but I hope to be able to have the honour of sending it very soon.

I cannot help congratulating myself, that I had just signed the capitulation with the inhabitants of the Grande Terre, when a messenger arrived in their camp to acquaint them, that M. Beauharnois, the general of these islands, had landed at St. Anne's, on the windward part of that

island, with a reinforcement from Martinico, of 600 regulars, 2000 buccaneers, and 2000 stand of spare arms for the inhabitants, with artillery and mortars, under the convoy of M. Bomparr's Squadron. This support, had it arrived there an hour sooner, must have made the conquest of that island very difficult, if not impossible. As soon as he heard the capitulation was signed, he reembarked again".

Articles of Capitulation between their Excellencies the Hon. Major-General Barrington, and John Moore, Esq; Commanders in Chief of his Britannick Majesty's Land and Sea Forces in these Seas, and M. Nadau Dutreil, Governor for his most Christian Majesty, of Guadaloupe, Grande Terre, Desceada, and the Saintes.

Article I. We the governor, staff and other officers, of the regular troops, shall march out of our posts, with one mortar, two field-pieces of brass cannon, with ten rounds for each piece, arms, baggage, and the honours of war. Granted, except the mortar; and as to the cannon we will allow only four rounds for each piece; and on condition that the troops of his Britannick majesty shall take possession of the different posts at the three rivers, and the hospital to-morrow morning, the 2d of May, at eight o'clock; and that all magazines of provisions, ammunition, and implements of war, as well as all papers relating to the revenue, be delivered into the possession of a commissary to be named by us for that purpose.

Art. II. That we shall be sent to Martinico, in a good vessel, well provided, and by the shortest passage. Granted.

Art. III. That the commissary-general, officers of justice, admiralty, and all such as have the king's commission, shall likewise be sent to Martinico in a good vessel, well provided, and by the shortest passage. Granted only for the commissary-general, and to the officers of the Admiralty, and refused to the others.

Art. IV. That the staff and other officers shall have leave to take with them their wives and children to Martinico; and shall have a good vessel well provided to carry them by the shortest passage. Granted.

Art. V. That the staff and other officers shall have the same number of servants granted them, as were allowed by the most Christian king, viz. To the governor 24; to the commissary-general 24; to the lieutenant-governor 12; to the fort-major 15; to the captains 12 each; to the lieutenants eight each; and to the ensigns six each. Granted.

Art. VI. That it shall be allowed to all the officers who have estates in this colony (except to me the governor, unless the king permits me also) to appoint attornies to act for them until the peace; and if the island is not then ceded, the above-mentioned officers shall have leave to sell their estates, and carry off the produce. Granted.

Art. VII. That a good vessel shall be allowed to the lady of M. Duclieu, lieutenant-governor-general of the islands, and captain of one of the king's ships, to carry her to Martinico, with her equipage, furniture, plate, and servants, suitable to her rank: And also to the governor's lady, and the wives and widows of the staff officers of this island. Granted: One vessel for all the ladies.

Art. VIII. That M. de Folleville, lieutenant-governor of Martinico, shall have a good vessel to carry him and his volunteers thither, by the shortest passage, with only such arms, baggage, and servants, as they brought with them. Granted.

Art. IX. That the Sieur Avril of Dominico and his detachment, shall be sent thither with their arms and baggage. Granted.

Art. X. That the prisoners, soldiers, and sailors, shall be mutually exchanged. Granted.

Art. XI. That all the negroes who were enlisted and continued till the last day of the attack, in the companies of Bologne, Petit, Dumoliere, and Ruhy, agreeable to the list that will be given in of them, shall have their freedom at the expence of the colony, as by agreement. Granted, upon condition that they are immediately sent out of the island.

Art. XII. That the men belonging to the privateers, who desire to go to Martinico, shall have a vessel to carry them thither. Granted.

Art. XIII. That there shall be a reasonable time allowed for removing the furniture, effects, and cloaths, that are in the reduit, or other places, belonging to the persons who are to be sent to Martinico; and that his excellency general Barrington, shall grant his protection for the safe conveyance of the above-mentioned effects to the place of embarkation. Granted.

Art. XIV. That there shall be an hospital ship provided for the wounded and sick that are in a condition to be removed; and the rest shall be taken care of and sent with a flag of truce to Martinico, as soon as they are recovered. Granted. Those that remain here shall be taken

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care of, at the expence of his most Christian majesty.

Art. XV. That the subjects formerly belonging to the king of Great Britain, who for crimes were forced to fly their country, and have carried arms in this island, shall be pardoned, and allowed to remain in the island as inhabitants. They must go out of the island.

Art. XVI. That the same honours and conditions shall be granted to the king's troops in the Grande Terre, as are given to those in Guadalupe. They shall have neither mortar nor cannon.

Art. XVII. That the troops at the head of the reduit, as well as those at the three rivers, shall march to the post of the camp de la Garde, and remain there until the day of embarkation.

The transport ships shall be at the great bay to-morrow morning to receive the troops of the garrison, the privateers men, and those who are to pass to Martinico.

John Moore.

J. Barrington.
Nadau Dutreil.

Articles of Capitulation between their Excellencies the Hon. Major-General Barrington, and John Moore, Esq; Commanders in Chief of his Britannick Majesty's Land and Sea Forces in those Seas, and the Inhabitants of the Island of Guadalupe, represented by Messrs. Debourg, De Clairvilliers, and Duqueruy, by Virtue of full Powers to them given for that Purpose, and authorized by Monsieur Dutreil, Knight of the noble military Order of St. Louis, Governor of the Island.

Article I. The inhabitants shall march out of their posts with all the honours of war, viz. with two field-pieces, their arms, colours flying, drums beating, and lighted match. Granted, in consideration of the brave defence which the inhabitants have made, during an attack of three months, upon condition that they lay down their arms so soon as they have marched by our troops, and that all the forts, posts, batteries, cannon, mortars, firelocks, and bayonets, with all kind of ammunition, and implements of war, be delivered to a commissary to be named by us; and that we shall have a power of fixing garrisons in all such places as we shall think proper.

Art. II. The inhabitants of the islands of Martinico, Marigalante, and Dominico, who came to the assistance of this island, shall have leave to retire, with their arms and baggage, and a ship shall

be provided to carry them, and the servants they brought with them, to their respective islands, with provision for their passage. Granted, excepting those from Marigalante, who shall be sent to Martinico.

Art. III. The inhabitants shall be allowed the free and publick exercise of their religion; the priests and religious shall be preserved in their parishes, convents, and all other possessions; and the superiors of the several orders shall be permitted to send for such as they think necessary from France, and the neighbouring islands; but all letters wrote upon this occasion shall be transmitted by the governor appointed by his Britannick majesty. Granted.

Art. IV. They shall observe a strict neutrality, and not be forced to take up arms against his most Christian majesty, or against any other power. Granted, on condition that they take an oath within a month, or sooner, if possible, to maintain all the clauses of the capitulation, as well as to remain exactly faithful and neuter.

Art. V. They shall be allowed their civil government, their laws, customs, and ordinances; justice shall be administered by the same persons who are now in office; and what relates to the interior police of the island shall be settled between his Britannick majesty's governor and the inhabitants. And in case this island shall be ceded to the king of Great Britain at the peace, the inhabitants shall have their choice, either to keep their own political government, or to accept that which is established at Antigua and St. Christopher's. Granted; but when any vacancies happen in the seats of justice, the superior council of the island is to name proper persons to fill up those vacancies, who must receive their commissions from his Britannick majesty; and all acts of justice whatsoever are to be in his name. But in regard to any change in the political government, we grant it, if agreeable to his majesty's pleasure.

Art. VI. The inhabitants, as well as the religious orders, shall be maintained in the property and enjoyment of their possessions, goods moveable and immoveable, noble and ignoble, of what nature soever they may be; and shall be preserved in their privileges, rights, honours, and exemptions; and the free Negroes and Mulattoes in their liberty. Granted.

Art. VII. They shall pay no other duties to his Britannick majesty but such as they have hitherto paid to his most Christian majesty, without any charge or imposts; the expences attending the admini-

nistration of justice, the pensions to curates, and other customary charges, shall be paid out of the revenue of his Britannick majesty, in the same manner as under the government of his most Christian majesty. Granted; but if this island is

ceded to his Britannick majesty at the peace, it shall be subject to the same duties and imposts as the other English Leeward Islands, the most favoured.

Art. VIII. All prisoners taken during the attack of this island shall be mutually exchanged. Granted.

Art. IX. The free Mulattoes and Negroes, who have been taken, shall be considered as prisoners of war, and not treated as slaves. Granted.

Art. X. The subjects of Great-Britain, who have taken refuge in this island, whether criminals or debtors, shall have leave to retire. Granted.

Art. XI. No other but the inhabitants actually residing in this island shall possess any lands or houses, by purchase, grant, or otherwise, before a peace; but if at the peace this island should be ceded to the king of Great Britain, then such of the inhabitants as do not chuse to live under the English government shall be permitted to sell their possessions, moveable and immoveable, to whom they will, and retire wherever they please; for which purpose there shall be a reasonable time allowed. Granted; but such of the inhabitants as chuse to retire, shall have leave to sell to none but subjects of Great-Britain.

Art. XII. In case there should be any exchange at the peace, their Britannick and most Christian majesties are desired to give the preference to this island. This will depend on his majesty's pleasure.

Art. XIII. The inhabitants shall have free liberty to send their children to be educated in France, and to send for them back; and to make remittances to them whilst there. Granted.

Art. XIV. The absent inhabitants, and such as are in the service of his most Christian majesty, shall be maintained in the enjoyment and property of their estates, which shall be managed for them by attorneys. Granted.

Art. XV. The wives of officers and others, who are out of the island, shall have leave to retire with their effects, and a number of servants suitable to their rank. Granted.

Art. XVI. The English government shall procure for the inhabitants an exportation for such commodities as the island produces, and are not permitted to be imported into England. Granted; as the island

island produces nothing but what may be imported into England.

Art. XVII. The inhabitants shall not be obliged to furnish quarters for the troops, nor slaves to work on the fortifications. Granted: But barracks will be provided as soon as possible for the lodgment of the troops; and such negroes, who shall be employed, with the consent of their masters, in publick works, shall be paid for their labour.

Art. XVIII. The widows, and other inhabitants, who thro' illness, absence, or any other impediment, cannot immediately sign the capitulation, shall have a limited time allowed them to accede to it. Granted: But all the inhabitants, who chuse to partake of the advantage of the capitulation, shall be obliged to sign it within a month from the date hereof, or to quit the island.

Art. XIX. The men belonging to the privateers, and others who have no property in the island, and are desirous to leave it, shall have vessels to carry them to Martinico or to Dominico (at their option) and shall be furnished with provisions for the passage. Nevertheless those persons who have any debts with the inhabitants of the island, shall be obliged to settle their accounts with them before they depart. Granted.

Art. XX. The inhabitants shall have leave to give freedom to such negroes as they have promised it to, for the defence of this island. Granted, on condition they are immediately sent off of the island.

Art. XXI. The inhabitants and merchants of this island, included in the present capitulation, shall enjoy all the privileges of trade, and upon the same conditions as are granted to his Britannick majesty's subjects throughout the extent of his dominions. Granted, but without affecting the privileges of particular companies established in England, or the laws of the kingdom, which prohibit the carrying on the trade in any other than English bottoms.

Art. XXII. The deputies of the Grand Terre, not having a sufficient power to sign the capitulation, tho' the colony adheres to the conditions of it, under the authority of M. Nadau, may sign it when they have their full powers, and they will be comprehended in all the clauses. H Granted.

Given at the head quarters in the Capeserre, Guadalupe, the first day of May, 1759.

J. Barrington. John Moore.
Nadau Dutreil. Debourg de Clainvilliers,
Duquerry.

We the deputies of the Grand Terre, arrived this day with full powers, do consent to the capitulation, signed the first of this month between their excellencies the Hon. general Barrington and John Moore, Esq; and the inhabitants of Guadalupe, agreeable to the 22d article of the said capitulation.

Done at the head quarters in the Capeserre, Guadalupe, the second day of May, 1759.

Duhayeis. Gaiyheton.

B *Extract of a Letter from Commodore Moore to the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated Cambridge, in Prince Rupert's Bay, Dominique, May 11, 1759*

" By the Griffin, which arrived here the 17th of April, I was honoured with your letter, signifying his majesty's most gracious approbation of my conduct, and of those under my command, which I took the liberty to communicate to those gentlemen: And give me leave to say, Sir, nothing can contribute so much to our happiness, as being honoured with, and executing orders to the honour of his majesty's arms.

C Give me leave, Sir, to congratulate you on the capitulation of the Islands of Guadalupe and Grand Terre, which major-general Barrington sends you by this express; in gaining which, great honour is due to the troops. The strong holds the enemy had, could not be conquered but by great conduct and resolution.

I hope the conquest will prove as great an acquisition as it appears to me.

It is with great pleasure, I think I may say, Sir, that on this expedition, great unanimity has been kept up between the two corps, as well in obedience to his majesty's commands, as from our own inclinations. It has ever been my wish to have such harmony subsist, and I flatter myself I have always succeeded.

I beg leave to acquaint you, Sir, that, on the 2d instant, being informed, the G French Squadron, under the command of M. Bompard, was to windward of Marigalante, Espur to sea in the night, and endeavoured to get up with them; but, after beating five days, and having gained very little, two of our cruizers, that I had sent different ways to watch the enemy's motions, saw them, the 6th instant, return betwixt the two islands into Fort Royal. From the almost constant lee currents, it being very difficult for ships to get to windward, it must always be in the enemy's choice, whether they will come to a general action or not. Their Squadron

Squadron consists of nine sail of the line, and three frigates. I shall, in conjunction with general Barrington, give every assistance in my power to any other services. (See p. 146, 273, 27)

An Account of all the publick Debts at the Receipt of his Majesty's Exchequer, standing out at the 5th of January, 1759 (being old Christmas Day) with the annual Interest or other Charges payable for the same.

EXCHEQUER.

Annuities for long terms, being the remainder of the original sum contributed and unsubscribed to the South-Sea company — — — — —
 Ditto for lives, with the benefit of survivorship, being the original sum contributed — — — — —
 Ditto for two and three lives, being the sum remaining after what is fallen in by deaths — — — — —
 Exchequer bills made out for interest of old bills — — — — —
Note. The land taxes and duties on malt, being annual grants, are not charged in this account, nor the 1,000,000. charged on the Deductions of 6d. per pound on pensions, &c. nor the sum of 800,000. charged on the supply, 1759.

EAST-INDIA company.

By 2 acts of parliament 9 Will. III. and 2 other acts 6 and 9 Annæ, at 3l. per cent. per ann. — — — — —
 Ann. at 3l. per cent. 1744, charged on the surplus of the additional duties on low wines, spirits, and strong waters — — — — —

BANK of ENGLAND.

On their original fund at 3l. per cent. from August 1, 1743 — — — — —
 For cancelling Exchequer bills, 3 G. I. — — — — —
 Purchased of the South-Sea company — — — — —
 Annuities at 3l. per cent. charged on the duties on coals, &c. since Lady-Day, 1719 — — — — —
 Ditto charged on the surplus of the funds for lottery, 1714 — — — — —
 Ditto 1746, charged on duties on licences for retailing spirituous liquors, since Lady-Day, 1746 — — — — —
 Ditto at 3l. per cent. charged on the sinking fund, by the acts 25, 28, and 30 Geo. II. — — — — —
 Ditto charged on the said fund by the act 25 Geo. II. — — — — —
 Ditto at 3l. 10s. per cent. charged on the said fund by the act 29 Geo. II. — — — — —
 Ditto at 3l. per cent. charged on the new stamp duties, &c. by the act 30 Geo. II. — — — — —
 Ditto at 3l. 10s. per cent. charged on the duties on offices, pensions, &c. by the act 31 Geo. II. — — — — —
 Ditto at 3l. per cent. charged on the said duties by the said act

Memoandum. The subscribers of 100l. to the lottery 1736, were allowed an annuity for one life at 9s. a ticket, which amounted to 22,500l. but is now reduced, by lives fallen in, to 19,645l. 15s. And the subscribers of 100l. to the lottery 1746, were allowed an annuity for one life of 13s. a ticket, which amounted to 45,000l. which is now reduced by lives fallen in, to 39,658l. 10s. And also the subscribers of 1. l. for 3l. per cent. annuities, 1757, were allowed an annuity for one life of 1l. 2s. 6d. a year, which amounted to 33,750l. but is now reduced by lives fallen in, to 33,700l. which annuities are an encumbrance of the national debt, but cannot be added thereto, as no money was advanced for the same.

SOUTH-SEA company.

On their capital stock and annuities, 9 Geo. I.
 Annuities at 3l. per cent. 1751, charged on the sinking fund — — — — —

Principal debt.

£.	s.	d.	q.
1836275	17	10	8
108100			
78755	14	10	4
2200			

Annual interest, and charges payable for the same.

£.	s.	d.
136453	12	8
7567		
9539	12	

3200000

97285 14 4

1000000

30401 15 8

3200000

100000

500000

15000

4000000

121898 3 5

1750000

52500

1250000

37500

986800

29604

10537821

321900 3 2

17701323

540996 14

1500000

53343 15

3000000

90000

4500000

157500

500000

15000

93004 5

25025309 13 11 4

765326 3 1

2100000

64181 5

82776586 8 2 4

2739002 3 5

Memoandum. The accounts of the Exchequer continuing to be made up to the old quarter days, is the reason that this account is made up to the 5th of January, 1759 (old Christmas day) and not to Christmas last, as directed by the order of this Hon. house.

The HISTORY of RASSELAS, Prince of Abissinia. Continued from p. 262.

FROM Persia, continued the poet, I travelled thro' Syria, and for three years resided in Palestine, where I conversed with great numbers of the northern and western nations of Europe; the nations which are now in possession of all power and all knowledge;

whose armies are irresistible, and whose fleets command the remotest parts of the globe. When I compared these men with the natives of our own kingdom, and those that surround us, they appeared almost another order of beings. In their countries it is difficult to witness for any thing that may not be obtained: a thousand arts, of which we never heard, continually labouring for their convenience and pleasure.

pleasure; and whatever their own climate has denied them, is supplied by their commerce.

From Palestine, said Imlac, I passed through many regions of Asia, in the more civilized kingdoms as a trader, and among the Barbarians of the mountains as a pilgrim. At last I began to long for my native country, that I might repose after my travels, and fatigues, in the places where I had spent my earliest years, and gladden my old companions with the recital of my adventures. Often did I figure to myself, those, with whom I had sported away the gay hours of dawning life, sitting round me in its evening, wondering at my tales, and listening to my counsels.

When this thought had taken possession of my mind, I considered every moment as wasted which did not bring me nearer to Abissinia. I hastened into Egypt, and, notwithstanding my impatience, was detained ten months in the contemplation of its ancient magnificence, and in enquiries after the remains of its ancient learning. I found in Cairo a mixture of all nations; some brought thither by the love of knowledge, some by the hope of gain, and many by the desire of living after their own manner without observation, and of lying hid in the obscurity of multitudes: For, in a city, populous as Cairo, it is possible to obtain at the same time, the gratifications of society, and the secrecy of solitude.

From Cairo I travelled to Suez, and embarked on the Red Sea, passing along the coast till I arrived at the port from which I had departed twenty years before. Here I joined myself to a caravan and re-entered my native country.

I now expected the caresses of my kinsmen, and the congratulations of my friends, and was not without hope that my father, whatever value he had set upon riches, would own with gladness and pride, a son who was able to add to the felicity and honour of the nation. But I was soon convinced that my thoughts were vain. My father had been dead fourteen years, having divided his wealth among my brothers, who were removed to some other provinces. Of my companions, the greater part was in the grave, of the rest some could with difficulty remember me, and some considered me as one corrupted by foreign manners.

A man used to vicissitudes is not easily dejected. I forgot, after a time, my disappointment, and endeavoured to recommend myself to the nobles of the

kingdom: They admitted me to their tables, heard my story, and dismissed me. I opened a school, and was prohibited to teach. I then resolved to sit down in the quiet of domestick life, and addressed a lady that was fond of my conversation, but rejected my suit, because my father was a merchant.

Wearied at last with solicitation and repulses, I resolved to hide myself forever from the world, and depend no longer on the opinion or caprice of others. I waited for the time when the gate of the Happy Valley should open, that I might bid farewell to hope and fear: The day came; my performance was distinguished with favour, and I resigned myself with joy to perpetual confinement.

"Hast thou here found happiness at last?" said Rasselas. Tell me without reserve; art thou content with thy condition? or, dost thou wish to be again wandering and inquiring? All the inhabitants of this valley celebrate their lot, and, at the annual visit of the emperor, invite others to partake of their felicity.

Great prince, said Imlac, I shall speak the truth: I know not one of all your attendants who does not lament the hour when he entered this retreat. I am less unhappy than the rest, because I have a mind replete with images, which I can vary and combine at pleasure. I can amuse my solitude by the renovation of the knowledge which begins to fade from my memory, and with the recollection of the accidents of my past life. Yet all this ends in the sorrowful consideration, that my acquirements are now useless, and that none of my pleasures can be again enjoyed. The rest, whose minds have no impression but of the present moment, are either corroded by malignant passions, or sit stupid in the gloom of perpetual vacancy."

What passions can infest those, said the prince, who have no rivals? We are in a place where impotence precludes malice, and where all envy is repressed by community of enjoyments.

There may be community, said Imlac, of material possessions, but there can never be community of love, or of esteem. It must happen that one will please more than another; he that knows himself despised will always be envious; and still more envious and malevolent, if he is condemned to live in the presence of those who despise him. The invitations, by which they allure others to a state which they feel to be wretched, proceed from the natural malignity of hopeless misery.

They are weary of themselves, and of each other, and expect to find relief in new companions. They envy the liberty which their folly has forfeited, and would gladly see all mankind imprisoned like themselves.

From this crime however, I am wholly free. No man can say that he is wretched by my persuasion. I look with pity on the crowds who are annually soliciting admission to captivity, and wish that it were lawful for me to warn them of their danger."

Encouraged by this declaration of Imlac, the prince imparts to him his own uneasiness at his confinement. "Teach me, said he, the way to break my prison; thou shalt be the companion of my flight, the guide of my rambles, the partner of my fortune, and my sole director in the choice of life.

Sir, answered the poet, your escape will be difficult, and, perhaps, you may soon repent your curiosity. The world, which you figure to yourself smooth and quiet as the lake in the valley, you will find a sea foaming with tempests, and boiling with whirlpools: You will be sometimes overwhelmed by the waves of violence, and sometimes dashed against the rocks of treachery. Amidst wrongs and frauds, competitions and anxieties, you will wish a thousand times for these seats of quiet, and willingly quit hope to be free from fear.

Do not seek to deter me from my purpose, said the prince: I am impatient to see what thou hast seen; and, since thou art thyself weary of the valley, it is evident, that thy former state was better than this. Whatever be the consequence of my experiment, I am resolved to judge with my own eyes of the various conditions of men, and then to make deliberately my choice of life.

I am afraid, said Imlac, you are hindered by stronger restraints than my persuasions; yet, if your determination is fixed, I do not counsel you to despair. Few things are impossible to diligence and skill.

As they were walking on the side of the mountain, they observed that the conies, which the rain had driven from their burrows, had taken shelter among the bushes, and formed holes behind them, tending upwards in an oblique line. "It has been the opinion of antiquity, said Imlac, that human reason borrowed many arts from the instinct of animals; let us, therefore, not think ourselves degraded by learning from the

coney. We may escape by piercing the mountain in the same direction. We will begin where the summit hangs over the middle part, and labour upward till we shall issue out beyond the prominence."

The eyes of the prince, when he heard this proposal, sparkled with joy. The execution was easy, and the success certain.

No time was now lost. They hastened early in the morning to chuse a place proper for their mine. They clambered with great fatigue among crags and brambles, and returned without having discovered any part that favoured their design. The second and the third day, were spent in the same manner, and with the same frustration. But, on the fourth, they found a small cavern, concealed by a thicket, where they resolved to make their experiment.

Imlac procured instruments proper to hew stone and remove earth, and they set to their work on the next day, with more eagerness than vigour. They were presently exhausted by their efforts, and sat down to pant upon the grass. The prince, for a moment, appeared to be discouraged. "Sir, said his companion, practice will enable us to continue our labour for a longer time; mark, however, how far we have advanced, and you will find that our toil will some time have an end. Great works are performed, not by strength, but perseverance: Yonder palace was raised by single stones, yet you see its height and spaciousness. He that shall walk with vigour, three hours a day, will pass, in seven years, a space equal to the circumference of the globe."

They returned to their labour day after day, and, in a short time, found a fissure in the rock, which enabled them to pass far with very little obstruction. This Rasselas considered as a good omen. "Do not disturb your mind, said Imlac, with other hopes or fears than reason may suggest: If you are pleased with prognosticks of good, you will be terrified likewise with tokens of evil, and your whole life will be a prey to superstition. Whatever facilitates our work is more than an omen, it is a cause of success. This is one of those pleasing surprises which often happen to active resolution. Many things difficult to design prove easy to performance."

They had now wrought their way to the middle, and solaced their labour with the approach of liberty, when the prince, coming down to refresh himself with air, found his sister Nekayah standing before the

the mouth of the cavity. He started, and stood confused, afraid to tell his design, and yet hopeless to conceal it. A few moments determined him to repose on her fidelity, and secure her secrecy by a declaration without reserve.

"Do not imagine, said the princess, **A** that I came hither as a spy: I had often observed from my window, that you and Imlac directed your walk every day towards the same point, but I did not suppose you had any better reason for the preference, than a cooler shade, or more fragrant bank; nor followed you with any other design, than to partake of your conversation. Since then not suspicion but fondness has detected you, let me not lose the advantage of my discovery. I am equally weary of confinement with yourself, and not less desirous of knowing what is done or suffered in the world. **C** Permit me to fly with you from this tasteless tranquility, which will yet grow more loathsome when you have left me. You may deny me to accompany you, but cannot hinder me from following."

The prince, who loved Nekayah above his other sisters, had no inclination to refuse her request, and grieved that he had lost an opportunity of shewing his confidence, by a voluntary communication. It was therefore agreed that the should leave the valley with them; and that, in the mean time, she should watch, lest any other straggler should, by chance **E** or curiosity, follow them to the mountain.

At length their labour was at an end; they saw light beyond the prominence, and, issuing to the top of the mountain, beheld the Nile, yet a narrow current, wandering beneath them.

The prince looked round with rapture, **F** anticipated all the pleasures of travel, and, in thought, was already transported beyond his father's dominions. Imlac, though very joyful at his escape, had less expectation of pleasure in the world, which he had before tried, and of which he had been weary.

Rasselas was so much delighted with a wider horizon, that he could not soon be persuaded to return into the valley. He informed his sister that the way was open, and that nothing now remained, but to prepare for their departure.

The prince and princess had jewels **H** sufficient to make them rich whenever they came into a place of commerce, which, by Imlac's direction, they hid in their cloaths, and, on the night of the next full moon, all left the valley. The princess was followed only by a single fa-

vourite, who did not know whether she was going.

They clambered through the cavity, and began to go down on the other side. The princess and her maid turned their eyes towards every part, and, seeing nothing to bound their prospect, considered themselves as in danger of being lost in a dreary vacuity. They stopped and trembled. "I am almost afraid, said the princess, to begin a journey of which I cannot perceive an end, and to venture into this immense plain, where I may be approached on every side by men whom I never saw." The prince felt nearly the same emotions, though he thought it more manly to conceal them.

Imlac smiled at their terrors, and encouraged them to proceed; but the princess continued irresolute, till she had been imperceptibly drawn forward, too far to return."

In pursuit of their choice of life, after Imlac had, by many admonitions, prepared them to endure the tumults of a port, and the ruggedness of the commercial race, he brought them to Cairo; **D** here, for some time, the prince thought "choice needless, because all appeared to him equally happy. Wherever he went, he met gaiety and kindness, and heard the song of joy, or the laugh of carelessness. He began to believe that the world overflowed with universal plenty, and that nothing was withheld, either from want or merit; that every hand showered liberality, and every heart melted with benevolence: "And who then, says he, will be suffered to be wretched?"

Imlac permitted the pleasing delusion, **F** and was unwilling to crush the hope of inexperience, till one day, having sat a while silent, "I know not, said the prince, what can be the reason that I am more unhappy than any of our friends. I see them perpetually, and unalterably cheerful, but feel my own mind restless and uneasy. I am unsatisfied with those pleasures which I seem most to court; I live in the crowds of jollity, not so much to enjoy company, as to shun myself, and am only loud and merry, to conceal my sadness."

"Every man, said Imlac, may, by **H** examining his own mind, guess what passes in the minds of others: When you feel that your own gaiety is counterfeit, it may justly lead you to suspect that of your companions not to be sincere. Envy is commonly reciprocal. We are long before we are convinced that happiness is never

never to be found, and each believes it possessed by others, to keep alive the hope of obtaining it for himself. In the assembly, where you passed the last night, there appeared such spirituliness of air, and volatility of fancy, as might have suited beings of an higher order, formed to inhabit serener regions inaccessible to care or sorrow. Yet, believe me, prince, there was not one who did not dread the moment, when solitude should deliver him to the tyranny of reflection."

"This, said the prince, may be true of others, since it is true of me; yet, whatever be the general infelicity of man, one condition is more happy than another, and wisdom surely directs us to take the least evil in the choice of life."

"The causes of good and evil, answered Imlac, are so various and uncertain, so often entangled with each other, so diversified by various relations, and so much subject to accidents which cannot be foreseen, that he who would fix his condition upon incontestable reasons of preference, must live and die enquiring and deliberating."

"But surely, said Rasselas, the wise men, to whom we listen with reverence and wonder, chose that mode of life for themselves which they thought most likely to make them happy."

"Very few, said the poet, live by choice. Every man is placed in his present condition, by causes which acted without his foresight, and with which he did not always willingly co-operate; and therefore you will rarely meet one who does not think the lot of his neighbour better than his own."

"I am pleased to think, said the prince, that my birth has given me at least one advantage over others, by enabling me to determine for myself. I have here the world before me; I will review it at leisure: Surely happiness is somewhere to be found."

Rasselas found himself still to seek tho' he conversed with young men of spirit and gaiety, with the orator, and sought the abodes of pastoral simplicity and the solitude of the hermit; all were alike uneasy at their situations, and their shew of contentedness only a cover to their disgust. The prince and his sister now resolved as they had been hitherto soiled, to divide between them the work of observation; Rasselas was to try what was to be found in the splendor of courts, and the princess to range the shades of humbler life. Equally disappointed of what they sought, "The prince, one day, declared

to Imlac, that he intended to devote himself to science, and pass the rest of his days in literary solitude. Before you make your final choice, answered Imlac, you ought to examine its hazards, and converse with some of those who are grown old in the company of themselves. I have just left the observatory of one of the most learned astronomers in the world, who has spent forty years in unwearied attention to the motions and appearances of the celestial bodies, and has drawn out his soul in endless calculations. He admits a friend once a month to hear his deductions and enjoy his discoveries. I was introduced as a man of knowledge worthy of his notice. Men of various ideas and fluent conversation are commonly welcome to those whose thoughts have been long fixed upon a single point, and who find the images of other things stealing away. I delighted him with my remarks, he smiled at the narrative of my travels, and was glad to forget the constellations, and descend for a moment into the lower world.

On the next day of vacation I renewed my visit, and was so fortunate as to please him again. He relaxed from that time the severity of his rule, and permitted me to enter at my own choice. I found him always busy, and always glad to be relieved. As each knew much which the other was desirous of learning, we exchanged our notions with great delight. I perceived that I had every day more of his confidence, and always found new cause of admiration in the profundity of his mind. His comprehension is vast, his memory capacious and retentive, his discourse is methodical, and his expression clear.

His integrity and benevolence are equal to his learning. His deepest researches and most favourite studies are willingly interrupted for any opportunity of doing good by his counsel or his riches. To his closest retreat, at his most busy moments, all are admitted that want his assistance: "For tho' I exclude idleness and pleasure, I will never," says he, "bar my doors against charity. To man is permitted the contemplation of the skies, but the practice of virtue is commanded."

Surely, said the princess, this man is happy.

I visited him, said Imlac, with more and more frequency, and was every time more enamoured of his conversation: He was sublime without haughtiness, courteous without formality, and communicative without ostentation. I was at

first,

first, Madam, of your opinion, thought him the happiest of mankind; and often congratulated him on the blessing that he enjoyed. He seemed to hear nothing with indifference but the praises of his condition, to which he always returned a general answer, and diverted the conversation to some other topic.

Amidst this willingness to be pleased, and labour to please, I had always reason to imagine that some painful sentiment pressed upon his mind. He often looked up earnestly towards the sun, and let his voice fall in the midst of his discourse. He would sometimes, when we were alone, gaze upon me in silence with the air of a man who longed to speak what he was yet resolved to suppress. He would sometimes send for me with vehement injunction of haste, though, when I came to him, he had nothing extraordinary to say. And sometimes, when I was leaving him, would call me back, pause a few moments; and then dismiss me.

At last the time came when the secret burst his reserve. We were sitting together last night in the turret of his house, watching the meridian of a satellite of Jupiter. A sudden tempest clouded the sky, and disappointed our observation. We sat a while silent in the dark, and then he addressed himself to me in these words: "Imlac, I have long considered thy friendship as the greatest blessing of my life. Integrity without knowledge is weak and useless, and knowledge without integrity is dangerous and dreadful. I have found in thee all the qualities requisite for trust, benevolence, experience, and fortitude. I have long discharged an office which I must soon quit at the call of nature, and shall rejoice in the hour of imbecility and pain to devolve it upon thee."

I thought myself honoured by this testimony, and protested that whatever could conduce to his happiness would add likewise to mine.

"Hear, Imlac, what thou wilt not without difficulty credit. I have possessed for five years the regulation of weather, and the distribution of the seasons: The sun has listened to my dictates, and passed from tropick to tropick by my direction; the clouds, at my call, have poured their waters, and the Nile has overflowed at my command; I have restrained the rage of the dog-star, and mitigated the ferours of the crab. The winds alone, of all the elemental powers, have hitherto resisted my authority, and multitudes have perished by equinoctial tempests which I found myself unable to prohibit or re-

strain. I have administered this great office with exact justice, and made to the different nations of the earth an impartial dividend of rain and sunshine. What must have been the misery of half the globe, if I had limited the clouds to particular regions, or confined the sun to either side of the equator."

I suppose he discovered in me, through the obscurity of the room, some tokens of amazement and doubt, for, after a short pause, he proceeded thus:

"Not to be easily credited will neither surprise nor offend me; for I am, probably, the first of human beings to whom this trust has been imparted. Nor do I know whether to deem this distinction a reward or punishment; since I have possessed it I have been far less happy than before, and nothing but the consciousness of good intention could have enabled me to support the weariness of unremitted vigilance."

"How long, Sir, said I, has this great office been in your hands?"

"About ten years ago, said he, my daily observations of the changes of the sky led me to consider, whether, if I had the power of the seasons, I could confer greater plenty upon the inhabitants of the earth. This contemplation fastened on my mind, and I sat days and nights in imaginary dominion, pouring upon this country showers of fertility, and seconding every fall of rain with a due proportion of sunshine. I had yet only the will to do good, and did not imagine that I should ever have the power."

One day as I was looking on the fields withering with heat, I felt in my mind a sudden wish that I could send rain on the southern mountains, and raise the Nile to an inundation. In the hurry of my imagination I commanded rain to fall, and, by comparing the time of my command, with that of the inundation, I found that the clouds had listened to my lips."

"Might not some other cause, said I, produce this concurrence? the Nile does not always rise on the same day."

"Do not believe, said he, with impatience, that such objections could escape me: I reasoned long against my own conviction, and laboured against truth with the utmost obstinacy. I sometimes suspected myself of madness, and should not have dared to impart this secret but to a man like you, capable of distinguishing the wonderful from the impossible, and the incredible from the false."

"Why, Sir, said I, do you call that incredible, which you know, or think you know, to be true."

"Because, said he, I cannot prove it by any external evidence; and I know too well the laws of demonstration to think that my conviction ought to influence another, who cannot, like me, be conscious of its force. I therefore shall not attempt to gain credit by disputation. It is sufficient that I feel this power, that I have long possessed, and every day exerted it. But the life of man is short, the infirmities of age increase upon me, and the time will soon come when the regulator of the year must mingle with the dust. The care of appointing a successor has long disturbed me; the night and the day have been spent in comparisons of all the characters which have come to my knowledge, and I have yet found none so worthy as myself.

Hear therefore, what I shall impart, with attention, such as the welfare of a world requires. If the task of a king be considered as difficult, who has the care only of a few millions, to whom he cannot do much good or harm, what must be the anxiety of him, on whom depend the action of the elements, and the great gifts of light and heat!—Hear me therefore with attention.

I have diligently considered the position of the earth and sun, and formed innumerable schemes in which I changed their situation. I have sometimes turned aside the axis of the earth, and sometimes varied the ecliptick of the sun: But I have found it impossible to make a disposition by which the world may be advantaged; what one region gains, another loses by any imaginable alteration, even without considering the distant parts of the solar system with which we are unacquainted. Do not, therefore, in thy administration of the year, indulge thy pride by innovation; do not please thyself with thinking that thou canst make thyself renowned to all future ages, by disordering the seasons. The memory of mischief is no desirable fame. Much less will it become thee to let kindness or interest prevail. Never rob other countries of rain to pour it on thine own. For as the Nile is sufficient."

I promised that when I possessed the power, I would use it with inflexible integrity, and he dismissed me, pressing my hand. "My hearer, said he, will now be at rest, and my benevolence will no more destroy my quiet: I have found a man of wisdom and virtue, to whom I can cheerfully bequeath the inheritance of the sun."

The prince heard this narration with very serious regard, but the princess

smiled, and Pekuah convulsed herself with laughter. "Ladies, said Imlac, to mock the heaviest of human afflictions is neither charitable nor wise. Few can attain this man's knowledge, and few practise his virtues; but all must suffer his calamity. Of the uncertainty of our present state, the most dreadful and alarming is the uncertain continuance of reason."

The princess was recollected, and the favourite was abashed. Rasselas, more deeply affected, enquired of Imlac, whether he thought such maladies of the mind frequent, and how they were contracted.

Disorders of intellect, answered Imlac, happen much more often than superficial observers will easily believe. Perhaps, if we speak with rigorous exactness, no human mind is in its right state. There is no man whose imagination does not sometimes predominate over his reason, who can regulate his attention wholly by his will, and whose ideas will come and go at his command. No man will be found in whose mind airy notions do not sometimes tyrannize, and force him to hope or fear beyond the limits of sober probability. All power of fancy over reason is a degree of insanity; but while this power is such as we can controul and repress, it is not visible to others, nor considered as any depravation of the mental faculties: It is not pronounced madness but when it becomes ungovernable, and apparently influences speech or action.

To indulge the power of fiction, and send imagination out upon the wing, is often the sport of those who delight too much in silent speculation. When we are alone we are not always busy; the labour of excogitation is too violent to last long; the ardour of enquiry will sometimes give way to idleness or satiety. He who has nothing external that can divert him, must find pleasure in his own thoughts, and must conceive himself what he is not; for who is pleased with what he is? He then expatiates in boundless futurity, and culls from all imaginable conditions that which for the present moment he should most desire, amuses his desires with impossible enjoyments, and confers upon his pride unattainable dominion. The mind dances from scene to scene, unites all pleasures in all combinations, and riots in delights which nature and fortune, wish all their bounty, cannot bestow.

In time some particular train of ideas fixes the attention, all other intellectual gratifications are rejected, the mind, in weariness or leisure, recurs constantly to the favourite conception, and dwells on the

the luscious falshood whenever the is offended with the bitterness of truth. By degrees the reign of fancy is confirmed; the grows first imperious, and in time despotick. Then fictions begin to operate as realities, false opinions fasten upon the mind, and life passes in dreams of rapture or of anguish.

This, Sir, is one of the dangers of solitude, which the hermit has confessed not always to promote goodness, and the astronomer's misery has proved to be not always propitious to wisdom.

I will no more, said the favourite, imagine myself the queen of Abissinia. I have often spent the hours, which the princess gave to my own disposal, in adjusting ceremonies and regulating the court; I have repressed the pride of the powerful, and granted the petitions of the poor; I have built new palaces in more happy situations, planted groves upon the tops of mountains, and have exulted in the beneficence of royalty, till, when the princess entered, I had almost forgotten to bow down before her.

And I, said the princess, will not allow myself any more to play the shepherdess in my waking dreams. I have often soothed my thoughts with the quiet and innocence of pastoral employments, till I have in my chamber heard the winds whistle, and the sheep bleat; sometimes freed the lamb entangled in the thicket, and sometimes with my crook encountered the wolf. I have a dress like that of the village maids, which I put on to help my imagination, and a pipe on which I play softly, and suppose myself followed by my flock.

I will confess, said the prince, an indulgence of fantastick delight more dangerous than yours. I have frequently endeavoured to image the possibility of a perfect government, by which all wrong should be restrained, all vice reformed, and all the subjects preserved in tranquillity and innocence. This thought produced innumerable schemes of reformation, and dictated many useful regulations and salutary edicts. This has been the sport and sometimes the labour of my solitude; and I start, when I think with how little anguish I once supposed the death of my father and my brothers.

Such, says Imiac, are the effects of visionary schemes: When we first form them we know them to be absurd, but familiarize them by degrees, and in time lose sight of their folly. They, hereupon, entertained a curiosity to ingratiate themselves with

this sage, which they at length effectually accomplished by Pekuah, the princess's confidant, becoming his pupil, and they, in some time after, require his opinion upon the choice of life. "Of the various conditions which the world spreads before you, which you shall prefer, said the sage, I am not able to instruct you. I can only tell that I have chosen wrong. I have passed my time in study without experience; in the attainment of sciences which can, for the most part, be but remotely useful to mankind. I have purchased knowledge at the expence of all the common comforts of life: I have missed the endearing elegance of female friendship, and the happy commerce of domestick tenderness. If I have obtained any prerogatives above other students, they have been accompanied with fear, disquiet, and scrupulosity; but even of these prerogatives, whatever they were, I have, since my thoughts have been diversified by more intercourse with the world, begun to question the reality. When I have been for a few days lost in pleasing dissipation, I am always tempted to think that my enquiries have ended in error, and that I have suffered much, and suffered it in vain."

Imiac was delighted to find that the sage's understanding was breaking thro' its mists, and resolved to detain him from the planets till he should forget his task of ruling them, and reason should recover its original influence. This at last is the case, the philosopher is recovered and accompanies them in their further search.

The head of the last chapter of this tale is, *The conclusion, in which nothing is concluded.* "It was now the time of the inundation of the Nile: A few days after their visit to the catacombs, the river began to rise.

They were confined to their house. The whole region being under water gave them no invitation to any excursions, and, being well supplied with materials for talk, they dwelt themselves with comparisons of the different forms of life which they had observed, and with various schemes of happiness which each of them had formed."

"Of these wishes that they had formed they well knew that none could be obtained. They deliberated a while what was to be done, and resolved, when the inundation should cease, to return to Abissinia."

BAGNIGGE WELLS.

Ye Pot'ries of Venus and Bacchus attend, Who drink, and who rake,
and who whore without end, Who trifle away both your health and your
time, Who fear, from your follies, to die in your prime; Obey the glad
summons, to Bagnigge repair, Drink deep of its streams, and forget all your
care. Drink deep of its streams, and forget all your care. Drink
deep of its streams, and forget all your care.

2.
Ye gouty old souls and rhumatics crawl on,
Here taste these blest springs, and your tor-
tures are gone; [breath,
Ye wretches asthmatick, who pant for your
Come drink your relief, and think not of
death:
Obey the glad summons, to Bagnigge repair,
Drink deep of its streams, and forget all
your care.

3.
The distemper'd shall drink and forget all
his pain, [ev'ry vein,
When his blood flows more briskly thro'
The head-ach shall vanish, the heart-ach
shall cease,
And your lives be enjoy'd in more pleasure
and peace:
Obey then the summons, to Bagnigge repair,
And drink an oblivion to pain and to care.

Poetical ESSAYS IN JUNE, 1759.

For the YEAR 1759.

FOND hopes of peace adieu, delusive fled!
Not yet enough has hapless Britain bled;
Improving skill in fate, and big with war,
In bloody series rolls the guilty year.

The Gallick foe, by long disaster wise,
Each various method of destruction tries:
His dang'rous politicks, his wiles exhausts,
His towns unpeoples to recruit his hosts;
Still meditates with dire revengeful hate,
A blow, perhaps, not needful to repeat.
Ill-fated

M-fated ill! thro' each successive age,
Expos'd the foremost to ambition's rage;
Thy treasures wasted in the tedious strife,
Thy sons in battle lavish of their life,
A precious sacrifice to freedom due,
Which restless pride still summons to renew.

Why, Britain, boastful of thy pow'r's increase?

Why still, in hope, anticipate success?
Perhaps returning peace shall redemand,
Each dear-bought purchase of the warrior's hand;

Thyself for wounds with glory be consol'd,
And tatter'd trophies for thy lavish'd gold:
Undone by vict'ries, fated to deplore
A vain success, shamefully poor;
E'en future ages shall be fin'd their shares,
Tax'd with the follies of a hundred years.

With unavailing grief the Muse surveys
Her Britain, doom'd to bleed a thousand ways;
Here France, vindictive, threats invasive war,
And gains fresh resolution from despair;
The Dutchman there his weapon almost
draws, [cause;

And braves the arm, yet bleeding in his
The hardy Russian quits his native snows,
To join in Austrian league with Britain's foes.
In German sepulchres her thousands sleep,
No trivial share the Indies annual sweep;
Remotest worlds in Britain's woes combine,
The northern solstice, and the burning line.
How then, forsaken by each friendly hand,
Shall one sole realm suffice for each demand?
Scarce Prussia false within his own domains,
Against a world a fainting cause maintains;
Auxiliary states their feeble banners join,
Mov'd with the cause of Britain, or her com.
The watchful Spaniard scarce forbears't offend,
And only not a foe, appears a friend.

Sick at the view, reflection, for relief,
Extorts from hope, short interval of grief:
Thro' whose fair vista, tho' remotely seen,
Lo happier fortune waits to gild the scene;
While strenuous wisdom Britain's counsels
guides, [ades;

While stainless honour o'er her wealth pre-
Her wealth no longer so profusely thrown,
To bribe the German to defend his own.
Fix'd on the MAN, see expectation wait,
Well pleas'd to trust him with Britannia's fate;
Who, nobly fir'd, his country's rights to save,
Durst, in her cause, disdain to be a knave.
In vain may faction impiously combine;
In vain may wicked wealth and titles shine,
To bribe the patriot to renounce his claim,
Or risque a blest eternity of fame.

Trysall, June 8.

W. G.—MR.

ELEGY *prefixed to Caractacus, a Dramatick Poem. By the Author of Elfrida.*

To the Rev. Mr. Hurd.

FRIEND of my youth, who, when the
willing, Muse [rays,
Stream'd o'er my breast her warm poetick
Saw't the fresh seeds their vital powers dis-
fuse, [praise!
And fed't them with the soft'ring dew of

Whate'er the produce of th' untheifry soil,
The leaves, the flowers, the fruits, to thee
belong:

The labourer earns the wages of his toil;
Who form'd the poet, well may claim the
song.

Yes, 'tis my pride to own, that taught by thee
My conscious soul superior flights essay'd;
Learnt from thy lore the poet's dignity,
And spurn'd the hirelings of the rhyming
trade.

Say, scenes of science, say, thou haunted
Stream! [hold].

[For oft my Muse-led step did'st thou be-
How on thy banks I rifled ev'ry theme,
That fancy fabled in her age of gold.

How oft I cry'd, "O come, thou tragick
queen! [tread!

March from thy Greece with firm majestic
Such as when Athens saw thee fill her scene,
When Sophocles thy choral graces led;
Saw thy proud pallit's purple length devolve,
Saw thee uplift the glittering dagger high,
Ponder with fixed brow thy deep resolve,
Prepar'd to strike, to triumph, and to die.

Bring then to Britain's plain the choral
throng,
Display thy buskin'd pomp, thy golden lyre,
Give her historick forms the soul of song.

And mingle Attick art with Shakespear's
fire."

"Ah what, fond boy, dost thou presume to
claim?" [know,

The Muse reply'd. "Mistaken suppliant
To light in Shakespear's breast the dazzling
flame,

Exhausted all Parnassus could bestow.

True; art remains; and if from his bright
page, [seize,

Thy mimic power one vivid beam can
Proceed; and in that best of tasks engage,
Which tends at once to profit and to please."

She spake; and Harewood's towers (sponta-
neous rose; [grove;

Soft virgin warblings eccho'd thro' the
And fair Elfrida pour'd forth all her woes,
The hapless pattern of connubial love.

More awful scenes old Mona next display'd;
Her caverns gloom'd, her forests wav'd on
high,

While flam'd within their consecrated shade
The genius stern of British liberty.

And see, my Hurd! to thee those scenes
consign'd; [name.

O! take and stamp them with thy honour'd
Around the page be friendship's chaplet
twinn'd;

And, if they find the road to honest fame,
Perchance the candour of some nobler age
May praise the bard, who bad gay folly
bear

• Her cheap applauses to the busy stage,
And leave him pensive virtue's silent tear;

Chose too to consecrate his fav'rite strain
To him, who grac'd by ev'ry liberal art,

That best might shine amid the learned train,
Yet more excell'd in morals, and in heart:

Whole

Whose equal mind could see vain fortune
Shower

Her slimy favours on the sawing crew,
While in low Thracian's sequester'd bower
She sits him distant from promotion's views
Yet shelter'd there by calm contentment's
wing;

Pleas'd he could smile, and with sage Hook-
" See from this mother earth God's bless-
ings spring,

And eat his bread in peace and privacy."
March 20, 1759. W. MASON.

Two Pastoral BALLADS, wrote in North
America. In the Manner of Mr. Shenston.

BALLAD I. The QUARREL. Written
in the Month of January, 1758.

1.

THE swains in a bantering way,
Poor Colin rear'd all the day long;
That Daphne, the lovely and gay,
Shou'd grace his sweet pipe and his song.
She ne'er was the subject before,
Of Colin's love pastoral strains;
But now, by the muses, he swore,
Thus her name shou'd resound thro' the
plains.

2.

" Daphne's name, like a magical line,
Shall draw down the musical quire,
And Phoebus himself, with the Nine,
For Daphne will deign to inspire;
Yet the graces must join in the train,
Else half Daphne's charms will escape;
For the graces alone can explain,
And picture her air and her shape:

3.

Can paint her majestic mien,
How graceful the dances or walks;
She moves, and she looks like a queen,
And like Pallas, the goddess, she talks.
Herwards, when firm friendship's the theme,
Flow warm from her generous heart;
But O—if sweet love you once name,
Her words a soft poison impart.

4.

For the languishing glance of her eyes,
With love's poison these accents prepare,
And the man who dares look, surely dies,
Then ah, Colin—poor Colin, beware!"
Scarcely thus had the gentle swain sung,
In such strains as were void of all art;
(For he ne'er had accusom'd his tongue,
To speak aught but the thoughts of his
heart.)

5.

When behold!—by a fortunate chance,
He discover'd the nymph cou'd deceive
With a smile—or affect a kind glance,
Which a plain, honest swain wou'd believe:
Then pleas'd with a triumph so mean,
So unworthy a generous fair;
She rove, it might plainly be seen
That Colin was caught in her snare.

6.

At an insult so open and bold,
The shepherd soon summon'd his pride;
Which, like blossoms nip'd by the cold,
Made love's growing passion subside.

The her breath be as sweet as the rose,
And enchantingly soft are her eyes;
Yet with noble resentment he glows,
And her name he wou'd learn to despise.

7.

He wou'd learn—the task be severe,
To despise what he fain wou'd approve;
Yet the breach one kind look may repair,
Such a look as first led him to love.
He wou'd say then; " perhaps I mistook,
For true love is both jealous and blind;
No falsehood sure dwells with that look.
And my Daphne's all truth, and still kind."

8.

To be blind is love's weakness, I ween;
For its fondness oft spies out false charms;
And too oft, when there's nought to be
seen,
By its jealousies, sounds false alarms.
Then, O ye fair nymphs of the plain,
Take pity on those you subdue;
Nor, like Daphne, delight to give pain,
To a Colin that's constant and true.
[BALLAD II. in our next.]

On Lord LYTTELTON's new House at Hagley.

A SONNET.

1.

HERE Pallas dwells: She built these
stately tow'rs [hills];
On classic ground, and near Parnassian
She form'd these smiling lawns, these solemn
bow'rs, [tinkling rills];
These ever murmur'ing streams, and ever-
Delighted with her Lyttelton's domains,
Where sit the Muses, and Apollo reigns.

2.

Though Hagley's dome for graceful strength
may vie [to age]
With Grecian domes, and down from age
The tooth of time and envy shall defy;
Thy learned pen, and thy historic page,
O Hagley's jewel'd honour'd lord! shall raise
A far more lasting monument of praise.

To DAPHNE, on Valentine's-Day.

SEE! Daphne, feel the sun with potent
light,
Now gild the morn, and chases gloomy night;
Advancing, each return with brighter beams,
He spreads his glories o'er the fields and
streams.

The snow dissolves before the western gale,
And vernal flowers adorn the smiling vale.
To life renew'd, the budding trees awake,
And from the stem the rose and blossom break:
The Cyprian queen, o'er ev'ry grove and
plain,

O'er beasts and birds, reforms her welcome
reign; [grove,

The birds are pair'd, and warble thro' the
And beasts obey the genial call of love.

Hence first the venerable rite begun,
For ages past convey'd from fire to son;
For ev'ry swain on this auspicious day,
To chuse some maid, the coming year to
sway; gle

To

To crop the violet, and primrose fair, [hair.
And deck, with decent wreathes, her glossy
For me, content with what wife heav'n
ordains,

This chequer'd scene, alternate joys and pains;
For ere, the spring of life shall bloom no more,
Nor summer shine, nor autumn spread her store;
Winter alone, with cheerless hand, will shed,
Henceforth the snow of age around my head.

But, tho' this clay-built tenement decline,
Still may th' immortal guest unclouded shine;
And, if Euterpe not disdain to smile,
Your bard from Helicon, with pleasing toll,
Will cull fresh flowers, and fadeless garlands
twine,

To crown his sweetly-warbling VALENTINE.

PROLOGUE. *Spoken by Mr. Garrick,
on the Birth-Day of his Royal Highness the
PRINCE.*

WITH heart and head light as the nim-
ble air,
From fell Hibations to Britannia's heir,
Your servant comes. O for a Muse of fire,
Whose glowing verse might answer my desire;
And paint the joy due to this glorious day,
Which makes our prince mature for future
sway!

Mature in years, in virtue ripe before:
Science has taught the royal youth her lore:
Pointed the path to which his heart inclin'd,
And fix'd the gen'rous purpose of his mind:

Avow'd his purpose, and confess'd his aim,
On freedom's base to build a monarch's fame,
To stand the regal guardian of the laws,
And make the publick good the prince's cause.
This joyful day Britannia's foes deplore;
Your shouts of triumph shake the Gallick
shore.

From liberty our island-empire rose;
To liberty her might Britannia owes.
This is the proud palladium of the state,
The monarch's grandeur and the people's fate,
In vain shall rival potentates combine,
And fickle Austria with proud Bourbon join;
Britain the bulwark of the world shall stand
Whilst freedom's strength sustains a scepter'd
hand.

Our aged king, whose length of days re-
nown,
And the warm love of grateful Britons, crown
Long, with his people, mourn'd the fatal blow
That laid his son, the hope of nations, low.
Now, thro' the cares that age and greatness
know,

A smile paternal smooths the monarch's brow,
From his own stock he sees the branch arise,
A native plant, to bloom in Britain's skies.
Long may the parent tree his arms extend,
And long, with sheltering shade, his race de-
scend!

Long may his subjects bless their monarch's
sway,
And oft return the prince's natal day!

THE

Monthly Chronologer.

*Authentic Advice from the East-Indies. (See
p. 317.)*

ADRESS, May 22, 1758.
Advices are received that
on the 22d of April M. de
Lally had arrived on the
coast with nine ships of the
line, and two frigates. Se-
ven of these vessels anchor-
ed in the road of Fort St. David's on the
28th. Two were stationed in the Offing,
towards the north-east, and two sent to
Pondicherry, where they set on shore M. de
Lally and some troops, the number not
known. The two English 20 gun ships,
Triton and Bridgewater, were in the road
of St. David's: when the French fleet came
there, so were obliged to run ashore; by
which means both crews and most of the
stores were saved, and put into Fort St.
David's. On the morning of April 29;
boats from Pondicherry were bringing to
land the soldiers, but fled on admiral Pe-
cock's appearing with his Squadron, con-

sisting of the Yarmouth, Elizabeth, Tyne,
Weymouth, Salisbury, Cumberland, Queen's
borough, and Prince of. The French
weighed, and bore to the northward, to
avoid coming to action; but at two in the
afternoon admiral Peacock came up with
them, and had a hot engagement for two
hours, during most part of which the Zen-
denc of 74 guns, commanded by Mr. d'Apollon,
chef d'escadre, the Mon-sieur of 64, and
the Garre de Provence of 74, engaged the
ship in which admiral Peacock was; but he
acquitted himself so gallantly, that the Zen-
denc was forced to bear away, and the en-
gagement was followed by the rest of the fleet.
Admiral Peacock had only five ships in the
action, the rest not being near enough;
but with these he pursued the French till
night, when they put out their lights. They
also outlasted him, as the rigging of his
ships had been much damaged in the en-
gagement. On board the admiral's ship se-
ven men were killed and 30 wounded; in
the other four ships 23 were killed and 53
wounded. The loss of the French is judg-

ed to be much more considerable, as the ships were crowded with men, and our people aimed at the hulls. The *Blen-aimé* was so much shattered that they were obliged to run her ashore at Allumperva, and many of the crew were said to be drowned. The two French ships stationed to the N. E. were not in the engagement. The French fleet got into Pondicherry, having past ours in the night.

June 22. Advice was this day received at Madras, that Cudalore and Fort St. David's had both surrendered to the French. M. de Lally, it seems, has authority to act in all military affairs independent of the governor of Pondicherry; by which means the disputes and delays that have often retarded the progress of troops in India, are all avoided; so that he took the field almost as soon as he landed. Cudalore was ill fortified, and could make no resistance; but it was expected that Fort St. David's would have held out till admiral Pocock could have repaired the damage done to his vessels, and have come to its relief, as it was well fortified, and had a strong garrison; but it surrendered in twelve days, there being in it no place that was bomb-proof to shelter the men, so that great numbers were killed, and there was fresh water for two days only; so that the garrison, being obliged to drink salt water for ten days, were so afflicted with severe sickness, that few were fit for duty; it surrendered on the 2d of June. It is said M. de Lally had then with him about 3000 Europeans.

In July some of our men that had been taken by the French made their escape, and reported that the French had lost 700 men in the sea fight. It is reported that Mr. de Lally borrowed 40,000*l.* of the Dutch at Portanova; but they deny the truth of this. However that be, it is certain he seized a large Dutch vessel that had about fourscore thousand pounds in specie aboard, and gave bills for the amount on the French company, as also for the value of the ship, which was to be converted into a man of war of 60 guns.

c. The king of Tanjore had, in the last war, given an obligation to the French for a considerable sum of money, but never paid any part of it. The payment of this was now demanded and refused; on which the French marched to Tanjore, but soon left it again; and it was reported that the Tanjorines had totally defeated him and taken all his artillery. On this all the troops at Madras, to the number of about 1000 men, marched, in hopes of destroying the remnant of the French army. But they had not gone far, before they heard the French had suffered little; so it was thought requisite for our troops to return speedily to Madras.

After the engagement of April 29, admiral Pocock endeavoured to return to Fort St. David's; but his rigging had been so much damaged, that he had the greatest difficulty in working to the windward, and

was twice blown as far as lat. 4. But at last he got to Madras road, where a court-martial was held on the captains of the Cumberland, Weymouth, and Newcastle, for not having done their duty in the late action. One of them was broke, and one suspended till his majesty's pleasure should be known. But capt. Brereton of the Cumberland was only sentenced to lose a year's rank, as he had joined the admiral before the engagement was over.

Admiral Pocock having repaired what damage his ships had suffered, and made these examples of such as had not done their duty, sailed again to attack the French fleet, which he found, August 3. off Caricall. The French engaged at first with much warmth, but stood off in about a quarter of an hour after, and made only a running fight, and got into the road of Pondicherry. We had only 30 killed and 60 wounded, among whom was commodore Stevens, who received a musket ball in the shoulder, but was in good spirits, and likely to do well. Capt. Martin was also wounded in the leg by a splinter. The loss of the French is said to be very great; and their running away seems to be an acknowledgment of it. (See our Map of the coast of Coromandel in our Vol. for 1754. p. 440.)

FRIDAY, May 11.

Was a remarkable trial in the court of King's-Bench, at Dublin, when the Right Hon. the earl of Belvidere obtained a verdict against Arthur Rochfort, Esq; his brother, for 20,000*l.* damages, besides costs, for criminal conversation with his lordship's lady. This transaction happened about fifteen years since.

TUESDAY, 29.

The bishop of Chichester preached before the house of peers, and Dr. Moss before the house of commons.

WEDNESDAY, 30.

A great quantity of snow fell in Surry and Kent; in some places it laid on the ground more than four inches thick.

FRIDAY, June 1.

Extract of a Letter from Commodore Boys, in the Downs, to Mr. Cleveland, dated June 1. 1759.

"Capt. Angel, in the *Sag*, returned to the Downs this morning, with the French privateer cutter I sent him after, which he took yesterday. She is called *La Dunkerquoise*, capt. Stephen Francis Pottier, of Denkirke, of eight carriage guns, and 52 men; had been out 48 hours, and taken nothing."

c. Ended the sessions at the Old-Bailey, at which two persons received sentence of transportation for 14 years, 18 for seven years, one to be branded, and two to be whipped.

MONDAY, 2.

Being his royal highness the prince of Wales's birth-day, when he entered into the 22d year of his age, it was observed at court with

with great ceremony, and the demonstrations of joy, from all ranks of people, were universal, both in town and country.

TUESDAY, 5.

Admiralty Office. Captain Moore, commander of his majesty's ship the *Adventure*, has taken the Countess de la Serre French privateer, of 42 guns (but only 18 mounted) and 187 men, with two ransomers on board, after an engagement of two hours, in which the enemy had 26 men killed and 15 wounded, and the *Adventure* but two wounded.

FRIDAY, 8.

Kensington. This day the Right Hon. the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of London, in common-council assembled, waited on his majesty, and being introduced to his majesty by the Right Hon. the earl of Essex, one of the lords of his majesty's bedchamber, Sir William Moreton, Knt. the recorder, made their compliments in the following address:

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common-Council assembled.

May it please your Majesty,

We your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of London, in common-council assembled, humbly beg leave to congratulate your majesty on the satisfaction of seeing your royal grandson, the prince of Wales, that great object of your majesty's paternal care and solicitude, arrived at his age of twenty-one years, mature in all the accomplishments that can add lustre to his high dignity, or command the love and veneration of mankind.

Long may his royal highness enjoy the benefit of your majesty's salutary precepts and example, and continue to make your majesty the amplest returns of filial duty and respect. May his royal highness live to emulate the virtues that have endeared your majesty's sacred person and government to a free people; and may there never be wanting one of your majesty's illustrious race to perpetuate the blessings we derive from your auspicious reign.

Permit us, most gracious sovereign, to embrace this opportunity of assuring your majesty, that no hostile threats can intimidate a people animated by the love of liberty, and inspired with a sense of duty and affection to your majesty; who, confiding in the Divine Providence, and the experienced wisdom and vigour of your majesty's councils, are resolved to employ their utmost efforts towards enabling your majesty to repel the insults, and defeat the attempts of the ancient enemies of your majesty's crown and kingdom.

To which Address his Majesty was pleased to return this most gracious Answer.

The cordial expressions of your constant
June, 1759.

attachment to my person and family, are very agreeable to me; and I return you my hearty thanks for this fresh mark of your zeal and affection.

I have the firmest confidence in the fidelity and spirit of my people, and I trust I shall be well enabled, under the Divine Providence, to defeat and frustrate the most daring attempts of the ancient enemy of my crown.

They were all received very graciously, and had the honour to kiss his majesty's hand.

After which his majesty was pleased to confer the honour of knighthood on Thomas Chitty, Esq; alderman; Matthew Blakiston, Esq; alderman; William Stephenson, Esq; alderman; James Hodges, Esq; town-clerk.

SATURDAY, 9.

Saville-House. This day the Right Hon. the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of London, in common council assembled, waited on his royal highness the prince of Wales, and being introduced by the Right Hon. lord Robert Bertie, one of the lords of his royal highness's bedchamber, Sir William Moreton, the recorder, made their compliments in the following speech:

To his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

May it please your Royal Highness,

Your royal highness having happily attained your age of twenty-one years, the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of London, in common-council assembled, humbly beg leave to compliment your royal highness upon an event so pleasing to the king, and so very interesting to his majesty's faithful subjects.

But permit us, Sir, at the same time, without offending the modesty which so eminently distinguishes and adorns your character, to express the yet greater pleasure we enjoy in beholding your royal highness possessed of every virtue and accomplishment which we had reason to preface from the excellence of your genius, and the goodness of your disposition.

When we consider your royal highness's exemplary piety, your dutiful deportment towards the king, your respectful affection for your august mother, your early knowledge of the constitution and true interests of these kingdoms, and your solicitude for the happiness and prosperity of the people, we form the most agreeable prospects, and reflect with gratitude upon the wisdom and attention that have been employed to cultivate these noble sentiments in your princely breast.

May they more and more endear your royal highness to his majesty, and hereafter be exerted in a higher sphere in preserving the religious and civil rights, happily entrusted to the protection of his majesty's illustrious house.

U u

To

To which his Royal Highness was pleased to return the following Answer.

My Lord and Gentlemen,

I return you my hearty thanks for this mark of your duty to the king, and attention to me. You may always depend upon my warmest wishes for the prosperity of this great city, and for whatever can in the least promote the trade and manufactures of my native country.

They had all the honour to kiss his royal highness's hand.

Leicester-House. They also waited on her royal highness the princess dowager of Wales, and being introduced by Sir William Irby, Bart. chamberlain to her royal highness, Sir William Moreton, the recorder, made their compliments in the following speech.

To her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Wales.

May it please your Royal Highness,

The lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of London, in common-council assembled, warmed with the most dutiful affection for his majesty, and with gratitude to your royal highness, for the early and repeated marks of your regard, humbly beg leave to compliment your royal highness upon the happiness of seeing your illustrious son, the prince of Wales, arrived at the age of twenty-one years, endowed with every noble quality which maternal fondness could hope, or a free people wish, in the heir apparent to the crown.

These, Madam, are the fruits, these the glorious rewards of your royal highness's pious instructions and example.

By having thus laid the foundation of our future happiness and prosperity, your royal highness has secured the blessings of the present age, and a name of distinguished honour in the future annals of Great-Britain.

To whom her Royal Highness was pleased to return the following Answer.

My Lord and Gentlemen,

I return you many thanks for your obliging compliment; my utmost ambition has ever been to see my son answer the expectation of his country; if I have succeeded in that, all my wishes are completed.

They all had the honour to kiss her royal highness's hand.

TUESDAY, 12.

An address of the ministers and elders of the church of Scotland, met in general assembly, was presented to his majesty, and graciously received.

FRIDAY, 15.

Two houses, and a workshop, were consumed by fire, in Cold-bath-fields.

MONDAY, 18.

Catherine Knowland was executed, at Tyburn, pursuant to her sentence (see p. 29.) Andrew Grant, and George Symonds, were reprieved.

MONDAY, 25.

Job Tonson and Edmund Proudfoot,

Esqrs. paid their fines for sheriff of London and Middlesex.

At Guildhall, George Errington, and Paul Vaillant, Esqrs. had the majority of hands, for sheriffs for the year ensuing.

There is now, in Aldersgate workhouse, one Isabella Brans, otherwise Gillum, 122 years of age, who is in perfect health.

Richard Astley, and Jeremiah Marlowe, Esqrs. have paid their fines, to be excused from serving the office of sheriff of this city and county: Mr. Fowler disqualified, by swearing himself insufficient in point of fortune.

Mr. Shaftoe rode 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles at Newmarket, in 1 hour 48', and 53', for a wager of 1000 guineas.

The city of Exeter have addressed the king, the prince of Wales, and the princess dowager, on his royal highness's coming of age, which addresses were very graciously received.

[Addressees have been presented to the king, from the governors and councils of Jamaica and North-Carolina, and from the two battalions of the Norfolk militia, the lord lieutenant and officers of the militia of the county of Huntingdon, and the city of York.]

There is now in the garden of George Montgomery, Esq; at Chippenham-hall, near Newmarket, in Cambridgeshire, the largest American aloe plant, now coming in flower, that ever was seen in England. It is 104 years old, and it is thought it will be 40 feet high.

A house at New Mills, near Kingswood, in Gloucestershire, was consumed by fire; damage 1000l.

Considerable damage was also lately done at Liverpool, by fire, at a tar and oil warehouse.

The militia of several counties have been reviewed this month, by their commanding officers, in the presence of the lords lieutenants, and great numbers of persons of distinction. They all performed their exercise amazingly well, behaved dutifully to their superiors, soberly in their quarters, and seemed full of cheerfulness and alacrity, and ready to march wherever they were ordered, for the defence of their country.

A map has been lately published at Petersburg, of the country adjoining to the north-west of California, which extends and joins to the continent of Asia, and proves the north-west passage to China, which has been so long sought, impracticable.

The following is an authentick List of the officers killed, wounded, and dead, belonging to the Forces under the Command of the Hon. General Barrington, from their leaving England, to the 30th of April last.

1st regiment, Howard's. Capt. Imber, Lieut. Campbell, Ensign Greenwood, dead; Ensign Griear, killed; Lieut. Bailia, wounded.—4th regiment, Duroure's. Lieut. Dorell, Lieut. Abbit, Lieut. Gray, dead; Capt. Dalmahoy, Lieut. Winchester, killed; Capt.

Coh

Col. Campbell, Ensign Meredith, wounded. — 61st regiment, Elliott's. Ensign Horner, dead; Capt. Gunning, killed; Lieut. Rowland, wounded. — 63rd regiment, Watson's. Lieut. Ralph, Ensign Williams, dead; Lieut. Col. Desbrisay, Major Trolop, Lieut. Read, killed; Capt. Gilman, Lieut. Hart, wounded. — 64th regiment, Barrington's. Capt. Sneyd, Lieut. Walker, Ensign Irwing, Surgeon Webb, Do. Mate Robinson, Do. Mate Hudson, dead; Lieut. Maxwell, Lieut. Bell, Ensign Southouse, wounded — 65th regiment, Armiger's. Lieut. Col. Salt, Lieut. Cromelin, Lieut. Donaldson, dead; Ensign Leech, killed; Capt. Stevens, Lieut. Ferrell, Lieut. Campbell, wounded. — 38th regiment, Rofs's. Lieut. Stewart, dead; Lieut. Piaslow, killed; Major Melvill, Ensign Dunbar, Surgeon Nicholson, wounded. — 42d regiment, Highlanders. Major Anstruther, Capt. Arbutnot, dead; Ensign M'Lean, killed; Major M'Lean, Lieut. M'Lean, Lieut. Leslie, Lieut. St. Clair, Lieut. Robinson, wounded. — Artillery. Lieut. Tyn-dall, killed; Capt. Innis, wounded. — Mr. Jack, engineer, dead. — Total of officers dead 22; killed 11; wounded 21.

A List of the French Navy, at the Ports of Brest, Rochefort, and Port Louis; to ren-der service at Brest, and to be commanded by Messrs. de Conflans, de la Motte, and de Beaufremont.

In Brest Harbour.

Guns.

Royal Louis	216	Built as high as the middle deck. Wants a thorough repair. Wants to be repaired.
Duc de Bourbon	24	
Palmier	74	
Le Tonnant, M. de Beaufremont	80	Carpenters work complicated, and rigging with all expedition, the third of May, 1759.
Le Formidable, M. de la Motte	80	
Le Soleil, M. de Conflans	80	
Le Bisarre, Prince de Mauhazon	64	
Le Heros	74	
Le Thesee	64	
Le Superbe	74	
Le Magnifique	74	
Le Jute	70	
Le Intrepide	74	

In Brest Road, May 7, 1759.

L'Eveillé	64	Fitted for the sea. The 4 last ships came from Rochefort, the 24th of April last.
Northumberland	64	
Sphinx	64	
Dauphin Royal	70	
Dragon	64	
Glorieux	74	
Inflexible	64	

In Port Louis, May 16, 1759.

L'Orient, M. de Guibant	80	Fitted for sea.
Robuste	74	
Solitaire	64	Fitting for sea.
Brilliant	74	

Le Hardi
St. Michel

At Rochefort.

64 } Repairing.
64 }

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

May 30. JAMES Brusby, of Whitehall, Esq; was married to Miss Cozene, with a fortune of 12,000l.

Thomas Mytton, of Shipton, in Shropshire, Esq; to Miss Edwards.

June 1. Rt. Hon. the earl of Elgin and Kincardine, to Miss White.

Thomas Pettat, of King Stanley, in Gloucestershire, Esq; to Miss Paul.

7. Rev. Mr. De Bous, to Miss Loubier, a 12,000l. fortune.

Samuel Taylor, of Bromyard, in Herefordshire, Esq; to Miss Sally Forbes.

John Freeman, jun. of Clifton, in Gloucestershire, Esq; to Miss Freeman.

12. Peter Seale, Esq; to Miss Wentworth, of Curzon-street.

14. Hon. Henry Bathurst, one of the judges of the court of Common-Pleas, to Miss Scawen.

Sir Samuel Duckenfield, of Duckenfield-hall, in Cheshire, Bart. to Miss Warner, of St. John's-square.

15. Philip Montague, Esq; to Miss Partington.

Nathaniel Gould, Esq; to Mrs. Hamilton. Lord viscount M'Duff, eldest son of the earl of Fife, to lady Dorothy Sinclair, only daughter of the earl of Caithness.

Rev. Dr. Markham, master of Westminster school, to Miss Goddard.

Herbert Perrot Packington, Esq; to Mrs. Wilde.

20. Sir John Barker, Bart. to Miss Lucy Lloyd.

May 28. Lady of the Rt. Hon. William Pitt, was delivered of a son.

29. — of William Bromley, Esq; of a son and heir.

June 9. Lady Feversham, of a daughter.

15. Lady of the lord keeper, of a daughter.

18. Lady of the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Keppel, of a daughter.

19. Countess of Suffolk, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

May 21. D R. Robert Pollock, professor of divinity, in the university of Aberdeen.

30. Charles Montague, Esq; member for Northampton, in four parliaments.

Sir Thomas Tancred, Bart.

31. John Dalston, Esq; member for Westminster.

June 1. Dr. Stephens, one of the executors of the late duchess of Marlborough.

James Nichell, M. D. author of some physical pieces.

4. Relief of Sir Edward Ward, of Bixley, in Norfolk, Bart.

6. Lieut. gen. Philip Bragg, colonel of the 28th regiment of foot.

9. Rev. Dr. Sterne, prebendary of Durham.

John Clarke, Esq; an eminent West-India merchant.

11. Edward Barker, Esq; late curstitor baron and treasurer of the Tenth's office.

Robert Fowler, of Skendlethorpe, in Lincolnshire, Esq;

12. Stephen Crow, of Bridport, in Dorsetshire, Esq;

15. Robert Surman, Esq; late an eminent Banker.

16. Jeremiah Freeman, Esq; an eminent merchant.

17. Thomas Potter, Esq; joint vice-treasurer of Ireland, &c. member for Oak-Hampton.

Charles Ackers, of St. John's-street, Esq; an eminent printer; in the commission of the peace for the county of Middlesex, and one of the court of assistants of the Stationers company, after a long illness, which he bore with uncommon fortitude. He was a gentleman of remarkable honour and punctuality in his dealings, and a useful and valuable friend.

18. Joseph Taylor, Esq; clerk of the hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlem.

Thomas Stevens, Esq;

Edward Pauncefort, of Early-Court, in Berkshire, Esq;

21. Mr. Samuel Bridgman, one of the common-council for the ward of Cheap.

23. Abraham Daking, of Bishopsgate-street, Esq;

24. James More Molyneux, Esq; member for Haslemere.

James Barnard, Esq; an eminent solicitor in chancery.

Donald Cameron, of Kinnicklahar, in Rannach, North-Britain, aged 130. He married a wife when he was 100.

Lately, at Geneva, the Rt. Hon. the earl of Gainthorpe, aged about 19.

Theodore Richardson, Esq; merchant at Madeira.

William Perrin, of Jamaica, Esq;

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Mr. Forster was presented to the rectory of Chatham, in Kent.—Dr. Markham, to a golden prebend of Durham.—Mr. Thomas Lowther, to the rectory of Upper Leigh, in Devonshire.—Mr. William Basket, to the rectory of Moulton, in Cheshire.—Mr. Henry Bathurst, to the vicarage of Swanscombe, in Norfolk.—Wm. Reeves, M. A. to the rectory of Walsin, in Hertfordshire.—Mr. Charles Watkins, to the rectory of Uppington, and chapelry of Horsley, in Somersetshire.—Mr. Cayley, to the residentiaryship of the cathedral of York.—Richard Ratson, B. A. to the rectory of Hampton Boys, in Hertfordshire.—Mr. Bearcroft, to the rectory of Horseheath, in Cambridgeshire.

A dispensation passed the seals, to enable the Rev. Thomas Wickings, M. A. to hold

the rectories of St. Peter, and St. Owen, in Hereford, with the rectory of Mordeford, in Herefordshire.—To enable Mr. James Pitcairn to hold the rectory of Compton-Bassett, with the rectory of West-Kington, in Wiltshire.—To enable Mr. Henshman to hold the rectory of Folk, in Dorsetshire, with the rectory of Burford, in Wiltshire.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Witchhall, June 2. The king has been pleased to constitute and appoint his grace Thomas Holles duke of Newcastle, knight of the most noble order of the Garter, Henry Bilson Legge, Robert Nugent, and James Grenville, Esqrs. with lord North, to be commissioners for executing the office of treasurer of his majesty's Exchequer.—To grant unto William earl of Besborough, and the Hon. Robert Hampden, Esq; the office of post-master-general, in the room of Thomas earl of Leicester, and Sir Everard Fawkener, Knt. both deceased.

June 16. The king has been pleased to grant unto William Yea, of Pyrland, in the parish of Taunton St. James, in the county of Somerset, Esq, and his heirs male, the dignity of a baronet of the kingdom of Great-Britain.

The king has been pleased to constitute and appoint John Clavering, Esq; to be one of his majesty's aid de camps, and to command and take rank as a colonel of foot.—Hugh Valence Jones, Esq; to be a commissioner of excise, and a chief commissioner and governor of and for all and every other his majesty's revenues, profits, and incomes whatsoever, due and owing, arrears and payable unto his majesty, in the kingdom of Ireland.—To grant unto Richard Cumberland, Esq; the offices of provost marshal, clerk of the peace, and clerk of the crown, of and in his majesty's province of South-Carolina, in America, in the room of Thomas Lowndes, and Hugh Watfon, deceased.—To constitute Ralph Bigland, Esq; blue-mantle pursuivant at arms, to be Somerset herald at arms, in the room of John Warburton, Esq; deceased.

From the rest of the Papers.

Dr. Hardinge is appointed physician extraordinary to his majesty.

His royal highness prince Edward, is appointed post-captain in the navy, and captain of the Phoenix man of war.—Hon. gen. Barrington, col. of the 40th regiment of foot.—Hon. Charles Townshend, colonel of the 64th regiment of foot.—Lieut. Col. Carey, an additional major of the 1st regiment of guards, with the rank of colonel.—John Del Garro, Esq; Lieut. Col. of Armiter's regiment of foot, and Teavil Appleton, Esq; major.—Sandys Hill, Esq; major of the 1st regiment of dragoon guards.

Alterations

Alterations in the List of Parliament.

BANBURY. Lord North, re-elected on promotion.

Camelford. ——— Burton, Esq; in the room of Sir John Lade, deceased.

Dover. Dr. Simpson, ——— of Mr. Jones, promoted.

Westmoreland. Robert Lowther, Esq; ——— of John Dalton, Esq; deceased.

B—E—T—S.

ROBERT Sawyer, of Great Yarmouth, in Norfolk, baker.

Timothy Carter, of Beccles, in Suffolk, apothecary.

Abraham Ford, of Coalbrookdale, in Shropshire, iron-master.

Jacob Bright, of Lawrence-lane, warehousman and factor.

William Gibson, of Birmingham, linen-draper.

Henry Dobbins, of Holborn, warehousman.

William Penkett, of Chester, merchant.

John Ainsworth, of Cucknorsford, clockmaker.

John Ham, of Reading, innholder.

Bartholomew Alston, of St. Martin's-lane, merchant.

William Baker, of Kidderminster, weaver.

John Young, of Whitechapel, dealer in tallow.

George Smart, of Cannon street, vintner.

George Wheelwright, of Long Ditch, victualler.

Hermanus Waag, of St. Mary-Axe, merchant.

Robert Lee, of Westminster, plumber.

Henry Winstanley, of Liverpool, merchant.

Isaac Midman, of Wallingford, chapman.

Thomas Somervell, of Bread-street, linen-draper.

Nicholas Butler, of High Holborn, upholsterer.

Daniel Bayley, of De-la-hay-street, scrivener.

Peter Chamberlayne, of Norwich, carpenter.

COURSE of EXCHANGE,

London, Saturday, June 23, 1759.

Amsterdam 35 8.

Ditto at Sight 35 4 a ½ a 5.

Rotterdam 35 9.

Antwerp, no Price.

Hamburg 37 9.

Paris 1 Day's Date 30 ½.

Ditto, 3 Usance 30 ½ a ½.

Bordeaux, ditto 30 ½.

Cadiz 40.

Madrid 39 ½ a 40.

Bilboa 39 ½.

Leghorn 49 ½ a ½.

Naples, no Price.

Genoa 43 ½.

Venice 50 ½.

Lisbon 5s. 5d. ½ a 6d.

Porto 5s. 5d ½.

Dublin 10 ½.

From the St. Christopher's Gazette, April 25.

A MEMORIAL presented to the General of the French Islands, by the Governors and Lieutenants du Roi of the several Quarters in the Island of Martinico, Jan. 1, 1759.

THE orders given us by the general, the 25th of last November, for holding our several districts in readiness to march; and the reports spread of an armament fitted out in England, which was said to be destined for these colonies, have determined us to lay before the general the condition of this island, and its different districts, the

command of which is intrusted to us, under his directions.

The precautions necessary for securing his majesty's possessions become more pressing, as we are threatened by the enemy; and we should think ourselves deficient in our duty, if we omitted representing to our governor the means conducive to the security and defence of the island.

Our trade with the Dutch is become our sole dependance: The general must be convinced of it, since he has authorized it: We can expect no succour from Europe, as we have been abandoned by it ever since the war broke out: And the manner in which traders have been suffered to come among us has been of little service to the colony. The merchants, who have had permissions granted them, have abused and defeated the intention of the general. Possessed of this privilege, they have made themselves the arbitrary disposers of all provisions brought in, and of all our own commodities sent out; and of consequence, the former have been at a high price as their avarice could raise it, and the latter as low as self-interest could sink it. While the general meant providing, by this means, supports for the country, and the inhabitants were the object of his good intentions, they, by a criminal abuse of the permissions granted, have not reaped the least benefit from them. The colony, for two months, has been destitute of all kinds of provisions: The view of the general was to provide some in sending men of war to convoy vessels from St. Eustatius to this island; but the use the merchants of St. Pierre's have made of their permissions has destroyed all our expectations of relief by that method. By this means, the island still suffers the want of provisions; all our own commodities lie upon our hands; and masters are unable to support their slaves, who are perishing thro' hunger. The interests of the king and country are mutual and reciprocal; the loss of negroes diminishes his majesty's revenue; and the great, not to say the entire stop put to the exportation of our commodities, is such a blow to our trade, that we feel it in the most sensible manner. Many of our inhabitants have not been able to repair the mischief and damage done their buildings and plantations by the last hurricane; and their reduced situation incapacitated them from furnishing negroes, so easily as could have been wished, for the use of the publick works. Every one is animated with the warmest zeal and inclination: But ought we not to be apprehensive of dreadful consequences from slaves who are half-starved, and to whom all bondage is equal. Misery debases mankind; and when it has reduced them to a precarious situation, we often find them have recourse to confusion and despair, as a remedy against the ills which oppress them.

From the accounts we daily receive of what passes in our districts, and the enquiries it is our duty to make into every condition, we can, without exaggeration, affirm, that the best provided of our inhabitants partake largely of the present calamity, and want many of the common necessaries of life, whilst others have not so much as a grain of salt in their houses.

Another great misfortune is, that the inhabitants are reduced to the necessity of killing their cattle, to keep their negro children, and sick people alive: But this resource must soon fail, and our mills stand still for want of cattle to work them; and by this means, we shall consume beforehand the reserve we might otherwise have in case of a siege.

It is sufficient to represent to the general these misfortunes: The goodness of his heart for a people entrusted to his care will point out a remedy, in suppressing the permissions granted to particular merchants, and in permitting neutral vessels to come freely into all our ports, and trade with the inhabitants, without first addressing themselves to the merchants. When every quarter becomes stocked with provisions, and men can eat, we shall see their zeal, which the famine had damped, revive again; and when the inhabitants see their properties secured, by finishing the publick works, and taking all precautions necessary for their defence, they will be easy, and unite themselves in repulsing the enemy with the courage they have always hitherto testified. Care, however, ought to be taken for securing his majesty's duties, and there is a method of doing it; for in every port where there are no guns to command such vessels importing the provisions, the commandant of the quarter may oblige the custom house officers to visit them, and bring their sails on shore till the king's duties are paid.

In times of calamity, the king gives every assistance to his distressed subjects, and this colony claims help and relief against the famine which is devouring it.

The citadel of Fort Royal seems the principal object on which the safety and defence of the country depends: The loss of that must necessarily be attended with the loss of the whole island: We may indeed retire into the woods; but how are we to subsist there? When the enemy are become masters of this place, how are we to expect succours from without? The whole colony ought to make the most vigorous efforts to stop the progress of an invading enemy, and every man will set about it in earnest, if the fort was properly provided with every thing for its safety and defence; and if magazines for furnishing the necessaries of life, as well as of war, were established in the different quarters of the island. Signed,

Chaillon, Lou. Villiers,
De Folleville, De Poincy,
De Lignery, Rouille.

[The French Officer's Journal in our next.]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1759.

IN our last, we left prince Henry of Prussia, with the army under his command, advancing into Franconia: Upon the approach of the Prussians, the imperial army, whose head quarters were then at Culmbach, retired to Bamberg; but besides the skirmish the Prussians had with general Macguire, as mentioned in our last, they had two successive skirmishes with a detachment of the Imperialists under general Reid, in both of which they had the advantage; and after a short bombardment, they obliged M de Buseck to surrender Cronach, and the castle of Rotenberg. They then began their march towards Bamberg; and though the Imperialists were to be soon rejoined by general Macguire, and their several other detachments, yet they found they could not venture an engagement with prince Henry; but on the 14th ult. retired from thence to Nuremberg, and probably would have been followed by prince Henry; but upon his being informed that a large body of Austrians, under general Gemmingen, had entered Saxony, he was obliged to return into that country, and therefore from Bamberg he set out upon his return on the 21st. after having raised large contributions in the bishoprick of Bamberg, and marquissate of Culmbach, part of which was paid in ready money, and for the rest he carried hostages along with him. Beside this, he carried off, or destroyed, all the magazines that had been provided for the subsistence of the imperial army, and no less than 1500 of their troops were sent prisoners to Leipzig.

Upon the retreat of the Prussians, the Imperialists sent a detachment, under count Palfy, to harrahs their rear, who came up with it, on the 30th, near Hoff; but they caught a tartar; for after a smart engagement, they were defeated, with the loss of general Kleefeld taken prisoner, and the prince of Stolberg either taken or killed, beside a large number of men; and, in their turn, were pursued by the Prussians as far as Beirat. Upon the return of the Prussians into Saxony, the Austrians under general Gemmingen retired to Commota, in Bohemia, and the imperial army soon after began to move back again towards Bamberg, where they arrived on the 13th inst. being reduced to not above 10,000 men, because all the Austrian regiments but four have left them, and are marched into Bohemia, upon an apprehension that prince Henry designed to pay another visit to that kingdom; but it is now said, that he is marched, with his whole army, in two columns, towards the Oder, to meet the Russians, part of whom have already entered Pomerania, and another part are marching towards the Lower Silesia.

As the king of Prussia has been obliged to withdraw most of his troops that were under

general

general Fouquet, in Upper Silesia, in order to send them against the Russians, the Austrian general de Ville, has taken the advantage of it, to advance into that part of Silesia belonging to the king of Prussia, and on the 29th ult. was encamped within sight of Neiss.

As to the Prussian army, under the king in person, and the Austrian army under marshal count Daun, they remained in the same position when our last accounts came from thence; but the approach of the Russians will probably make both alter their position in a very short time.

Soon after the middle of last month, the French armies, both upon the Upper and Lower Rhine assembled, and began to move towards one another; and on the 3d inst. they joined, near Marburg, from whence they marched northward, and on the 10th arrived at Corbach, where marshal Contades took up his head quarters; and on the 11th some of their light troops took possession of Cassel without opposition, as general Imhoff, with the troops under his command, had before retired towards Paderborn. On the 12th marshal Contades encamped at Stadterberg; and in the mean time, the duke de Breglio, who commands the right wing, marched from Cassel into the territories of Hanover, where he took possession of Munden and Göttingen. During these marches of the French army, the allied army being assembled, marched only to Lipstadt; and, by our last accounts, were encamped about Soest and Werle, where, if they remain, the two armies must soon come to blows; for they are come so near one another, that on the 14th there was a smart skirmish between two of their advanced parties, between Lieberg and Wurrenberg, in which, we are told, that the allies had many killed, and 300 made prisoners; but as the account comes from Düsseldorf, now possessed by the enemy, they say nothing of the loss of the French.

By a convention entered into between the Swedes and Russians, on the 2d of March last, they are to form a strong united squadron, to act this summer in the Baltick; and from Dantzick, we have advice, that on the 31st ult. the Russian fleet appeared two leagues out at sea, and made a signal to the three Russian men of war then in that road, who immediately weighed anchor and joined them, and in a short time they were all out of sight.

Paris, June 15. On the 6th, as the Pleyade and Oiseau frigates were returning from Marseilles to Toulon, they were discovered by the English fleet, and three ships of the line, and twenty boats, were sent to give them chase. After exchanging some broadsides, the wind turned against the frigates, and as they could not get into the harbour of Toulon, they ran on shore at the Seblottes, under the protection of two batteries of six and eight guns, 18 pounders. The English came up, and by a very brisk fire,

several times dismounted the batteries, which being as often repaired, maintained a smart fire for five hours. Two of the English ships were so much damaged, that they were obliged to send for thirty boats to tow them. Three or four of these boats were sunk by our bombs. When the firing ceased, the enemy stood out to sea. Had not the wind favoured their retreat, we should certainly have taken or sunk some of their vessels. [We shall probably have soon a different account of this affair from our own people.]

The following article will shew what an immense fortune may be amassed by preaching and pretended sanctity.

Naples, May 29. Last week the apartment of the late father Pepe, the jesuit, for whose pulpit and confession-box the people made such scrambling, was opened, in presence of our cardinal archbishop, and one of the king's ministers. There were found in it 600 ounces of gold in specie; bills amounting to 56,000 ducats; 1600lb. of wax; 10 copper vessels full of Dutch tobacco; three gold repeating watches; four snuff-boxes made of rare shells; 200 silk handkerchiefs, and a capital of 300,000 ducats. Before his death he made a present to Jesus church of a piece of velvet hangings, laced with gold, a large statue of the immaculate conception, of massy silver, and a fine pyramid to be erected in the front of the church.

THE MONTHLY CATALOGUE for May and June, 1759.

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Chriſtened	{ Males	673	}	1326
	{ Females	653		
Buried	{ Males	797	}	1610
	{ Females	813		

Died under 2 Years old. 536

Between 2 and 5 — 242

5 and 10 — 72

10 and 20 — 89

20 and 30 — 145

30 and 40 — 147

40 and 50 — 134

50 and 60 — 99

60 and 70 — 100

70 and 80 — 67

80 and 90 — 29

90 and 100 — 10

1610

Buried	{ Within the Walls	—	}	311
	{ Without the Walls	—		327
	{ In Mid. and Surry	—		718
	{ City and Sub. Weſtminſter	—		374

1610

Weekly, May 22 — 316

29 — 326

June 5 — 335

12 — 299

19 — 334

1610

Decreased in the Burials, from May 15, to June 12, 70.

Wheaten Peck Loaf, Weight 27lb. 6 Oz. Dr. 1s. 8d.

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The LONDON MAGAZINE:



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T H E

LONDON MAGAZINE.

For J U L Y, 1759.

Serious CONSIDERATIONS concerning an INVASION.

From the Westminster Journal, July 21.

THAT the French will attempt an invasion, I have no manner of doubt; I have too good an opinion of the abilities of their ministry to doubt it. The ruin of their trade, the loss of their most valuable possessions, which furnish the springs of their commerce, the loss of reputation in the eyes of all Europe, by the repeated losses and insults they have suffered on their own coasts, with a thousand other considerations, must make them sensible that they have now no chance of recovering that importance which they have always held in Europe, but by hazarding a bold stroke; and none so likely to succeed, as to carry the sword into the bowels of their capital enemy.

Appearances, it is true, are against them, but fortune may be for them. The operations, by sea, cannot be so mechanically, or so deliberately conducted, as those by land: An unlucky atom of powder, may blow up the finest ship, and disable the finest fleet that ever sailed. The winds and tides may lock up one squadron, and fill the sails of another. A tempest may destroy or dissipate a fleet upon one coast, and forward it upon another. Nay, it has been often seen, that when two fleets of unequal force have been engaged, they have come off with equal loss, which is in fact a victory to the weakest, while the stronger had it not in his power to make an advantage by its superiority.

All these are considerations in favour of any desperate effort, which the French, in the teeth of probability, may make with their fleet. Sir John Norris, one of the best and most experienced-seamen that

ever England bred; Sir Charles Wager, who was as honest a man, and as able a seaman, as any in his time; nay, admiral Vernon himself, were often heard to own, that our fleet, though a probable, was but a precarious defence to our coasts. Supposing, therefore, for argument sake, the two French squadrons, by joining, to be equal to our fleet now under Sir Edward Hawke; supposing them to be superior, which, I will venture to say, is no unreasonable supposition; is it not worth their while to hazard an engagement? Undoubtedly it is: For it is a maxim, with all good generals and admirals, always to hazard an engagement, when the advantages they can get by a victory, greatly over-balance the loss they can suffer by a defeat. Supposing the French to be beat in this engagement, they lose eight or ten ships, and there is an end of the affair; and even then, their fleet is as useful to them, as it can be while it is locked up in their harbours. But supposing (which Heaven avert) by any of the accidents I have already mentioned, or by the dint of superiority, the French fleet should beat ours, what must then be the consequence; undoubtedly then they would be able to employ their flat bottomed boats with safety and effect. But supposing, what by no means is improbable or impossible, that they should be able, by the assistance of winds and tides, to draw our fleet off their coasts, the consequence must be the same, if not worse; for then a very weak escort will be able to take charge of their boats, in the short run they have between their own and the British coasts,

My reader, undoubtedly, by this time, has a right to ask what I mean by all this discouraging preaching. My meaning is not to discourage, but to awaken every Briton, who (as too many are) is lulled to security by the strength and station of our fleet. My meaning is to convince him, that

that it is only a probable security, and that events at sea are at best precarious. My meaning is to tell the publick, that unanimity by land, as well as by sea, is the only security that this island has, or can have, against its enemies. We are not to regard what French or Frenchified papers say upon this head; we are either to read them backwards, like a witch's prayer, or we are to contrive them as common sense and experience dictate. It is now well known, that the last real invasion which France designed against this country, had very near taken effect before we knew of its being designed, and that it was over before we heard of our danger. This was in the beginning of the year 1744, when 12,000 French troops, under marshal Saxe himself, and assisted by the pretender, in person, were prepared to be thrown over into England. The French, at that time, as now, pretended, in their publick papers, that Rocqueville, their admiral, was to take a number of flat-bottomed boats under his protection: But the real scheme was otherwise. He put to sea with one part of their fleet, and providence, at that period, seemed most wonderfully to exert itself, in teaching mankind of how little avail human dispositions are, that depend upon the elements of nature. Sir John Norris, by one of the speediest and most vigorous equipments ever known, got up with Rocqueville, who was inferior to him in strength, about dark. That night the elements declared for the French, and while the English thought they had them impounded, next morning they were irrecoverably gone, and thereby, in all probability, they saved every ship they had.

While this was transacting on the coast of England, count Saxe, and the young pretender, were actually embarking, and had put to sea, upon the coast of France. Four or five thousand troops were embarked in transports, and the embarkation of the rest was going on with all the spirit and success imaginable, when the very winds that saved them in one place, dashed them to pieces in another, and rendered the scheme abortive. I shall just ask my reader, what he thinks the event must have been, if, at that time, when the nation was divided, disarmed, and disurnished of troops, that invasion had taken place, and how many hundred chances there were to one, that it did.

I shall conclude with this exhortation to my countrymen, Let us, on this occasion, be unanimous; let us act, as if our situation was not an island, but on the

continent; let us reflect, that we have neither walls nor fortifications to trust to, and that our own hearts and bodies must serve us instead of both; and let us take the advice of old Buchannan:

Nec fossa et muris, Patriam, sed Marte tueri.

THOMAS TOUCHIT.

Ships of War taken and destroyed on both Sides, during the present War.

French Ships of War.		By what Ships taken or destroyed.	
A	Alcide	Guns 64	Dunkirk and Desance.
	Lys	64	
B	Esperance	74	Orford.
	Royal Charlot	36	
C	Aquillon	48	Antelope.
	Nymph	30	
D	Elcarboucle	16	Hampton Court.
	Emerald	28	
E	A new sloop	4	Iris.
	Hermione	28	
F	Alcyon	50	Southampton.
	Abenaquise	38	
G	Arc en-Ciel	50	Phoenix privateer.
	Foudroyant	80	
H	Orpheus	64	Unicorn.
	Raisnable	64	
I	Galathea	24	Hussar and Dolphin.
	Loire	36	
J	Rose	36	Sherness and Chichester.
	Prudent	74	
K	Entreprenant	74	Litchfield.
	Capricieux	64	
L	Celebre	64	Monmouth.
	Apollo	50	
M	Fidelle	36	Revenge.
	Chevre	16	
N	Biche	16	Dorsetshire.
	Bienfaisant	64	
O	Diana	36	Essex.
	Echo	32	
P	Garland	22	St. Albans.
	Duc d'Hanover	14	
Q	Belliqueux	64	Monmouth.
	Bellona	30	
R	Mignone	20	Boscawen's squadron, at Louisbourg.
	Danae	40	
S	Arethusa	36	Taken by ditto at ditto.
	Hardy	20	
T	Hermione	26	Renown and Maidstone.
U			Lizard.
V			Antelope.
W			Vestal.
X			Æolus.
Y			Southampton.
Z			Thames.
AA			Dreadnought.
BB			Ditto.

1632

One of 50 } Lord Howe, at St.
One of 36 } Malo's, no Guns.
Total, fifteen of the line, and twenty-six frigates.

Duc d'Aquitaine 64, private ship of war, taken by the Eagle and Medway.

Count

Count de St. Florentine 64, private ship
of war, taken by the Achilles.

They have likewise lost by Accidents.

Opiniatre	64	} Sunk in Conquest
Greenwich	50	
Leopard	60	} Burnt at Quebeck. A
Bien Amie	64	
Aigle	50	} Lost in the East-Indies.
Concord	30	
Sauvage	30	
		} All lost at sea.

List of Ships taken from us this War.

Blandford	20	} But returned.
Warwick	60	
Greenwich	50	} This since lost.
Merlin	14	
Winchelsea	24	} But since retaken.
Stork.	10	

So that at this time they have only the C
Warwick and Stork to boast of.

List of what Ships we have lost by Accidents.

Mars	64	} Lost at Malifax.
Tilbury	60	
Invincible	74	} Lost at Spithead.
Litchfield	50	
Prince George	84	} Burnt at sea.
Bridgewater	24	
Triton	20	} Run ashore at Fort
		} St. David's.

From the IDLER.

NO complaint is more frequently re-
peated among the learned, than
that of the waste made, by time, among
the labours of antiquity. Of those who
once filled the civilized world with their
renown, nothing is now left but their
names, which are left only to raise de-
sires that never can be satisfied, and sor-
row which never can be comforted.

Had all the writings of the ancients
been faithfully delivered down, from age
to age, had the Alexandrian library been
spared, and the Palatine repositories re-
mained unimpaired, how much might we
have known of which we are now doom-
ed to be ignorant, how many laborious
enquiries, and dark conjectures, how ma-
ny collations of broken hints and muti-
lated passages might have been spared.
We should have known the successions of
princes, the revolutions of empire, the
actions of the great, and opinions of the
wise, the laws and constitutions of every
state, and the arts by which publick gran-
deur and happiness are acquired and pre-
served. We should have traced the pro-
gress of life, seen colonies from distant re-
gions take possession of European deserts,

and troops of savages settled into com-
munities, by the desire of keeping what
they had acquired; we should have traced
the progress and utility, and travelled up-
ward to the original of things, by the
light of history, till, in remoter times, it
had glimmered in fable, and at last been
lost in darkness.

If the works of imagination had been
less diminished, it is likely that all future
times might have been supplied with in-
exhaustible amusement, by the fictions of
antiquity. The tragedies of Sophocles
and Euripides would have shewn all the
stronger passions in all their diversities,
and the comedies of Menander would
have furnished all the maxims of domes-
tick life. Nothing would have been ne-
cessary to moral wisdom, but to have stu-
died these great masters, whose know-
ledge would have guided doubt, and
whose authority would have silenced cavils.

Such are the thoughts that rise in every
student, when his curiosity is eluded, and
his searches are frustrated; yet it may,
perhaps, be doubted, whether our com-
plaints are not sometimes inconsiderate,
and whether we do not imagine more
evil than we feel. Of the ancients,
enough remains to excite our emulation,
and direct our endeavours. Many of the
works which time has left us, we know
to have been those that were most esteem-
ed, and which antiquity itself considered
as models; and, having the originals, we
may, without much regret, lose the imi-
tations. The obscurity which the want
of cotemporary writers often produces,
only darkens single passages, and those
commonly of slight importance. The
general tendency of every piece may be
commonly known; and though that di-
ligence deserves praise, which leaves no-
thing unexamined, yet its miscarriages
are not much to be lamented; for the
most useful truths are always universal,
and unconnected with accidents and cus-
toms.

Such is the general conspiracy of human
nature, against contemporary merit, that
if we had inherited, from antiquity, en-
ough to afford employment for the la-
borious, and amusement for the idle, I
know not what room would have been
left for modern genius, or modern indus-
try; almost every subject would have been
pre-occupied, and every style would have
been fixed by a precedent, from which
few would have ventured to depart. Ever-
y writer would have had a rival, whose
superiority was already acknowledged,
and to whose fame his work would, even
before

before it was seen, be marked out for a sacrifice.

We see how little the united experience of mankind have been able to add to the heroic characters displayed by Homer, and how few incidents the fertile imagination of modern Italy has yet produced, which may not be found in the Iliad and Odyssey. It is likely, that if all the works of the Athenian philosophers had remained, Malbranche and Locke would have been condemned to be silent readers of the ancient metaphysicians; and it is apparent, that if the old writers had all remained, the Idler could not have written a disquisition on the loss.

STATE of the MILITIA of this Kingdom.

Counties.	Nob. & Gent. Lieutenants.	Numb. to be raised.	Numb. comp.	Officer Duty.	Now on Duty.
Bedford	Bedford	400			
Berks	St. Alban's	560	560		
Bucks	Temple	560	560		
Cambridge	Royston	480	480		
Chester	Cholmond.	560	560		
Cornwall	Edgcombe	640			
Cumberland	Egremont	320			
Derby	Devonshire	560			
Devon	Bedford	1600	1600	1600	
Dorset	Shutebury	640	640	640	
Durham	Darlington	400			
Essex	Rochford	960	960		
Gloucester	Chedworth	960	960		
Hertford	C.H. Williams	480			
Hertford	Cowper	560	560		
Huntingdon	Manchester	320	320		
Kent	Dorset	960	960		
Lancaster	Strange	800			
Leicester	Rutland	560			
Lincoln	Ancaster	1200	1200		
Middlesex	Newcastle	1600			
Tower Hamlets	Cornwallis	1160			
Monmouth	Col. Morgan	240	240		
Norfolk	Orford	960	960	960	
Northampt.	Hallifax	640			
Northumb.	Northumb.	560	560		
Nottingham	Newcastle	480			
Oxford	Old Interest	560			
Rutland	Exeter	120			
Salop	Powis	640			
Somerset	Pawlet	840	840	840	
Southampt.	Bolton	960	960		
Stafford	Gower	560			
Suffolk	Grafton	960	960		
Surrey	Onslow	800	800	800	
Sussex	Abergaven.	800	800		
Warwick	Hertford	640	640	640	
Westmorl.	J. Lowther	240			
Worcester	Coventry	560			
Wilts	Pembroke	800	800	800	
York	W. R. Rockingha.	1240			
	N. R. Horderneffe	720	236		
	E. R. Irwin	40			
Anglesea	Ow. Myrick	80			
Brecknock	Col Morgan	160	160		
Cardigan	L. Bourne	120	120		

Counties.	Nob. & Gent. Lieutenants.	Numb. to be raised.	Numb. comp.	Officer Duty.	Now on Duty.
Caermarth.	Geo. Rice	200			
Carnarvan.	John Wynn	80			
Denbigh.	R. Myddleton	280			
Flint		120			
Merionet.	Cholmond.	80			
Montgom.		240			
Glmorgan.	Plymouth	360			
Pembroke.	Wm Owen	260			
Radnor.	H. Gwyne	120			

Total 32100 17436 6480

Brief Account of the CAMBRICK ACT.

BY this act, no cambricks or French lawns, or other linens whatsoever, of the kind usually entered under the denomination of cambricks, shall be imported after the 1st of August next but in bales, cases, or boxes, covered with sackcloth or canvas, containing each 100 whole pieces, or 200 half pieces, on penalty of forfeiture thereof. Cambricks and French lawns shall be imported for exportation only, and be lodged in the king's warehouses, and delivered out under like security and restrictions, as prohibited East-India goods. Upon importation they shall pay only the half subsidy. All cambricks and French lawns in the custody of any persons shall be deposited by the 1st of August next in the king's warehouses, and the bonds thereupon shall be delivered up, and the drawback upon exportation be paid; and the goods shall not be delivered out again but for exportation. Cambricks and French lawns exposed to sale, or found in private possession, after the said day, shall be forfeited; and shall be liable to be searched for and seized in like manner as other prohibited and uncustomed goods are: And the offender shall forfeit 200l. over and above all other penalties and forfeitures inflicted by any former act. If any doubt shall arise concerning the species or quality of the goods, or the place of their manufacture, the proof shall lie on the owner.

The penalty of 5l. inflicted by 18 Geo. II. c. 36. §. 1. and payable to the informer, on any person that shall wear any cambrick or French lawn, still remains in force, and is recoverable on conviction by oath of one witness before one justice.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I LIVE in the country and converse with very few, but I love my country notwithstanding, and am therefore desirous of knowing how the world goes. For this, I am obliged to your Magazine, which has come most frequently to my hands, and appears to me instructive, moderate, and free from party prejudices, which is the reason of my application. I am very sorry to find that our enemies the French, have been able to establish funds for large sums, to procure

procure upon them what money they wanted, and in consequence of these supplies, to fit out a fleet, prepare an army, and keep a numerous militia upon their coast, at the same time that they threaten us with an invasion, and affect to publish the preparations they are making with that view; which I consider as facts, because they have been so often asserted, and never contradicted.

It is not my purpose either to dispute or dismay; on the contrary, I mean to encourage and to excite my countrymen to stand on their defence at all events. We have already raised many millions upon easier terms than they have done, or are capable of doing: There needs no art to sustain our public credit, the only measure requisite for that purpose is, to make it well understood. I am convinced that the wealth of this nation is far from being exhausted, and that the treasure already given being properly applied, reasonable proposals will not only be relished at home, but also draw great sums from abroad, for the support of a government that never broke its word. In regard to the invasion, it has rendered us unanimous, and if our militia had been fully raised, we should at this time have been more formidable to the wisest of our enemies, than they can be to the weakest and most timorous amongst us.

However, taking things as they state them, our case is far from being dangerous, much less desperate, since by a few hints I shall show that in a very little time, and with little or no expence, such a force may be added to that which we already have, as will amply provide for our safety. We have a noble fleet, and as our enemies with all their new inventions have not yet learned the art of flying, we may reasonably hope that they will not pass the seas without loss. The greater the force with which they attempt an invasion, the greater the risk. But supposing them to be landed, my first hint is, that there are within a few miles of this capital at least forty thousand horse, that if properly trained might be made to stand fire, and this, upon a royal proclamation, would, I presume, be readily and cheerfully done, and by this means good would be drawn out of evil, and the effects of our luxury converted at once into a mode of defence, equally effectual in respect to us, and unprovided for by them.

My next hint is, that those to whom these horses belong, may with very small charges, provide their livery or their other servants with arms, and have them taught the use of those arms for their defence. This surely no prudent master would think hard, no brave or honest servant would decline. I am not lawyer enough to know how this is to be brought about, but throw out what I take to be a useful intimation for the sake of those who have knowledge, power, and inclination to model it; and taking these hints together, I apprehend it will produce

a cavalry numerous enough to harraß our enemies, and to second the martial endeavours of our gallant regulars and brave militia.

There is one thing more that makes so strong an impression upon my mind that I cannot help mentioning it to you, which is, the propriety of teaching the manual exercise to youth at boarding-schools and academies, which would have many good effects, and as far as I am able to discern, would be attended with no ill consequences. It would root out that effeminacy which is the reproach of the present generation: It would give a manly and genteel air with little trouble, and scarce any loss of time: It would make young men healthy and robust, by opening their chests, and giving a free and equal action to their limbs: It would revive that noble spirit which distinguished our ancestors, and it would imprint a terror upon our foes, that may procure peace and prosperity to future times.

I remain, &c. Yours,

WATCHFUL.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

GIVE me leave, by the means of your useful Magazine, to call upon the author of the letters (see Lond. Mag. for October, 1750, p. 451, Septemb. 1751, p. 405, May, 1754, p. 210, and for May, 1755, p. 233.) against prostituting holy orders to supply a maintenance for bankrupt tradesmen, who (according to the decent excuse of those who solicit admittance for them) are good for nothing, and cannot be therefore otherwise provided for, to resume his pen, by which he so effectually curbed this abuse till this very time; but which begins to revive, and is recommenced in the diocese I now happen to be in, by a late and fresh instance. Or rather I could wish to see the two universities properly alarmed at an abuse that must have so fatal a tendency, in respect to them; and that they would jointly seek a prevention of this evil. In 1438, the university of Oxford complained, that church preferments were bestowed, without any regard to learning or merit; that the colleges were thereby become empty, because there was no need of study or learning to be qualified for a benefice. Whereupon the convocation, to whom this complaint was addressed, passed a canon, that none but graduates in the universities should be capable of benefices.

Must not the same effect follow, from persons being ordained to frequently, who have never seen an university, and some

of them hardly ever a book, or who are incapable of making use of any but in their mother tongue, which all of them, to my knowledge, are not capable of reading right; *none* of them having had a proper training, and every one of them an unfit character? And is it not fit that an equal remedy be sought? God grant that we may some-how see a stop put to it; or the universities, the clergy—religion itself, must all suffer from it, and that in no little degree. Your, &c.

ACADEMICUS.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

WE learn from d'Estrades, that De Wit having proposed to the French king an invasion of England during the first Dutch war, that monarch replied, That such an attempt would be entirely fruitless, and would tend only to unite the English. *In a few days*, said he, *after our landing, there will be fifty thousand men. at least, upon us.* Now, though I am persuaded that his present most christian majesty hath not half so good a reason to give for making the attempt, as his predecessor gave for declining it; yet it seems not improbable but our enemies may make one desperate effort for the execution of their project; it being a notion pretty general amongst them, that the English are no where so weak, or so easily overcome, as in their own country.

A nation is safe, only in proportion as it is strong; and its strength consists, not so much in numbers and riches, as in discipline and virtue. For, "No numbers of men, though naturally valiant, are able to defend themselves, unless they be well armed, disciplined, and conducted. Their multitude brings confusion; their wealth, when it is likely to be made a prey, increases the fears of the owners, and they, who, if they were brought into good order, might conquer a great part of the world; being destitute of it, dare not think of defending themselves."

"Athens, says a great author†, was possessed of the same number of forces, when she triumphed with so much glory, and when with so much infamy she was enslaved. She had twenty thousand citizens when she defended the Greeks against the Persians, when she contended for empire with Sparta, and invaded Sicily. She had twenty thousand, when Demetrius Phalereus numbered them, as slaves are told by the head in a market. When Philip attempted to reign in Greece, and

appeared at the gates of Athens, she had even lost nothing but time. We may see, in Demosthenes, how difficult it was to awake her: She dreaded Philip, not as the enemy of her liberty, but of her pleasures. This famous city, which had withstood so many defeats, and, after having been so often destroyed, had as often risen out of her ashes, was overthrown at Chæroneæ, and, at one blow deprived of all hopes of resource. What does it avail her, that Philip send back her prisoners, if he does not return her men? It was ever after as easy to triumph over the Athenian forces, as it would have been difficult to triumph over her virtue."

That great maxim, then, of our modern politicks, which places the strength and security of a nation in the numbers and riches of its inhabitants, when received, as too generally it is, without restriction, appears to be no less false than pernicious. Riches and numbers, no doubt, are useful auxiliaries to virtue, but can by no means supply the want of it: If they could, then might we defy all the efforts and enterprizes of the French, the pretender, the pope, and the d——.

W. G.

Of the LOWER RHINE, with a New MAP thereof.

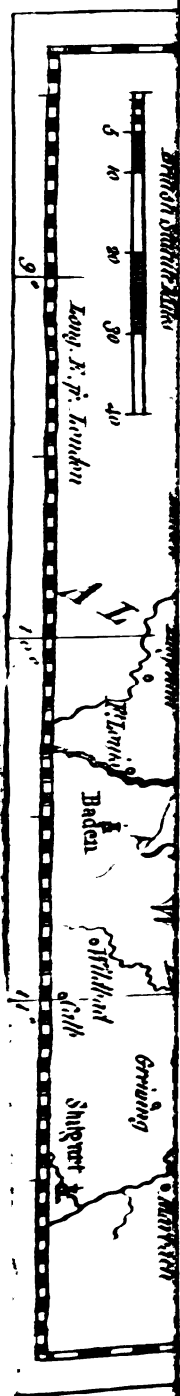
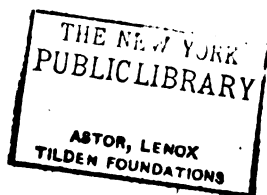
THE circle of the Lower Rhine consists of the palatinate of the Rhine, and the three ecclesiastical electorates, Mentz, Cologne, and Treves, or Triers; but the annexed Map takes in so much of the circle of the Upper Rhine, Suabia, Westphalia, &c. as to render it of great importance to our readers, who may be also curious to know the course of that river, rendered so famous in past and present history. It rises in the Grisons country, runs N. by Coire, and continuing its course, forms the lake of Constance: Thence it runs westward, passes by Constance and Schaffhausen, and visiting Basil, runs due N. dividing Swabia from Alsace. It then runs through the palatinate, and, receiving the Neckar, the Maine, and the Moselle, continues its course N. by Mentz, Coblenz, and Cologne, and enters the Low Countries at Skenkenscans: It then divides into several channels, as the Lech, the Waal, &c. which running W. through the United Provinces, discharge themselves into the German sea, below Rotterdam. Its ancient channel, which fell into the sea, a little west of Leyden, is entirely choaked up and lost. (See our Map of the Upper Rhine, in our Mag. for April last.)

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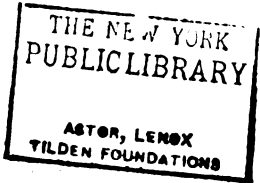
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The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Nov. 23, 1758, with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors.

ON the 28th of September, 1758, the parliament was further prorogued to Tuesday, Nov. 14, and by proclamation it was declared, that it was then to sit for the dispatch of business; but, on the 7th of November, it was by proclamation further prorogued to Thursday the 23d, when both houses being assembled at Westminster, the deputy-usher of the black rod was sent to the house of commons, by the lords authorized by virtue of his majesty's commission, to desire the immediate attendance of that honourable house, in the house of peers, to hear the commission read; and the house of commons attending accordingly, the lord keeper of the great seal, sitting with several other lords on a form, between the throne and the wool-sack, spoke to the effect following.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"We are commanded by his majesty to let you know, that, as it is not convenient for his majesty to be present here this day in his royal person, he has been pleased, by letters patent under the great seal, to authorize his royal highness the duke of Cumberland, and several lords therein mentioned, to do every thing in the name of his majesty, which ought to be done on the part of his majesty, in this parliament, as may more fully appear by the letters patent."

And the said letters patent being then read, the lord keeper of the great seal, as one of the commissioners, opened the session with a speech to both houses, which the reader may see in your Magazine for last year, p. 594.

As soon as the commons were retired, the speech of the lords commissioners was read in the house of peers, and a motion made for an address to his majesty, which was agreed to without opposition; and the address drawn up in pursuance thereof, was agreed to by the house, and was as follows.

Most gracious Sovereign,

"We you majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lords spiritual and temporal, in parliament assembled, beg leave to approach your throne, with hearts full of that duty and affection to your sacred
July, 1759.

person and government, which become the most faithful subjects to the best of kings.

That constant regard and attention, which your majesty has shewn to the honour and interest of your kingdoms, have filled our minds with the most grateful sentiments; and we see, with real satisfaction, those active and vigilant efforts, which your majesty, in your great wisdom has made, to carry on the war with vigour, in order to the desirable end, which we all wish, a safe and honourable peace.

Justice and good policy required, that our enemies should feel, how dangerous it is for them to provoke the spirit and strength of the British nation. We acknowledge, with becoming thankfulness, the goodness of the divine Providence, in having crowned your majesty's measures and arms with success in several parts; and we joyfully congratulate your majesty on the conquest of the strong fortresses of Louisbourg, with the islands of Cape-Breton and St. John, the taking of Frontenac, and the reduction of Senegal. The high importance of these successes is apparent, in the reputation thereby acquired to your majesty's arms, and in the distresses they cannot fail to bring upon the French commerce and colonies, as well as in the happy effects procured to those of Great-Britain.

We have seen, with the warmest emotions of resentment, the exorbitant devastations committed by the arms of France, upon the dominions of your majesty, and those of your allies in Germany. They must now have experienced how much, in consequence of their unbounded ambition to invade their neighbours, their own coats are exposed, in the demolition of their expensive works at Clerburg, particularly intended for the annoyance of this country; and in the loss of so many ships and vessels, as well privateers as others, in their ports. At the same time, we cannot sufficiently admire your majesty's magnanimity and moderation, in not having hitherto retaliated, on the innocent subjects of that crown, the injurious treatment which you have received.

We have a just sense of the real advantages derived to the operations of Great-Britain

Britain in particular, as well as to the common cause in general, from the wise conduct of the king of Prussia, and prince Ferdinand of Brunswick. Their great abilities, and the bravery of your majesty's troops, and those of your allies, have been signally conspicuous, in the successes with which they have been attended, and must be acknowledged by all Europe.

Nothing can possibly be of greater national importance, than the navigation and commerce of your subjects; and we return your majesty our dutiful thanks for that protection and security, which they have received from your royal care, in the disposition of your fleet, to which their present flourishing condition is so much owing. The stagnation of our enemy's trade, and the taking and destroying so many of their capital ships of war, ought, in this view, to be reckoned amongst the most happy events.

Permit us to declare our grateful sense of that paternal tenderness, which your majesty has expressed for the burdens of your people. We receive from thence the strongest encouragement to adhere, the more firmly, to the cause of the protestant religion and publick liberty, against any unnatural union formed to oppress it. In this just cause we will, to our utmost, effectually stand by and defend your majesty; support the king of Prussia, and the rest of your allies; and vigorously exert ourselves to reduce our enemies to equitable terms of accommodation.

Our duty and fidelity to your majesty, and our zeal for the protestant succession in your royal family, are uniform and unalterable; our prayers for the prolongation of your precious life, and auspicious reign over us, are sincere and fervent: And we beg leave to give your majesty the strongest assurances, that nothing shall be wanting, on our part, to improve union and good harmony amongst all your subjects, for promoting and securing these interesting and essential objects."

Next day their lordships waited on his majesty with their said address, when his majesty made them a most gracious answer, which the reader may see in your said Magazine, p. 595.

And the commons being returned to their own house, the speech was read to the house by Mr. Speaker, whereupon a motion was made for an address to his majesty, which was agreed to *nomine contradicente*, and the address drawn up in pursuance thereof, and next day agreed to by the house *nem. con.* was as follows.

Most gracious Sovereign,

"We your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the commons of Great-Britain in parliament assembled, return your majesty our most sincere and hearty thanks for the speech delivered, by your majesty's command, to both houses of parliament.

We beg leave to congratulate your majesty, with hearts full of the most unfeigned joy, upon the many signal successes, with which it has pleased divine providence to bless your majesty's measures and arms in several parts of the world; particularly in the important conquest of the strong fortrefs of Louisbourg, with the islands of Cape-Breton and St. John; the taking of Frontenac, so essential to our operations in North America; the reduction of the valuable settlement of Senegal; the total demolition of the harbour and works of Cherbourg, erected at so great expence by the enemy, with a particular view to annoy this country; and the destruction of the shipping and privateers in the ports of France.

Your majesty's faithful commons feel, with the highest satisfaction, how greatly these events redound to the honour and interests of your majesty's kingdoms, to the upholding the reputation of the British arms, and to the maintaining and extending the glories of your majesty's reign.

We have the most lively sense of these happy consequences (under God) of your majesty's wisdom in the powerful exertion of the naval force of these kingdoms, to the annoyance and distress of the fleets, trade, and navigation of France, whilst the commerce of Great-Britain flourishes in full protection and security; and, at the same time, of your majesty's justice and magnanimity, in steadily supporting your allies, and in carrying on with vigour, in all parts, this arduous and necessary war.

It is with joy and admiration we see the glorious efforts made in Germany, by your majesty's great ally the king of Prussia, and those made by prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, seconded by the valour of your majesty's troops, and those of your allies; and that full employment has thereby been given to all the armies of France, and of her confederates: From which, our operations, both by sea and in America, have received the most evident and important advantages.

Permit us to assure your majesty, that your faithful commons, justly animated

in defence of the rights of your majesty's crown, and of the protestant religion, and the common cause of liberty and independency, against the dangerous union, which hath been formed to oppress them, will bear up against all difficulties, and exert themselves to the utmost, by granting to your majesty such supplies as shall be necessary, effectually to stand by, and defend your majesty, and vigorously to support the king of Prussia, and the rest of your majesty's allies; firmly relying on the wisdom and goodness of your majesty, that the same will be applied, in the properest manner, to push the war with advantage, and to reduce the enemy to equitable terms of a safe, honourable, and lasting peace.

We beg leave, also, to express our most grateful sense of the paternal satisfaction your majesty takes, in that good harmony which subsists amongst your faithful subjects; and of your majesty's gracious acceptance of the universal zeal and affection of your people; which salutary union hath enabled us so effectually to exert our strength abroad, and hath preserved, at home, tranquillity, safety, and publick credit; and we trust, that the continuance of the same truly national spirit will, by the blessing of God, be attended with the like happy effects for the future."

This address being, on the 25th, presented, his majesty made a most gracious answer, which was the same day reported to the house, by the earl of Thomond, and was as follows.

"I return you my thanks for your dutiful and affectionate address; and for this fresh mark of your unanimous zeal, in defence of me and my crown, and of my good brother the king of Prussia, and the rest of my allies.

You may depend on my constant endeavours for the preservation of my kingdoms, their trade, and colonies; and for the liberties of Europe."

The said speech of the lords commissioners, appointed by his majesty for holding this parliament, having, on the 24th, been ordered by the house of commons to be taken into consideration the next morning, the house accordingly, on the 25th, proceeded to take the same into consideration, when it was again read by Mr. speaker, and a motion made, That a supply be granted to his majesty; whereupon it was resolved, that the house would, next Monday morning, resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to consider of that motion; which it accordingly did, and resolved, that it was

the opinion of the committee, that a supply be granted to his majesty; and next day, the 28th, this resolution being reported, and read a second time, was agreed to *nem. con.* whereupon it was resolved, that the house would, next morning, resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to consider of the supply granted to his majesty.

Thus the committee of supply was established, which was continued by several adjournments to the 23d of May; and in that time it came to the following resolutions, which being from time to time reported, were agreed to by the house on the days as follow.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

An impartial and succinct HISTORY of the Origin and Progress of the present WAR. Continued from p. 304.

THIS was really a sort of acknowledgment on our part, that the whole continent of Nova Scotia, to the north of the bay of Fundy and Chignecto river, belonged to France, and they accordingly resolved to take it as such; for beside this fort, at the mouth of that river, which they had called Beau-sejour, they presently after erected another upon the east end of the Isthmus, at the bottom of a bay which they call Baie Verte, or Green Bay; by which means, they made themselves entirely masters of the Isthmus between the Peninsula and the continent of Nova Scotia, and thereby kept a passage open for as many of the Indians, as they could privately persuade to pour in from the continent, against the colony which we had settled in the Peninsula; and that they might make the most of this presumed acknowledgment, they, about the same time, began to erect another fort, at the mouth of St. John's river, by which they opened a communication and a water carriage, from the bay of Fundy, almost quite to the river St. Lawrence, and very near to Quebec.

This behaviour of the French, on the side of Nova-Scotia, gave us a most justifiable reason for recalling our commissaries and declaring war, yet still our commissaries continued at Paris, and we submitted to continue the negotiation, which probably made the French imagine, that they had now got the long wish'd for opportunity to make themselves masters of the river Ohio, and thereby establish a short and easy communication by water, almost the whole way from the mouth of the river Mississippi to the mouth of the river St. Lawrence. For this purpose they built a fort

fort upon the south side of lake Erie, and about 15 miles south from thence they built another, upon a navigable river called Beef river, one of the branches of the Ohio, by which two forts, and their fort at Niagara, which they had very much improved, together with a new fort they had erected at the conflux of the rivers Ohio and Wabache, they complicated their design; for they might now travel, and transport goods, by water from Quebec to New-Orleans and back again, without any land carriage, except about 10 or 15 miles at Niagara, in order to avoid the great cataract in that river, and 15 miles from their fort upon the south side of the lake Erie, to their fort upon Beef river, and two or three portages of a few yards only, in order to avoid the falls or rippling streams, in the two great rivers St. Lawrence and Ohio.

The establishing of this communication was therefore a point of the utmost consequence, but even this they would not be satisfied with; for at the same time they resolved to appropriate to themselves, and to exclude us entirely from any trade or settlements in that country, or any where to the westward of it, tho' we had then, and had actually for many years before, had settlements in that country, and the whole of it belonged to the Iroquois, or to those Indian nations, who, at the time of the treaty of Utrecht, were our friends; consequently the French ought not to have built any fort in the country, much less could they pretend to exclude us from any part of it. Yet so early as in the year 1749, they sent 2000 men, regular troops, to the Mississippi, and Mr. Celeron, at the head of 500 men, to the Ohio, to secure their possession of these two rivers, and to drive our people out of the country; tho' one of these rivers might, and ought to have been disputed by us, and the other certainly belonged to us, if the first discovery, and the actual possession of those Indians who had declared themselves subjects of Great-Britain, could give us any title. From this time, they continued to seize such of our Indian traders as they met with in that country, and not only plundered them of their goods, but sent them prisoners to Canada, where they were detained till they either made their escape, or paid a ransom for their liberty: Nay, three of these traders they sent prisoners to Bourdeaux, where they were kept in close prison, till they found means to apply to the earl of Albemarle, then our ambassador at Paris, who got them released, but he

could never obtain any indemnification to the prisoners, or any satisfaction for the insult offered to his country.

This is a short account of the behaviour of the French upon the continent of America, almost from the very moment the treaty of Aix was signed; but their behaviour, with respect to the West-India islands was still more provoking. They presently began to send some of their people to settle and plant the neutral islands, particularly Tobago. As soon as we had notice of this, there were orders dispatched to our ambassador at Paris to remonstrate against it, which he did in such strong terms, that the French court thought fit to issue an order to Mr. de Caylus, the chief governor of their Caribbee islands, commanding him to withdraw all their people from those islands; and of this order, they were so complaisant, as to deliver a duplicate to our ambassador, which was sent to Barbadoes by the Jamaica sloop of war, upon whose arrival, Mr. Holbourne, then our commodore upon that station, sailed to Martinico, to require a performance, but all the answer he could obtain was, that Mr. de Caylus had as yet received no orders from his master about evacuations; and one of his ships, the Tavitock, having touched at St. Lucia in her return, the French upon that island threatened to fire upon her, if she did not depart in 12 hours.

And, lastly, with regard to the East-Indies, in pursuance of the treaty of Aix, they restored to us, it is true, the town of Madras in the ruinous condition it then was; for they had taken care not to repair the fortifications; tho' we had not only repaired but augmented the fortifications of Cape-Breton; and this was the reason why they got it so expressly and solemnly declared, by a declaration signed July 8, 1748, by the plenipotentiaries of their Britannick, and most Christian majesties, and of the states general, that since April 30, then last, the day on which the preliminaries were signed, no orders had been sent to the East or West-Indies, for proceeding to the demolition or destruction of any of the conquests made on either side in the said East and West Indies, or for doing any thing contrary to, &c. This declaration they insisted on, as they were conscious of their own bad faith, and knew they had made no reparations or additions to the fortifications of Madras; therefore they were jealous, lest we, to be equal with them, should have sent orders to demolish those we had made to the fortifications of Cape-Breton; and having

having obtained this declaration, as it was so much their interest, they punctually performed the article for the restitution of Madras. But they soon formed a scheme for distressing and provoking us in the East as well as the West Indies; for having entered into an alliance with a Nabob in the Neighbourhood of Pondichery, they persuaded him not only to rebel against his sovereign the Mogul, but to attack us, and then they gave him all the assistance in their power, under pretence of his being their ally.

Under this pretence they, in conjunction with their rebellious Nabob, commenced an open war against our people and their allies in the East Indies, so early as in the year 1749, in which war they obtained some victories, but they were so often defeated, and so roughly handled, by our people and their allies under the conduct of major Lawrence or that of captain Clive, that, in October, 1754, they were glad to sue for, and obtained a cessation of arms for three months, before which time, the present war between the two nations, was in a manner begun.

Thus almost in every part of the world, the French begin to provoke, insult, and distress us, in less than a year after we had agreed to the treaty of Aix la Chapelle; and as the French ministers must, generally speaking, be allowed to be no despicable politicians, if we consider the superiority of our naval power, and the impossibility they were under to defend either their commerce or their plantations against it, when properly exerted, as they had experienced towards the end of the preceding war, we may wonder how the French court came to act so indiscreet a part, as to provoke this nation to war, before they had increased their marine, so as to be at least near upon an equality with that of this nation. But our wonder will cease, if we consider the circumstances of this nation, and the circumstances of Europe at that conjuncture: They knew the necessity we were under to protect the electorate of Hanover, in case it should be attacked upon our account: They knew how easy it would be for them to attack that electorate with a more numerous army than this nation, by itself alone, could send against them; and they knew, that by their agreeing so readily at the congress at Aix la Chapelle, to restore the Austrian and Dutch Netherlands, they had given the powers upon the continent of Europe such an opinion of their moderation, that it would be almost impossible for us to form a confederacy upon that continent, sufficient for

protecting Hanover against their invasion. From these circumstances they concluded, that our ministers would not venture, in a hostile manner, to oppose any encroachments they could make, or to resent any insults they could put upon us; and they rightly judged, that to distress us in our trade and plantations, was the easiest and the safest method they could take for lessening our marine, and encreasing their own.

This was what induced the French ministers to act the part they did, with respect to this nation, notwithstanding the known superiority of our naval power: They very reasonably supposed, that the same cause which made us accept the terms of peace, proposed at the congress of Aix la Chapelle, would make us suffer any thing rather than enter into a new war against them; and it must be confessed, that, from these circumstances, our own ministers had great reason to endeavour, if possible, to obtain an amicable settlement of our disputes by negotiation. But injurious insults, if an atonement be not offered as soon as asked, ought to put an end to all negotiation. After such insults, to continue negotiating is to court a repetition of such insults; and this we found, by continuing to negotiate, after tamely suffering the behaviour of the French at Chignecto, in Nova Scotia, and not properly resenting the insolent answer of their officer, Mr. la Corne, who was sent to build a fort upon a British territory, and to protect British subjects in an open rebellion, against their lawful sovereign.

But tho' the honour and interest of Great Britain, did not, upon this occasion, procure an immediate rupture, the interest of a private company produced, in a very few years, this salutary effect. To explain this, I must observe, that in the year 1749, a company, consisting of some gentlemen in Virginia, and some merchants in London, was established by charter under the name of the Ohio company; and to this company was granted 600,000 acres of land upon the river Ohio. This charter and grant the French soon heard of, and therefore the very next year, their governor of Canada wrote to our governors of New York and Pennsylvania, that our Indian traders had encroached on their territories by trading with their Indians, and that if they continued to do so, he should be obliged to seize them wherever they were found; which was the first time that either the French or we had pretended to an exclusive trade with any Indians, or even with those

those that were declared friends or allies of the other: On the contrary, it was expressly stipulated by the fifteenth article of the treaty of Utrecht, that on both sides, the two nations should enjoy full liberty of going and coming among the Indians of either side on account of trade; and that the natives of the Indian countries should, with the same liberty, resort as they pleased, to the British and French colonies, for promoting trade on the one side and the other, without any molestation or hindrance, either on the part of the British subjects, or of the French.

What answer we returned, or if we returned any, to this insolent letter, is not come to my knowledge; but in the year 1751, the French put their menace in execution, by seizing three of our Indian traders, whom they found trading among the *Twigtwees*, a numerous nation inhabiting the country westward of the Ohio, and next beyond the country of the *Iroquois*; and tho' this was instantly resented by those brave Indians, I never heard that it was properly resented by the powerful nation of Great Britain. At this very time, Mr. Gist, employed by the Ohio company, was upon the Ohio, surveying the lands upon that river, in order to have 600,000 acres of the best of them, and most convenient for the Indian trade, laid out and appropriated to the company; and tho' he concealed his business from the Indians, yet it is said, that both they and the French were informed of it by our Indian traders, who were jealous of that company as their most dangerous rivals in the Indian trade. But these traders were soon made sensible, that the French would be much more dangerous neighbours; for the latter presently set about building their two forts beforementioned on the south-side of the lake Erie and upon *Beef river*; and consequently were preparing, instead of being rivals only, to be monopolizers, to exclude our traders entirely from any trade with the Indians upon, or beyond the river Ohio. This made them give immediate advice of what the French were about, to Mr. Hamilton, our then governor of Pennsylvania, who laid it before the assembly of that province, and represented the necessity of their having some places of strength built as truck houses upon the Ohio, to serve as a retreat to their Indian traders, and as a security for their goods; which proposal was approved of by the assembly, but as the assembly of that province is generally at variance with their governor, no money could be raised for that purpose.

Whether the governor of Pennsylvania sent home advice of what the French were about, I do not know: It was certainly his duty to do so, as these two forts were built upon their territory: But if he did, no notice, it seems, was taken of it, at least no orders were sent, nor was any attempt made to dispossess the French and demolish their forts; and as they now began to seize and plunder every British trader they found upon any part of the river Ohio, repeated complaints of their behaviour were made to our governor of Virginia, where our new Ohio company had such weight, that at last, towards the end of the year 1753, major Washington was sent to the French governor of these two forts to summon him to retire, and to demand a reason for his hostile proceedings; and at the same time a resolution was taken, to build a fort somewhere near, or upon the forks of the Ohio*. The major accordingly went and delivered his message to the French officer, who for answer "said, That he knew of no hostilities that had been committed: That he could receive no orders, nor would he obey any, but those of his most Christian majesty, or his governor of Canada: That as the country belonged to the king of France, no Englishman had a right to trade upon any of its rivers; and therefore that he would, according to his orders, seize, and send prisoner to Canada, every Englishman that should attempt to trade upon the Ohio, or any of its branches?"

Give the devil an inch, they say, and he'll take an ell: This may be truly affirmed of the French: From our allowing them to settle at the mouth of the Mississippi, in the year 1717, or 1718, we may see, by the Map, what a prodigious extent of country they now begin to claim from us†. I say, now begin; for, notwithstanding the great convenience which they knew they might have derived from the possession of the river Ohio, they never pretended any, much less an exclusive right to that river, or the country on either side of it, till after the treaty of Aix la-Chapelle. And to shew what good reason we have to contend for this river and country, as if it were *pro aris et focis*, and also for the free, if not the sole navigation of the lake Erie, from which the French now pretend to exclude us, I shall first give La Hontan's description of this lake, which is as follows:

"Lake Erie, says he, is justly dignified with the illustrious name of *Conti*; for assuredly it is the finest lake upon earth.

You

* In North-America, the conflux of two rivers, is called the fork of the chief River.

† See *Land. Mag.* for 1755, p. 212, and 1756.

You may judge of the goodness of the climate, from the latitudes of the countries that surround it. Its circumference extends to 230 leagues; but it affords every where such a charming prospect, that its banks are decked with oak-trees, elms, chestnut trees, walnuts, apple-trees, **A** plum trees, and vines, which bear their fine clusters up to the very top of the trees, upon a sort of ground that lies as smooth as one's hand. Such ornaments as these are sufficient to give rise to the most agreeable idea of a prospect in the world. I cannot express what vast quantities of **B** deer and turkeys are to be found in these woods, and in the vast meads that lie upon the south side of the lake. At the bottom of the lake we find wild beavers, upon the banks of two pleasant rivers that disembogue into it, without cataracts, or rapid torrents (Riv. Blanc, and Guahago). It abounds with sturgeon and white fish. It is clear of rocks, shelves, and banks, and has 14 or 15 fathom water. The stags, roebucks, and turkeys, run in great bodies up and down the shores, all round the lake.—In fine, if there was a clear and free passage for vessels, from Quebec to this lake, it might be made the finest, the richest, and most fertile kingdom in the world; for, over and above all the beauties I have mentioned, there are excellent silver mines about 20 miles up the country, upon a certain hill, from whence the savages **E** brought great lumps, that have yielded that precious metal with little waste."

This is La Hontan's description of Lake Erie, the whole of which belongs properly, and of right, to Great-Britain; and, except as to the silver mines, every thing he says has since been confirmed by many travellers, both English and French. Then, as to the river Ohio, we have now a pretty full and exact account of it from our own people, who have travelled either up or down this river, by land or by water, from its source, near the 45th degree of northern latitude, and **G** 78th degree of western longitude, from London, to its influx into the Mississipi, in the 37th degree of the same latitude, and the 88th degree of the same longitude, after a course of above 740 miles in a straight line, and, as supposed, near double that course by water; and after receiving many large and navigable rivers into its superior stream, particularly the Wabache, which rises near the north-west corner of the lake Erie, and runs to the southward; Wood river which rises in South-Carolina, on this side the Apa-

lachian mountains, very near one of the heads of Santee river that enters the Atlantuck ocean near Charles Town, and runs northward; and Cherokee river, which likewise rises near one of the heads of Santee river, and runs westward; all **A** which rivers, and many others, were frequented by our Indian traders, and possessed by Indians, who were generally our friends, long before a Frenchman had set foot into what they now call Louisiana, or knew where the mouth of the Mississipi was to be found. And by all accounts the Ohio itself is remarkable for its gentle current, being navigable either up or down, from its source to its influx, with only one fall near its conflux with the Wabache; but with many windings and turnings, which, tho' they add to the length of its course, contribute greatly to the ease and safety of its navigation.

Lastly, as to the country through which this beautiful river holds its winding course, our Indian traders assure us, that from the southern shore of the lake Erie, and as far west as the river Wabache, it is equally beautiful, being a level flat **D** country and a rich, fertile soil, full of all the largest and best sorts of timber trees mentioned by La Hontan; and as there is vast plenty of grasses and herbs of all sorts, it is every part stored with infinite flocks of wild beasts and fowls of the same kinds with those to be met with upon the shores of the lake Erie: And they further tell us, that in the part of the country which the French have lately possessed themselves of, that is to say, between fort du Quesne and lake Erie, there are many salt ponds and springs, a commodity very scarce and much wanted in all the inland parts of **F** America; and therefore this part is more resorted to by wild deer and buffaloes, than any other part of the country.

From these accounts, we may see how much it behoves us to vindicate and secure our rights and our property upon, and to the westward, as well as the eastward of the Ohio; and as the Ohio company, not only had a great influence in Virginia, but was obliged to make the utmost use of that influence, because its very existence depended upon putting a stop to the French incroachments and pretensions upon that river, the colony of Virginia acted with more Vigour than Pensilvania had done. Before major Washington's return, and before they had heard of the above insolent answer given to him by the French commandant, they had provided and sent out proper people and materials for erecting a fort, at the conflux of the Ohio and Monongahela.

gahela, which he met upon his return ; but upon his report, they might have expected, that the French would attack and drive away the people they had sent out, especially as they had before driven away all our people that were settled upon the Ohio, and had demolished a truck house we had at Picckanvillany upon the river Miamis, at least 200 miles west of the new intended fort : This, I say, the Virginians might have expected, and therefore they should instantly have sent out a strong party to defend their workmen, if it had been for nothing else but to bring the French to blows, and to oblige them, before they could effect their purpose, to commit what even they must have acknowledged to be an act of hostility. But this the Virginians either neglected, or had not time to do, by the slow, and tedious forms of proceeding in all our colonies.

Whatever was the cause, it is certain no such thing was done, and as the people they sent out, were no way provided for war, before the designed fort was near finished, a party of French regular troops came upon them, drove them from their works, and quite out of the country without opposition, and erected a regular fort at the very place where our people had been at work. This was touching our ministers in a tender part : The Ohio company, which by this incroachment was quite demolished, was their favourite child : Almost every member of it was intimately connected with them ; and the company had been at a good deal of expence in getting the country surveyed, and in erecting a capacious ware house for the Indian trade at Wills's Creek, and making a road to it for wheel carriages, all which was now in danger of being lost, beside the alluring hopes of making thousands of every hundred they had, or should lay out. This our ministers could not bear : To see their friends so treated was more insufferable than any indignity that had been before offered to the nation ; and therefore as soon as advice of this new French incroachment was brought home, it was resolved, it seems, to send orders, or at least to give leave to our colonies in America to drive the French from their new fort upon the Ohio, or at least to defend their own frontier, by force of arms, without considering how impossible it was for our colonies, in their present divided state, to do either the one or the other.

Upon the arrival of these orders or instructions at Virginia early in the spring 1754, they applied for assistance to the

other colonies, but no one of them sent a man to the service, and the assemblies of some of them, in order to excuse their not levying or sending any troops, were so ungrievous to their mother country, as to make it a matter of doubt, whether the French forts upon the Ohio were within his majesty's dominions. However, the colony of Virginia rightly resolved to oppose the French incroachments by themselves alone, and without any other assistance except one independent company, commanded by capt. James Mackay, who upon the first order, marched with the utmost expedition from South-Carolina to their assistance ; for they would not wait for the two independent companies from New-York, who were likewise ordered to their assistance, and actually arrived in Virginia about the end of June or beginning of July ; but long before they arrived, major, now called colonel Wathington, had marched with captain Mackay's company, and 300 men raised by the colony under his command.

[To be continued in our next.]

Journal of a French Officer at Martinico, from the Time the British Fleet appeared before Fort-Royal, until the Attack of Guadalupe. Promised in our last, p. 342.

WE had been told for a long time, that we were to expect a very serious visit from the enemy ; but we began to be less alarmed at it, as our publick newspapers informed us, that the extraordinary preparations which they had been so busy about in England, were actually suspended. It was universally reported and believed, that the enemy had a greater object in view than Martinico, from so formidable a squadron, and such a number of transports, without which, we imagined, they could not promise themselves success in their intended expedition.

Our poor island, long since abandoned by Europe, now began to think itself quite buried in oblivion, when a brilliant squadron, but with colours of a most dismal appearance to us, arrived upon our coasts, and convinced us that there were some people in the world who had thought of us.

A country so reduced that its inhabitants would gladly have given two bushels of coffee for one pint of beans, could but ill accommodate guests so numerous, and of such importance : But we had been taught to live upon passion and resentment for some time ; and therefore could not be at a loss for provision

vision proper for their entertainment, tho' notwithstanding our endeavours, we were ill provided : Some bad intrenchments, thrown up about two months before at St. Pierre's, and at a place called Cafenavire, where we thought it most probable the enemy would attempt to land, made up the sum total of our abilities for receiving them.

From so little preparation being made by the government here, which seemed lulled into a state of extreme security, tho' the court of France had apprized them of their danger by a packet, we concluded that we had no reason to expect an attack, or that we should have at least a month's notice of it.

Both the shepherd and his flock were in a profound sleep, when the wolf, in the shape of an English Squadron, made his appearance on our coasts, and at a time when he was the least expected.

One would imagine it could be no longer a doubt what they were, and what were their intentions : But even yet we appeared incredulous, and, after the example of M. Beauharnois, we concluded what we saw to be no more than a fleet of D merchantmen. That this was M. Beauharnois's opinion, appears from the answer he gave to M. Caillon, lieutenant du Roi in Trinity quarter, and governor Rouille, tho' he had even been informed by good observers of the true state of this armament. On Monday the 15th of E January this fleet arrived in good order in the bay of Fort Royal, with their boats in tow, and every thing prepared for a debarkation ; and then we began to be convinced what sort of merchandize they dealt in.

At this instant Fort Royal had all the F appearance of falling an immediate sacrifice. Four companies of infantry, consisting of no more than 120 men, and the major part of them more like apparitions than soldiers, 136 bombardiers, 80 Swiss, and 14 officers, were her whole force ; and 100 barrels of beef were to serve for all G the support, as well as comforts of life ; no water in the cisterns, a very few of the utensils necessary for the service of cannon, no spare carriages, no wadding, no match, but a few shot, and hardly any language : This was her condition.

This fort, which till this time, had H been the protector of our fleets, now stretched her hands towards the harbour, and in her day of disgrace claimed the protection she had been used to give. The assistance she could have was but small ; no more than one ship and two frigates
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could help her ; and in her then unhappy situation, when she could do nothing herself, the smallest vessel might have been of use ; but in the day of adversity, how hard is it to find a friend ? The two frigates had themselves to take care of, and A having M. Beauharnois's leave, they only waited for the darkness of the ensuing night, which they thought long in coming, to make their escape : Accordingly, they abandoned the unfortunate fort to her destiny, while the more generous Florissant staid to partake of her fortune.

B Towards the evening of the 15th, a bomb-ketch appeared within less than a cannon-shot of the fort, to examine what vessels we had lying in the basin, when she received a shot so well directed, as to cut away one of her masts, and oblige her to retire.

C On the 16th, about nine o'clock in the morning, one of the ships placed herself before the battery at Point Negro, and three more before Cafenavire, which were silenced in a short time : But it should be observed, that the battery at Point Negro, being in the form of a semicircle, and having but seven guns for all the different points of direction, there was only one of them could be brought to bear upon the ship which lay against it ; and that the battery at Cafenavire has no more than four guns, and is without embrasures.

Having made themselves masters of these two small batteries, they began their landing, and advanced to the plantations of M. Dupré, at the distance of 300 paces from Point Negro : There they raised a redoubt on their right, and another in front, close to a road leading to a small wood.

F Between the 16th and 17th, having the advantage of a clear moon-light night, they ranged their army in order of battle, and sent some platoons a-head, by the side of the water that surrounds the Morne Tortueson.

The principal view of the enemy was G to possess themselves of the Morne Tortueson, which commands Fort Royal, the harbour, the road, and the town ; all which they might easily have made themselves masters of, by means of their cannon, and a battery of eight mortars, which they intended raising.

The general despaired of maintaining the post of the Morne Tortueson, and had given orders for quitting it ; which very happily our people had refused doing.

He was of opinion, that the enemy, by possessing themselves of the fort, would necessarily cause the loss of the whole island,

island, and had resolved, in the morning, to blow it up: Nay, they say, he was prevented only by the frigates. Nevertheless, we are well convinced, that if Fort Royal did not fall into the hands of the enemy, nothing could be attempted against the island in general; for our retreating places in the mountains, with little sallies, and continually harrassing them, would get the better of 20,000 men, tho' they had obtained their landing.

But, instead of blowing up the fort, nothing was in readiness; and, though workmen were employed for that purpose, the mines could not be got ready in time: Besides, they found they could only blow up the platform and the governor's house, and destroy the batteries, which would not have hindered the enemy from taking post in the fort, and repairing the works again.

There was a necessity then of defending the Morne Tortueion against the English to the last extremity, if it were only to retard their attempts upon the fort, and to give time for completing the mines which were unfinished: How consistent to reason then was the hasty order that was given for abandoning that post, as the fort was not tenable in itself, and no dispositions had been made for putting it into a state of defence!

This circumstance proves, that the inhabitants, who are the real strength of the island, should have sacrificed their lives in defence of the fort, which was so weak, that it was ordered to be destroyed.

It is impossible to describe the confusion and disorder among our people at the Morne Tortueion, and to a reasonable man, every thing seemed to threaten the most dismal consequences. Our troops, already fatigued to death by a forced march, had neither bread nor water, and it was 24 hours before any was distributed: Thus, in a post disadvantageous in itself, without any sort of fortification, without cannon, without a leader, or (to speak the truth) any one to command, spent with fatigue and hunger, and in the utmost confusion, were we to meet a body of troops, well disciplined, and which in the morning of the 17th came marching towards us in two columns, and in good order, with two field-pieces, which opened their way against men who had nothing but their fusils, and the greatest part of them never used but in firing at birds: I can compare the situation we were in to nothing but that of a flock of sheep in a fair, drove together for sale, and from thence immediately to the slaughter-house.

The general happening to arrive at the Morne Tortueion just as the enemy had begun firing upon this confused flock, which were drawn up in no order, thought it prudent to retire, and carried away with him many, who, for want of experience, did not know what to do with themselves.

In this hurly-burly every man judged for himself, and followed the advice which his own courage suggested: It was the only necessary thing we did not want, and in a business of this sort an heroic courage supplies every other defect.

The counsellors, the gentlemen, and every body that was able, put themselves in the best order they could for fighting: But, entirely ignorant of the art either of offence, or defence, they knew nothing more than how to run up to the enemy, and fire away. People in Europe say, that hunting, or the chace, bears some resemblance to war, and I am sure our war upon that day was a perfect image of a chace.

The people formed little parties, and engaged in platoons as well as they could; and the English, finding themselves attacked from every quarter, soon gave way, with the loss of a great many men. It is not our custom to carry off scalps, and we contented ourselves with their grenadiers caps, but cannot help observing that the threatening motto of *Nec aspera terrent* ill agreed with the behaviour of those that wore them.

Their platoons, supported by a body of their troops, having advanced near a wood, were briskly fired upon; and, among others, the party which had passed the water before mentioned, durst advance no farther, but retreated back, and joined the main body of their army. One of their principal officers put himself at their head, to try to regain the post they had quitted: But by the time he had advanced thirty steps he was killed, which so discouraged his party that they retreated in great disorder, thro' an apprehension of falling into other and greater ambuscades, and of being surrounded by the different bodies which were seen gathering from every quarter.

During this time the bomb-ketches approached, notwithstanding the fire of the fort, and threw several bombs into the town and fort. One of them fell within 20 feet of the Florissant's stern, which shewed the critical situation she was in: But there was a necessity for posting her in that manner, both for defending one side of the town, and for blocking up the entrance into the Cul du Sac. One of the bombs

bombs thrown from the fort cut away the flag staff of one of the frigates, which obliged them to retire.

Monf. Lignery, lieutenant du Roy, an officer of distinction and merit, and one in whom the island placed the highest confidence, had the command of Fort Royal, and behaved with such activity, that none of the enemy's ships came within reach of his guns, without paying for it.

His majesty's ship *Florissant*, commanded by M. Morville, lay in such a manner as to prevent any disembarkation at the savannah next to Fort Royal, and to fire upon the town, in case the enemy should possess themselves of it.

M. Morville sent into the fort one of his officers and men, with the best of his gunners, which there was an absolute necessity for. But his attention to the service did not stop here: He formed into a company, with two officers and some of the marines who desired to go as volunteers, what soldiers he had on board for the service of his ship; these he sent to the Morne Tortuefon, where the greatest push was expected; and, that no operation might be retarded, he lost no time in furnishing the fort with fresh detachments of men for the service of the batteries, and necessities of all sorts which were wanting: On the other hand, he dispatched to the camp 45,000 cartridges, biscuit, and, in short, every thing that the ship could furnish. There was not one of the king's officers who did not give the highest proofs of his zeal and ardour, and shew as much warmth for the preservation of the country, as if they had all had estates in it to defend.

M. Capony, major of the island, had, at the beginning, thrown himself into the intrenchment at Casnavire, which he maintained with great firmness, though the enemy were continually firing ashore upon him, and never quitted his post till he had received repeated orders from the general, and also advice that the enemy's troops were actually ashore at Point Ne-groe. He then hastened to the Morne Tortuefon, marching himself always first to discover the disposition of the enemy, and to give intelligence to the general, and receive his orders. He was constantly in motion for three days and three nights, and gave proofs of the greatest zeal and intrepidity.

The officers of the garrison distinguished themselves very much; and M. Mabaub, a captain in the infantry, threw several bombs with great exactness.

On the 17th, in the morning, we took

two prisoners that had been wounded, which were carried to the fort, and an Irish soldier, who had deserted, came in to us. Being carried before the general, he gave the following account: "That they left Portsmouth the 15th of November, and arrived at Barbadoes the 3d of January, where they embarked 150 negroes: That they had asked, at Barbadoes, a reinforcement of 1000 men, which the inhabitants and government refused, but had promised, that, if there was occasion, they would come to their assistance: That one of their hospital ships, which had on board five of their principal surgeons, was not arrived, which gave them great uneasiness, as it was reported that some ship had run foul of her in the night, and sunk her: That one of their transports, with 150 Highlanders, was taken by two French frigates in the chops of the channel: That it was publick in England, that c—— M———r had represented the Island of Martinico as in the most deplorable circumstances, without provisions, or hopes of having any, by the care he had taken to prevent neutral powers from furnishing supplies: That he had made the court of London believe, he should meet with little resistance in attacking it, and it was probable, many of the inhabitants, reduced by want, and in hopes of better treatment, would surrender themselves." If what this deserter reported is true, Mr. M———r seems to have suffered himself to be misled by false appearances: Besides, he is little acquainted with the character and genius of our inhabitants, who are born with a love for their sovereign, deeply engraved upon their hearts, and are always ready to sacrifice their lives and fortunes in his service, and for the glory of his arms, and to give him, upon all occasions, the strongest proofs of their fidelity.

The deserter likewise assured us, that the general and principal officers of the English army had remonstrated to Mr. M———r, that they found things very different from what they had been represented to be; that they saw no enemy to fight with, and yet bullets were flying about them, from every leaf and bough they came near; that the country was full of ambuscades; and that, if they proceeded further, they must be all cut to pieces: Besides this, they were eat up by insects, and scorched to death by an insupportable heat; and as there was no prospect of succeeding in the attempt they were upon, they were determined to embark again.

What this deserter told us was soon verified; for in the night time, and when we were expecting some grand effort from the enemy, they embarked with all imaginable precipitation, insomuch, that at the dawn of day we found in their intrenchment a large quantity of the implements of war, such as powder, guns, cartridges, shovels, pick-axes, wheelbarrows, and chevaux de frize. I imagine we must have killed and wounded them 400 men, with a loss on our side of only 21 killed and wounded.

Thursday the 18th their fleet got under sail, and made several tacks off the road till night came on. The next morning we found they had steered their course for St. Pierre's, where every thing was in readiness to give them a good reception.

In sight of the road of St. Pierre's, the fleet stood to and fro some time, as if there had been an intention of bombarding the town, which was then full of nothing but fighting men, as every thing else had been moved out some days before. In standing in too near the land, one of the men of war ran aground, almost a-breast of the little battery at the mouth of Dry Gut, which plied her very warmly, and incommoded her greatly, while she returned a brisk fire: Other vessels were sent to her assistance, and eight shallops to tow her off, which, at length, they effected, though they must certainly have lost a great number of men: On our side we lost but two matrosses. The c——'s ship attempting to come near her, two bombs were discharged at her, which made her get further off again. In the ensuing night the fleet left us and sheered towards Guadalupe.

We had made most excellent dispositions against the next day. A little work was raised at the Morne Tortueson, and we had got some field pieces there which would have put us upon a footing with the enemy; all disorder and confusion was rectified; the ardour of our people for action was great; in short, every thing gave us an assurance of success, when the enemy robbed us of it, by running away.

Premiums of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, continued from p. 311.

Premiums for improving Arts, &c.

FOR the best drawings of a human figure, after life, by youths under the age of 24, during their meetings next winter, at the academy for painting, &c. in St. Martin's-Lane (according to the

rules hung up there) 30 guineas, to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1760, and determined in proportion to their merit.

A For the best drawings of any statue, at the candidate's own election, in the duke of Richmond's gallery, by youths under the age of 21, to be produced and determined as above, 25 guineas.

The drawings must be left with the person who takes care of the statues, until they are delivered to the society.

B For the best drawings of a human figure, or figures, from models, casts, or basso-relievos, the principal figure not less than 12 inches, by youths under the age of 20, to be produced on or before the 3d Tuesday in February, 1760, and determined as above, 15 guineas.

C All the above drawings to be made with chalks only.

For the best drawings of a human figure, after a print or drawing, by youths under the age of 16, to be produced and determined as above, 15 guineas.

To be made with chalks, pencil, or pen, and of a different size from the original.

D For the best drawings of landscapes after nature, by youths under the age of 19, to be made with chalks, pen, pencil, Indian ink, or bistre, and produced on or before the 1st Tuesday in November, 1759, to be determined as above, 20 guineas. On the back of each drawing mention shall be made whence the view was taken.

E For the best drawings or compositions after nature, of beasts, birds, fruit, or flowers, by youths under the age of 20, to be produced on or before the 3d Tuesday in February, 1760, and determined as above, 20 guineas.

F To be made with crayons, or water-colours.

For the best drawings or compositions, as above, by youths under the age of 16, to be produced and determined as above, 15 guineas.

To be made with chalks, pencil, pen, or Indian ink.

G For the best drawings or compositions as above, by girls under the age of 20, to be produced and determined as above, 15 guineas.

To be made with crayons, or water-colours.

H For the best drawings or compositions of ornaments, consisting of birds, beasts, flowers, and foliage, fit for weavers, embroiderers, or any art or manufacture, by girls under the age of 18, to be produced and determined as above, 15 guineas.

To be coloured, or not coloured, at the option of the candidate.

For the best drawings or compositions of ornaments, being original designs, fit for weavers, callico-printers, or any art or manufacture, by youths under the age of 20, to be produced and determined as above, 15 guineas.

To be coloured, or not coloured, at the option of the candidate.

For the best drawings or compositions of ornaments, being original designs, fit for weavers, callico-printers, or any art or manufacture, by youths under the age of 16, to be produced and determined as above, 15 guineas.

To be coloured, or not coloured, at the option of the candidate.

For the best drawings of a human figure, or heads, after drawings or prints, by boys under the age of 14, to be produced and determined as above, 15 guineas.

To be made with chalks, pencil, pen, or Indian ink.

For the best drawings of any kind (human figures and heads excepted) by boys under the age of 14, to be produced and determined as above, 15 guineas.

To be made with chalks, pencil, pen, or Indian ink.

For the best drawings of a horse, from the life, by youths under the age of 20, to be produced and determined as above, 10 guineas.

The height of the figure to be not less than 10 inches, and to be made with chalks only.

A gold medal will be given for the best original drawing of any kind, and a silver medal for the second best, by young ladies or gentlemen under the age of 20, to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in March, 1760.

Also two medals, one gold and the other silver, for the best original drawings of any kind, by young ladies or gentlemen under the age of 16, to be produced and determined as the last.

To be made with chalks, pen, pencil, Indian ink, or bistre.

The candidates must send in their drawings, without frame or glass, sealed up, and marked with the number of the class they belong to, and their names must be wrote on the margin of each drawing on the inside, and covered by themselves respectively.

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 25, after a model first produced by the candidate, and approved by the

society; the medal and dies are to be delivered on or before the 1st Tuesday in February, 1760, 20 guineas.

The medal to be the property of the society.

For the best model of the face, and reverse of a medallion, its diameter not less than three inches, by youths under the age of 22, being their own composition, to be produced and determined as above, 10 guineas.

The subject to be given by the society.

For the best models in clay of basso-relievos, by youths under the age of 25, being their own invention, the height of the principal figure not less than 12 inches, to be produced on or before the 1st Tuesday in February, 1760, and determined in proportion to their merit, 30 guineas.

C The subject to be Jephthah's Rash Vow.

For the best models in clay, of figures or basso-relievos, by youths under the age of 20, being their own invention, to be produced and determined as the last, 15 guineas.

For the best models in clay (not less than 20 inches high) from the dancing fawn, in the duke of Richmond's gallery, by youths under the age of 22, to be produced and determined as the last, 20 guineas.

For the best models or compositions of ornaments in clay, consisting of birds, beasts, fruit, flowers, or foliage, by youths under the age of 22, being their own invention, to be produced and determined as the last, 15 guineas.

For the best models or compositions of ornaments in clay, consisting of birds, beasts, fruit, flowers, or foliage, by youths under the age of 19, to be produced and determined as the last, 10 guineas.

N. B. The clay of all these models must be left in its natural colour, and quite dry when produced.

For the best models in wax (fit for artists who work in metals) by youths under the age of 19, being their own invention, to be produced on or before the 1st Tuesday in February, 1760, and determined in proportion to their merit, 10 guineas.

No candidate who has gained the first premium in any class, will be permitted to enter him or herself as a candidate in any class of an inferior age; and no candidate shall receive more than one premium in one year.

A candidate being detected in any dissingenuous methods to impose on the society, will forfeit the premium for which

he is a competitor, and be deemed incapable of obtaining any premium for the future.

N. B. All candidates for drawing or modelling (except those who draw or model in the duke of Richmond's gallery, 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 performance, 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, to their owners.

For the best engraving of a history piece, consisting of not less than three human figures, the principal one not under eight inches high, to be produced to the society on or before the 2d Tuesday in January, 1761, 40 guineas.

For the best engraving, performed by youths under the age of 22, from a subject to be appointed by the society; to be delivered on or before the 2d Tuesday in January, 1760, 20 guineas.

For the best scraping in metzotinto, after a picture or drawing approved of by the society, by youths under the age of 22, to be produced on or before the 2d Tuesday in January, 1760, 10 guineas.

The plates to be produced to the society, and three impressions to be taken from each of them, for the use of the society.

For an engraving in wood, in the manner of Albert Durer, or of those prints commonly called Titians, which shall be performed the best, with regard to the drawing, knowledge of the lights and shades, and freedom of cutting, by youths under the age of 19, after drawings approved by the society, six guineas.

The blocks, with impressions, to be produced to the society on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1760, and three impressions from each of them to become their property.

For the best etching, performed by boys under the age of 18, to be produced on or before the 2d Tuesday in January, 1760, 10 guineas.

The subject to be appointed by the society.

For a naked human figure, the best engraven in intaglio, on an oval red cornelian, and executed the best, with re-

gard to drawing, depth, and freedom of engraving, and excellence of polish, by persons under the age of 26 (after a model or impression appointed by the society) to be delivered, sealed up, on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1760, 10 guineas.

N. B. The gem to be left with the society one month, and three impressions in sulphur to be made from it for the use of the society.

For the greatest number of casts or impressions in glass, commonly called pastes, not less than 30, the most varied, compounded, and perfect, both in colours and subjects, and nearest in excellence to antique pastes, as well cameos as intaglios, to be produced on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1760, 15 guineas.

The casts or impressions to be the property of the society.

For the best original historical picture, the subject to be taken from the English history only, containing not less than three human figures, as large as the life, 100 guineas.

For the second best, 50 guineas.

For the best original landscape, on a canvas, four feet two inches in length, by three feet four inches in height, 50l.

For the second best, 25l.

Proof must be made to the satisfaction of the society, that the whole of each picture was painted in England, and since the 1st day of January, 1759.—The pictures to be delivered without frames, on or before the last Tuesday in March, 1760.—Those which gain premiums, must remain with the society for two months after the decision, and then be returned to their owners.

For casting in bronze the best figure or groupe, and repairing the same in the best manner, if a single figure, not less than 15 inches high, and, if a groupe, not less than 12 inches, to be produced on or before the 1st Tuesday in February, 1760, 15 guineas.

N. B. The casts to be shewn to the society before they are begun to be repaired.—The bronze which gains the premium, to be left with the society one month.

A sum not exceeding 100l. will be given as a gratuity to any person or persons, who shall make an accurate actual survey of any county; but this advertisement is not intended to bind the society to any particular time of paying the said gratuity, as satisfactory proofs will be required of the merits of such performance. If any person or persons propose to make such survey, they are desired to signify their

their particular intentions on or before the 2d Tuesday in November next, that the society may not engage in greater expence than shall be found convenient.

As a further encouragement, the surveyor that will give an exact and accurate level and section of the rivers in any county surveyed, that are capable of being made navigable, shall be intitled to an additional gratuity.

[To be continued in our next.]

The Earl of CLARENDON's Account of the Sale of Dunkirk, taken from the Account of his Life, written by himself, and lately published.

AT or about this time there was a transaction of great importance, which at the time was not popular, nor indeed understood, and afterwards was objected against the chancellor in his misfortunes, as a principal argument of his infidelity and corruption; which was the sale of Dunkirk: The whole proceeding whereof shall be plainly and exactly related from the beginning to the end thereof.

The charge and expence the crown was at; the pay of the land forces and garrisons; the great fleets set out to sea for the reduction of the Turkish pirates of Algiers and Tunis, and for guarding the narrow seas, and security of the merchants; the constant yearly charge of the garrison of Dunkirk, of that at Tangier, and the vast expence of building a mole there, for which there was an establishment, together with the garrisons at Bombayne and in Jamaica (none of which had been known to the crown in former times;) and the lord treasurer's frequent representation of all this to the king, as so prodigious an expence, as could never be supported; had put his majesty to frequent consultations, how he might lessen and save any part of it. But no expedient could be resolved upon. The lord treasurer, who was most troubled when money was wanted, had many secret conferences with the general, and with the best seamen, of the benefit that accrued to the crown by keeping of Dunkirk; the constant charge and expence whereof amounted to above one hundred and twenty thousand pounds yearly: And he found by them that it was a place of little importance. It is true, that he had conferred of it with the chancellor, with whom he held a fast friendship; but found him so averse from it, that he resolved to speak with him no more, till the king had taken some resolution. And to that pur-

pose he persuaded the general to go with him to the king, and to the duke of York, telling them both, "That the chancellor must know nothing of it." And after several debates, the king thought it so counsellable a thing, that he resolved to have it debated before that committee which he trusted in his most secret affairs; and the chancellor being then lame of the gout, he commanded that all those lords should attend him at his house. Beside his majesty himself, and the duke of York, there appeared the lord treasurer, the general, the earl of Sandwich, the vice-chamberlain Sir George Carteret, who had been a great commander at sea, and the two secretaries of state. When the king entered the room with the lord treasurer, he desired his majesty, smiling, "That he would take the chancellor's staff from him, otherwise he would break his head." When they were all sat, the king told him, "They were all come to debate an affair that he knew he was against, which was the parting with Dunkirk; but he did believe, when he had heard all that was said for it and against it, he would change his mind, as he himself had done." And so the debate was entered into in this method, after enough was said of the straits the crown was in, and what the yearly expence was.

1. "That the profit which did or could accrue to the kingdom, by the keeping of Dunkirk, was very inconsiderable, whether in war or peace. That by sea it was very little useful, it being no harbour, nor having place for the king's ships to ride in with safety; and that if it were in the hand of an enemy, it could do us little prejudice, because three or four ships might block it up, and keep it from infesting its neighbours: And that though heretofore it had been a place of licence at sea, and had much obstructed trade by their men of war, yet that proceeded only from the unskillfulness of that time, in applying proper remedies to it; which was manifest by Cromwell's blocking them up, and restraining them when he made war upon them, inasmuch as all the men of war left that place, and betook themselves to other harbours. That it was so weak to the land (notwithstanding the great charge his majesty had been at in the fortifications, which were not yet finished) by the situation and the soil, that it required as many men within to defend it, as the army should consist of that besieged it; otherwise, that it could never hold out and endure a siege of two months:

months: As it appeared clearly, by its having been taken and retaken so many times within the late years, in all which times it never held out so long, though there was always an army, at no great distance, to relieve it.

2. That the charge of keeping and maintaining it, without any accident from the attempt of an enemy, did amount unto above one hundred and twenty thousand pounds by the year, which was a sum the revenue of the crown could not supply, without leaving many other particulars of much more importance unprovided for." And this was not lightly or cursorily urged; but the state of the revenue, and the constant and indispensable issues, were at the same time presented and carefully examined.

3. "It could not reasonably be believed, but that if Dunkirk was kept, his majesty would be shortly involved in a war with one of the two crowns. The Spanish ambassador had already demanded restitution of it in point of justice, it having been taken from his master by the late usurper, in a time when there was not only a peace between his majesty and the king of Spain, but when his majesty resided, and was entertained by the catholick king, in Flanders: And at this time both France and Spain inhibited their subjects from paying those small contributions to the garrison at Dunkirk, and endeavoured to restrain the governor himself from enjoying some privileges, which had been always enjoyed by him from the time that it had been put into Cromwell's hands." And it was upon this, and many other reasons, then conceived, "That as it would be very hard for the king to preserve a neutrality towards both crowns, even during the time of the war between them" (which temper was thought very necessary for his majesty's affairs;) "so it would be much more difficult, long to avoid a war with one of them, upon the keeping Dunkirk, if the peace that was newly made should remain firm and unshaken."

Upon these reasons, urged and agreed upon by those who could not but be thought very competent judges, in respect of their several professions and great experience, the king resolved to ease himself of the insupportable burden of maintaining Dunkirk, and to part with it in such a manner, as might be most for his advantage and benefit. There remained then no other question, than into what hand to put it: And the measure of that was only who would give most money for

it, there being no inclination to prefer one before another. It was enough understood, that both crowns would be very glad to have it, and would probably both make large offers for it. But it was then as evident, that whatsoever France should contract for, the king would be sure to receive, and the business would be soon dispatched: Whereas, on the other hand, it was as notorious and evident to his majesty, and to all who had any knowledge of the court of Spain, and of the scarcity of money there and in Flanders, that how large offers soever the Spaniard might make, they could not be able in any time to pay any considerable sum of money; and that there would be so much time spent in consult between Madrid and Brussels, before it could be dispatched, that the keeping it so long in his majesty's hands would, in the expence, disappoint him of a good part of the end in parting with it. Besides that, it seemed at that time probable, that the Spaniard would shortly declare himself an enemy; for besides that he demanded Dunkirk as of right, so he likewise required the restitution of Tangier and Jamaica upon the same reason, and declared, "That without it, there could be no lasting peace between England and Spain," and refused so much as to enter upon a treaty of alliance with the king, before he should promise to make such a restitution.

There wanted not in this conference and debate, the consideration of the states of the United Provinces, as persons like enough to desire the possession of Dunkirk, from whence they had formerly received so much damage, and were like enough to receive more, whenever they should be engaged in any war: And if in truth they should have any such desire, more money might be reasonably required, and probably be obtained from them, than could be expected from either of the kings. But upon the discussion of that point, it did appear to every man's reason very manifest, that though they had rather that Dunkirk should be put into the hands of the Spaniard, than delivered to France, or that it should be detained by the English; yet they durst not receive it into their own possession, which neither of the two crowns would have approved of, and so it would have exposed them to the displeasure, if not the hostility of both the kings.

Upon this full deliberation, his majesty inclined rather to give it up to France than to Spain; but deferred any positive resolution, till he had imparted the whole matter

matter to the council board, where the debate was again resumed, principally, "whether it were more counsellable to keep it at so vast a charge, or to part with it for a good sum of money." And in that debate, the mention of what had been heretofore done in the house of commons, upon that subject, was not omitted, nor the bill that they had sent up to the house of peers for annexing it inseparably to the crown: But that was no thought of moment; for as it had been suddenly entertained in the house of commons, upon the Spanish ambassador's first proposition for the restitution, so it was looked upon in the house of peers as unfit in itself, and so laid aside after once being read (which had been in the first convention soon after the king's return), and so expired as soon as it was born. After a long debate of the whole matter, at the council-board, where all was averred concerning the uselessness and weakness of the place, by those who had said it at the committee, there was but one lord of the council who offered his advice to the king against parting with it: And the ground of that lord's dissenting, who was the earl of St. Albans, was enough understood to have nothing of publick in it, but to draw the negotiation for it into his own hands. In conclusion, his majesty resolved to put it into the hands of France, if that king would comply with his majesty's expectation, in the payment of so much money as he would require for it: And a way was found out, that the king might privately be advertised of that his majesty's resolution, if he should have any desire to deal for it.

The advertisement was very welcome to the French king, who was then resolved to visit Flanders, as soon as he should know of the death of the king of Spain, which was expected every day. Nor had he deferred it till then, upon the late affront his ambassador had received at London from the Spanish ambassador (who by a contrived and laboured strata gem, had got the precedence for his coach before the other; which the king of France received with that indignation, that he sent presently to demand justice at Madrid, commanded his ambassador to retire from thence, and would not suffer the Spanish ambassador to remain in Paris till he should have satisfaction, and was resolved to have begun a war upon it,) if the king of Spain had not acknowledged the fault of his ambassador, and under his hand declared the precedence to belong to France; which declaration was

sent to the courts of all princes: And so, for the present, that spark of fire was extinguished, or rather raked up.

The king sent M. d'Eltrades privately to London, to treat about Dunkirk, without any character, but pretending to make it his way to Holland, whither he was designed ambassador. After he had waited upon the king, his majesty appointed four or five of the lords of his council, whereof the chancellor and treasurer, and general were three, to treat with M. d'Eltrades for the sale of Dunkirk; when the first conference was spent in endeavouring to persuade him to make the first offer for the price, which he could not be drawn to: So that the king's commissioners were obliged to make their demand. And they asked the sum of seven hundred thousand pounds sterling, to be paid upon the delivery of Dunkirk and Mardike into the possession of the king of France; which sum appeared to him to be so stupendous, that he seemed to thank the treaty at an end, and resolved to make no offer at all on the part of his matter. And so the conference brake up.

At the next meeting he offered three millions of livres, which, according to the common account, amounted to three hundred thousand pistoles, which the king's commissioners as much undervalued; so that any farther conference was discontinued, till he had sent an express or two into France, and till their return: For as the expectation of a great sum of ready money was the king's motive to part with it, besides the saving the monthly charge; so they concluded that his necessities would oblige him to part with it at a moderate price. And after the return of the express, the king's commissioners insinuating still upon what d'Eltrades thought too much, and he offering what they thought too little, the treaty seemed to be at an end, and he prepared for his return. In conclusion, his majesty being still as desirous to part with it, as the king of France could be to have it, it was agreed and concluded, "that upon the payment of five hundred thousand pistoles, in specie, at Calais, to such persons as the king should appoint to receive it, his majesty's garrison of Dunkirk and Mardike should be withdrawn, and those places put into the hands of the king of France." All which was executed accordingly. And, without doubt, it was a greater sum of money than was ever paid, at one payment, by any prince in Christendom, upon what occasion soever; and every body seemed very glad

to see so vast a sum of money delivered into the Tower of London, as it was all together; the king at the same time declaring, "that no part of it should be applied to any ordinary occasion, but be preserved for some pressing accident, as an insurrection, or the like," which was reasonably enough apprehended.

Nor was there the least murmur at this bargain in all the sessions of the parliament which fate after, until it fell out to some mens purposes to reproach the chancellor: And then they charged him "with advising the sale of Dunkirk, and that the very artillery, ammunition, and stores, amounted to a greater value than the king received for the whole;" when upon an estimate that had been taken of all those, they were not esteemed to be more worth than twenty thousand pounds sterling; and the consideration of those, when the king's commissioners insisted upon their being all shipped for England, and the necessity of keeping them upon the place where they were, had prevailed with M. d'Estades to consent to that sum of five hundred thousand pistoles. But whether the bargain was well or ill made, there could be no fault imputed to the chancellor, who had no more to do in the transaction than is before set down, the whole matter having been so long deliberated and so fully debated. Nor did he ever before, or in, or after the transaction, receive the value of half a crown for reward or present, or any other consideration relating to that affair: And the treatment he received after his coming into France, was evidence enough, that that king never thought himself beholden to him.

Curious EXTRACTS from the PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS, Vol. L. Part II.

REMARKS on the different Temperature of the AIR at EDYSTONE, from that observed at Plymouth, between the 7th and 14th of July, 1757. By Mr. John Smeaton, F. R. S.

S I R,

ON the reading of Dr. Huxham's letter at the last meeting, some observations occurred to me, concerning the different temperature of the air, which I had observed at the Edystone, from what had been observed by the Doctor at Plymouth, between the 7th and 14th of July last: Which having been desired by some members to be put into writing, I beg leave to trouble you with the following.

Edystone is distant from Plymouth about 16 miles, and without the head-lands of the sound about 11.

The 7th and 8th were not remarkable at Edystone for heat or cold: The weather was very moderate, with a light breeze at east; which allowed us to work upon the rock both days, when the tide served.

About midnight, between the 8th and 9th, the wind being then fresh at East, it was remarkably cold for the season, as I had more particular occasion to observe, on account of a ship that was cast away upon the rocks. The wind continued cold the ninth all day; which was complained of by some of the shipwrecked seamen, who had not time to save their cloaths; and so fresh at east, as prevented our going near the rocks, or the wreck; and so continued till Sunday the 10th; when, seeing no prospect of a sudden alteration of weather, I returned to Plymouth in a sailing boat, wrapped up in my thick coat. As soon as we got within the headlands, I could perceive the wind to blow considerably warmer; but not so warm as to make my great coat uneasy. Having had a quick passage, in this manner I went home, to the great astonishment of the family, to see me so wrapped up, when they were complaining of the excessive heat: And indeed, it was not long before I had reason to join in their opinion.

This heat I experienced till Tuesday the 12th, when I again went off to sea, where I found the air very temperate, rather cool than warm; and so continued till Thursday the 14th.

In my journal for Wednesday the 13th, I find the following remarks, viz. "This Evening's tide" (from 6 A. till 12 A.) "the wind at east, but moderate, with frequent flashes of lightning to the southward. Soon after we got on board the store vessel, a squall of wind arose from the south-west on a sudden, and continued for about a minute; part of which time it blew so hard, we expected the masts to go by the board: After which it was perfectly calm, and presently after a breeze returned from the east."

And in the journal of the 14th, is entered, "This morning's tide" (viz. from 1 M. to 1 A.) "the air and sea quite calm."

Hence it appears, how different the temper of the air may be in a small distance; and to what small spaces, squalls of wind are sometimes confined.

It may not be amiss further to observe upon this head, that once, in returning from

from Edystone, having got within about two miles of the Ramhead, we were becalmed; and here we rolled about for at least four hours; and yet at the same time saw vessels, not above a league from us, going out of Plymouth Sound with a fresh of wind, whose direction was towards us, as we could observe from the trim of their sails; and as we ourselves experienced, after we got into it, by tacking and rowing.

I am, SIR,

Furnival's Inn Your humble servant,
Court, Jan. 12, 1758. J. SMEATON.

An Account of the Earthquake felt in the Island of Sumatra, in the East Indies, in November and December, 1756. In a Letter from Mr. Perry to the Rev. Dr. Stukeley, dated at Fort Marlborough, in the Island of Sumatra, Feb. 20, 1757. Communicated by the Rev. William Stukeley, M. D. F. R. S.

THE earthquake at Lisbon, which you gave me an account of, was certainly the most awful tremendous calamity, that has ever happened in the world. Its effects are extremely wonderful and amazing; and it seems, as you observe, to have been felt in all parts of the globe. On the 3d day of the same month the earthquake of Lisbon happened, I felt, at Manna*, a violent shock myself; and from that time to the 3d of December following, I felt no less than twelve different shocks, all which I took an exact account of in my pocket-book. Since which we have had two very severe earthquakes, felt, we believe, throughout this island†. The walls of ‡ Cumberland-house § were greatly damaged by them. Salop-house §, my own F (formerly Mr. Massey's), the houses of Laye || and Manna, were all cracked by them; and the works at the sugar-plantation ** received considerable damage. The ground opened near the qualloe †† at Bencoolen, and up the river in several places; and there issued therefrom sulphureous earth, and large quantities of water, sending forth a most intolerable stench. Poble Point ‡‡ was much cracked at the same time; and some doosoons §§ in-land, at Manna, were destroyed, and many people in them.

* Manna lies about 50 miles to the southward of Marlborough. Sumatra is between 7 and 800 miles long, from north to south. † The island of Cumberland-house is a new well-built house, for the governor of the place. ‡ N. B. Both these are contiguous to the fort.

|| Laye house, or factory, is about 30 miles to the northward of Marlborough. ** The sugar plantation is five or six miles from Marlborough. †† The qualloe is the country word for a river's mouth. ‡‡ Poble Point lies about three leagues to the southward of Marlborough. §§ Doosoons are villages.

These are the ill effects, that have come to our knowledge; but, it is reasonable to suppose, not all the damage that has happened upon the island.

An Account of the Heat of the Weather in Georgia: In a Letter from his Excellency Henry Ellis, Esq; Governor of Georgia, and F. R. S. to John Ellis, Esq; F. R. S.

Dear Sir, Georgia, July 17, 1758.

THOUGH some weeks have passed since I wrote to you, yet so little alteration has happened in the state of our affairs, that nothing occurs to me, relative to them, worth committing to paper. This, indeed, I need not regret, as one cannot sit down to any thing, that requires much application, but with extreme reluctance; for such is the debilitating quality of our violent heats at this season, that an inexpressible languor enervates every faculty, and renders even the thought of exercising them painful.

It is now about three o'clock; the sun bears nearly S. W. and I am writing in a piazza, open at each end, on the north-east side of my house, perfectly in the shade: A small breeze at S. E. blows freely through it; no buildings are nearer, to reflect the heat, than 60 yards: Yet in a thermometer hanging by me, made by Mr. Bird, and compared by the late Mr. George Graham, with an approved one of his own, the mercury stands at 102. Twice it has risen this summer to the same height, viz. on the 28th of June, and the 11th of July. Several times it has been at 100, and for many days successively at 98; and did not in the nights sink below 89. I think it highly probable, that the inhabitants of this town breathe a hotter air than any other people on the face of the earth. The greatest heat we had last year was but 92, and that but once: From 84 to 90 were the usual variations; but this is reckoned an extraordinary hot summer. The weather-wise of this country say it forebodes a hurricane; for it has always been remarked, that these tempests have been preceded by continual and uncommon heats. I must acquaint you, however, that the heats we are subject to here, are more

3 A 2

intense,

† The island of

‡ Cumberland-

§ N. B. Both these

|| Laye house, or factory, is about 30 miles to the north-

** The sugar plantation is five or six miles from Marl-

†† The qualloe is the country word for a river's mouth.

‡‡ Poble

Point lies about three leagues to the southward of Marlborough.

§§ Doosoons are

intense, than in any other parts of the province, the town of Savannah being situated upon a sandy eminence, and sheltered all round with high woods. But it is very sufficient, that the people actually breathe so hot an air as I describe; and no less remarkable, that this very spot, from its height and dryness, is reckoned equally healthy with any other in the province.

I have frequently walked 100 yards under an umbrella, with a thermometer suspended from it by a thread, to the height of my nostrils, when the mercury has rose to 105; which is prodigious. At the same time I have confined this instrument close to the hottest part of my body, and have been astonished to observe, that it has subsided several degrees. Indeed, I never could raise the mercury above 97 with the heat of my body.

You know, dear Sir, that I have traversed a great part of this globe, not without giving some attention to the peculiarities of each climate; and I can fairly pronounce that I never felt such heats any where as in Georgia. I know experiments on this subject are extremely liable to error; but I presume I cannot now be mistaken, either in the goodness of the instrument, or in the fairness of the trials, which I have repeatedly made with it. This same thermometer I have had thrice in the equatorial parts of Africa: as often at Jamaica, and the West India Islands; and, upon examination of my journals, I do not find, that the quicksilver ever rose in those parts above the 87th degree, and to that but seldom: Its general station was between the 79th and 86th degree; and yet I think I have felt those degrees, with a moist air, more disagreeable than what I now feel.

In my relation of the late expedition to the north-west, * if I recollect right, I have observed, that all the changes and variety of weather, that happen in the temperate zone, throughout the year,

may be experienced at the Hudson's-Bay settlements in 24 hours. But I may now extend this observation; for in my cellar the thermometer stands at 81, in the next story at 102, and in the upper one at 105; and yet these heats, violent as they are, would be tolerable, but for the sudden changes that succeed them. On the 10th of December last the mercury was at 86; on the 11th it was so low as 38 of the same instrument. What havoc must this make with an European constitution? Nevertheless, but few people die here out of the ordinary course; though indeed one can scarce call it living, merely to breathe, and trail about a vigourless body; yet such is generally our condition, from the middle of June, to the middle of September.

DEAR SIR,

Yours most affectionately,
HENRY ELLIS.

An Account of the late Discoveries of Antiquities at Herculaneum, and of an Earthquake there: In a letter from Camillo Paderni, Keeper of the Museum at Herculaneum, and F. R. S. to Thomas Hollis, Esq; F. R. S. dated Portici, Feb. 1, 1758 †.

WE have been working continually at Herculaneum, Pompeii, and Stabia, since my last of December 16, 1756. The most remarkable discoveries made there are these, which follow.

February, 1757, was found a small and most beautiful figure of a naked Venus in bronze, the height of which is six Neapolitan inches. She has silver eyes, bracelets of gold on her arms, and chains of the same metal above her feet; and appears in the attitude of loosening one of her sandals. The base is of bronze inlaid with foliage of silver, on one side of which is placed a dolphin.

In July we met with an inscription, about twelve Neapolitan palms in length, which I have here copied.

IMP, CAESAR, VESPASIANVS, AVG. PONTIF, MAX
TRIB. POT, VI. IMP. XVII. P. P. COS VII. DESIG. VIII
TEMPLVM, MATRIS, DEVM, TERRAE, MOTV, CONLAPSVM, RESTITVIT

After having found a great number of oblong volumes of papyrus in Herculaneum; many pincillaries, styles, and stands with ink in them, as formerly mentioned; at length, in the month of August, upon opening a small box, we also found, to our exceeding great joy, the instrument, with which they used to write their manuscripts. It is made of wood, of an oblong form, but perforated, and broke into two pieces. There is no slit in it, that being unnecessary, as the ancients did not join their letters in the manner we do, but wrote them separate.

In September were discovered eight marble busts, in the form of terms. One of these represents Vitellius, another Arch-medicus; and both are of the finest workmanship.

workmanship. The following characters, in a black tint, are still legible on the latter, namely, *APXIMEDA* which is all the inscription that now remains.

In October was dug up a curious bust of a young person, who has a helmet on his head, adorned with a civic crown, and cheek-pieces fastened under his chin. Also another very fine bust of a philosopher, with a beard, and short thick hair, having a slight drapery on his left shoulder. Likewise two female busts; one unknown, in a veil; the other Minerva, with a helmet; both of middling workmanship.

In November we met with two busts of philosophers, of excellent workmanship, and, as may be easily perceived, of the same artist; but unfortunately, like many others, without names.

In January was found a small, but most beautiful eagle, in bronze. It hath silver eyes, perches on a *praefriculum*, and holds a fawn between its talons.

In the same month we discovered, at *Stabæ*, a term six palms high, on which is a head of *Pato*, in the finest preservation, and performed in a very masterly manner. Also divers vases, instruments for sacrificing, scales, balances, weights, and other implements for domestick uses, all in bronze.

At length I have finished, with much labour, the examination and arrangement of the scales, balances, and weights, which are very numerous in this museum; and, what is remarkable, many of the former, with all the weights, exactly answer those now in use at Naples. At present I am considering the liquid measures; and also engaged in disposing the paintings in the new apartment allotted for them. These affairs, with my usual province of inspecting the workmen, who are busied in digging; my being obliged to keep an exact register of every thing that is discovered; besides other daily and accidental occurrences; employ my time so minutely, that I have not a moment's repose, but in my bed.

The square belonging to the palace, in which the museum is deposited, will be finished, and completely ornamented, by Easter. In the center of it I have placed the bronze horse, which was broken in many pieces, and restored by me, as mentioned in my last. In the walls of the colonades are affixed all the inscriptions hitherto discovered: And I shall yet adorn them with altars, curule chairs, and other antiquities proper for such places. The principal entrance into the museum

hath been made to correspond with the grand stair case. On the right side of it stands the consular statue of *Marcus Nonius Balbus*, the father; and on the left, that of *Marcus Nonius Balbus*, the son; with two inscriptions relating to, and found near them. Upon the staircase are placed eight antique statues in bronze, on beautiful pedestals of polished marble. In an opening in the center of the right hand colonade, is fixed the statue of the wife of the elder *Balbus*, with the antique inscription belonging to it. At the entrance of the square, a magnificent pair of iron gates, with palisades, are just put up, ornamented with many bronzes, which are gilt; and on the sides of these gates are two other consular statues of persons unknown.

The whole day and night of the 24th of last month, it seemed as if *Mount Vesuvius* would again have swallowed up this country. On that day it suffered two internal fractures, which intirely changed its appearance within the crater, destroying the little mountain, that had been forming within it for some years, and was risen above the sides; and throwing up, by violent explosions, immense quantities of stones, lava, ashes, and fire. At night the flames burst out with greater vehemence, the explosions were more frequent and horrible, and our houses shook continually. Many fled to Naples, and the boldest persons trembled. For my own part, I resolved to abide the event here at *Portici*, on account of my family, consisting of eight children, and a very weak and aged mother, whose life must have been lost by a removal in such circumstances, and so rigorous a season. But it pleased God to preserve us; for the mountain having vented itself that night and the succeeding day, is since become calm, and throws out only a few ashes.

[See forward, p. 383]

QUESTION.

By *Mr. J. BROWNE*, of *Skinner's-street*, *Spittle-fields*.

HAVING placed a perpendicular of three feet, at the side of a river; observed (at the distance of 80 feet in a straight line) an assigned mark on the opposite shore, to be in a line with the top of the same; and likewise found the angle at the mark (formed by the visual and horizontal lines) to = $10^{\circ} 26'$.

Required, The breadth of the river, and the height of the observer's eye from the surface.

An ESTIMATE of the DEBT of his Majesty's NAVY on the Heads hereafter mentioned, as it stood on Dec. 31, 1758.

HEADS of the Naval Estimates.

Wear and tear, ordinary and transports.

DUE to pay off and discharge all the bills registered on the course of the navy for stores, freight of transports, &c. supplied for the service thereof

To pay off and discharge bills registered on the said course for premiums allowed by act of parliament on naval stores

For freight of transports and tenders, and for stores delivered into his majesty's several yards, &c. for which no bills were made out on the aforesaid Dec. 31, 1758, as also to several bills of exchange

To his majesty's yards and rope yards for the ordinary and extraordinary

For the half pay to sea officers according to an establishment made by his late majesty in council on that behalf

Seamen's Wages.

Due to pay the men, &c. unpaid on the books of ships paid off

To ships in sea pay on the aforesaid Dec. 31, 1758

To discharge and pay off all the bills entered in course for slop cloaths, bedding for seamen, surgeons necessaries, bounties to widows and orphans of men slain at sea

Visualling debt as per estimate received from the commissioners, viz.

Due for short allowance to the companies of his majesty's ships in pay, and which have been paid off

For paying off all the bills entered on their course

For provisions delivered, and services performed, for which no bills were made out on the aforesaid Dec. 31, 1758

For necessary money, extra-necessary money, bills of exchange and contingencies

To the officers, workmen, and labourers, employed at the several ports

Sick and wounded, the debt of that office as per estimate received from the commissioners, viz.

Due for the quarters and cure of sick and hurt seamen let on shore from his majesty's ships at the several ports, and for prisoners of war and contingencies relating to the said office

The total amounts to the sum of

From whence deducting the money in the treasurer's hands

And also the money that remained to come in of the supplies of the year 1758, as on the other side

The debt of the navy will then be

N. B. In this debt is included for charge of transports between Jan. 1, 1758, and Dec. 31, following

And it appears by an account received from the commissioners of the visualling, that the expence of victuals supplied the soldiers between Jan. 1, 1758, and Dec. 31, following, amounts to

For which sum of 667,771. 19s. 7d. $\frac{1}{2}$. no provision has been made by parliament, but if thought fit to be granted, as the like service was provided for in former years,

The nett debt of the navy will then be

Particulars.

Total.

£. s. d. £. s. d.

808758 6 9

11484 3 3

442163 11 10

399921

30100

1691417 1 19

239095 14 9 $\frac{1}{2}$

2295606

69372 6 10

2604074 1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$

15391 5 8

482246 16 11

39325 1 5

11877 8 3

51490

600330 12 3

95467 12 8 $\frac{1}{2}$

4992299 8 5

416870 13 1 $\frac{1}{2}$

4575428 15 3 $\frac{1}{2}$

667771 19 7 $\frac{1}{2}$

3907656 15 7 $\frac{1}{2}$

There

There was remaining in the Hands of the late and present Treasurers of the NAVY on Dec. 31, 1758, in Money as under mentioned, and may be reckoned towards satisfying the aforesaid Debt of the Navy.

	In MONEY.		On the HEADS of		
		Wear and tear ordinary and transp.	Seamen's wages.	Victuals.	Total.
	In money	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Right Hon. George Dodington, Esq; first treasurer-ship.	In money	5038 13 1 1/2	1780 13 9	34 18 2 1/2	6892 5 5
	Ditto towards the debt for sick and hurt seamen	— — —	38 4 1/4	— — —	
Right Hon. Henry Egge, Esq;	In money	6644 5	1423 4 10 1/2	1504 2 5 1/2	9627 7 8 1/2
	Ditto towards the debt for sick and hurt seamen	— — —	55 75 5	— — —	
Right Hon. Geo. Grenville, Esq; first treasurer-ship.	In money	4260 8 2 1/2	3672 15 11 1/2	1590 2 1/2	10540 2 1 1/2
	Ditto towards the debt for sick and hurt seamen	— — —	1016 17 9	— — —	
Right Hon. George Dodington, Esq; second treasurer-ship.	In money	7504 3 8 1/2	2898 3 3 1/2	233 14 6	10848 3 10 1/2
	Ditto towards the debt for sick and hurt seamen	— — —	212 2 5	— — —	
Right Hon. Geo Grenville, Esq; second treasurer-ship.	In money	27112 17 2	320757 1 11 1/2	18663 12 3	373243 4 5 1/2
	Ditto towards the debt for sick and hurt seamen	— — —	6709 13 1	— — —	
		50500 7 2	1338504 8 10	22020 7 7 1/2	411151 3 7 1/2

There remained on Dec. 31, 1758, to come in of the supplies of the year 1758, including Hafler, Plymouth, and Greenwich hospitals, 5719l. 6s. 6d.

A LETTER of Erasmus to Dr. Francis, Cardinal Wolsey's Physician. Displaying some old English Customs. (See our last Vol. for 1758, p. 631.)

I OFTEN wonder, and not without concern, whence it comes to pass, that England for so many years hath been continually afflicted with pestilence; and above all, with the sweating sickness, which seems in a manner peculiar to that country. We read of a city which was delivered from a plague of long continuance, by altering the buildings, according to the advice of a certain philosopher. I am much mistaken, if England, by the same method, might not find a cure. First of all, they are totally regardless concerning the aspect of their doors and windows to the

east, north, &c. Then they build their chambers so that they admit not a thorough air, which yet, in Galen's opinion, is very necessary. They glaze a great part of the sides with small panes, designed to admit the light and exclude the wind: But these windows are full of chinks, thro' which enters a percolated air, which stagnating in the room, is more noxious than the wind. As to the floors, they are usually made of clay, covered with rushes that grew in fens, which are so slightly removed now and then, that the lower part remains sometimes for 20 years together, and in it a collection of spittle, vomit, urine of dogs and men, beer, scraps of fish, and other filthiness not to be named. Hence, upon change of weather, a vapour is exhaled, very pernicious, in my opinion, to the hu-

body. Add to this, that England is not only surrounded with the sea, but in many parts is fenny, and intersected with streams of a brackish water; and that salt fish is the common and the favourite food of the poor. I am persuaded that the island would be far more healthy, if the use of these rushes were quite laid aside, and the chambers so built as to let in the air on two or three sides, with such glass windows as might be either thrown quite open, or kept quite shut, without small crannies to let in the wind. For as it is useful sometimes to admit a free air, so is it sometimes to exclude it. The common people laugh at a man, who complains that he is affected by changeable and cloudy weather; but for my part, for these thirty years past, if I ever entered into a room which had been uninhabited for some months, immediately I grew feverish. It would also be of great benefit, if the lower people could be persuaded to eat less, and particularly less of their salt-fish; and if publick officers were appointed, to see that the streets are kept free from mud and urine, and that, not only in the city but in the suburbs. You will smile, perhaps, and think that my time lies upon my hands, since I employ it in such speculations; but I have a great affection for a country, which received me so hospitably for a considerable time, and I shall be glad to end the remainder of my days in it, if it be possible. Though I know you to be better skilled in these things than I pretend to be, yet I could not forbear from giving you my thoughts; that if we are both of a mind, you may propose the project to men in authority, since even princes have not thought such regulations to be beneath their care and inspection.

From Mr. PERFECT's Pamphlet entitled, The Practice of Gardening, we shall give our Readers a few Extracts, as follow:

Of the Disposition of a GARDEN.

BEFORE the care of raising plants, there naturally comes the provision of a soil for them to grow in. The garden must have good mould, and the proper conveniences, else no art can give it beauty. If the borders be poor, bring in some old well rotted dung, mixed with some rich and fresh pasture mould, and a good quantity of that rotten earth which is found under old stacks of faggots. These should be well mixed together, and then dug into the ground, in such quan-

tity as may appear necessary: More when it is poorer, and less when it is something better.

Let the ground be open to the south, south-east and south west, but well sheltered against the north, and north east. If former ill management has suffered trees or walls to those quarters where it should be open, let them be lopped, taken down, or removed; and if there wants shelter on the other quarters, let it be given by a plantation of forest trees, or by walls.

B This ground will feed and defend the choicest plants that bear the open air in our climate: And the next requisite is water. Ponds must be sunk in proper places, and they should be shallow and clayed at the bottom. If nature has given such, it is very fortunate; if not, they must be provided. Any water will do that has stood some time in such places; even pump-water itself: For it softens with the air and sun. In a ground of any extent, there should be two or three of these; because the labour of carrying water to a distance is very great, and when gardeners neglect it, the plants fade.

All that is required farther, is a nursery and a place for hot-beds. A piece of ground about an eighth part as big as the garden, will serve for a nursery; and one but half as big as that, will be sufficient for the other purpose.

E The nursery should lie to the south-east, and be well sheltered from the cold quarters; it should be hid from the garden, because there is no beauty in it; and there should be a little of the same enriching ingredients allowed to the mould, that are used for the borders in the garden.

F It must not be so much; for the plants will thrive better for being removed into a somewhat richer soil. It is a custom for this reason to let the nursery have a very poor ground, but that is wrong; as extremes commonly are. Mr. Norch of Lambeth, has a nursery where the soil is very rich; and upon enquiry, I find no plants succeed better than those which have been brought out of his ground.

G On talking with that experienced nurseryman, he gave me the following reason: That if seeds be sown in a poor soil, the first shoot will be weak; and when they come to be removed out of the seed bed into a nursery bed, they are hardly able to get over the check of it: Whereas if they are first raised in good ground, the original shoot is strong, and the power of vegetation soon gets over the check of that

and the other removals. This is agreeable to reason, and he found it true in many years practice. In short, such as the first shoot is, such the tree will be; and the old practice of keeping a nursery poor, is wrong. But moderation must be the rule; and tho' the mould of this spot should be good, it must not be equally rich with that of the garden.

The aspect determines where the nursery must be placed; but the spot for the hot beds must be chosen according to convenience: It must be a warm corner of the ground, near the borders, though hid from sight; and it must be near the stable, or the place from whence the dung is to be brought. The closer it is to the borders, the easier it will be to remove the plants with balls of earth to their roots; and they will always take the sooner, the better the old earth is preserved about them. There is no piece of ground so small, but this division may be put in practice; and setting out right, all the rest will be easy. The ground being prepared, we may proceed to the four methods of culture by which the plants are raised."

Mr. Perfect then gives very intelligent directions for these four methods of culture, and proceeds to the culture and management of biennial and perennial hardy plants, and the culture by suckers, layers, and cuttings. He then gives us the following directions for sowing choice flowers *.

"Prepare the mould for these flowers thus. Pare off the turf in a dry piece of rich pasture ground, and dig up the mould as deep as it goes: this is usually one full spade's depth: Take care to go no deeper, and not to mix any of the bottom with it. In the beginning of March, dig up five loads of this; mix with it three loads of river mud, one load of old cow-dung, and the same quantity of rotten mould dug up where an old faggot pile has stood. Sprinkle over this four bushels of slacked lime, and a pail full of brine made of a peck of salt.

The quantity may be larger or smaller according to the number of plants intended to be raised; but this is the best proportion: Let it be all well worked together, and thrown thro' a coarse skreen. And thus let it lie till May: Then turn it very thoroughly again: It will also require another turning in July; and this will compleat it for service.

July, 1759.

* Which may be reduced into two classes, viz. 1. The fibrous or tuberous, as anemones, ranunculus's, anemones, &c. Or, 2. Bulbous rooted, as tulips, hyacinths, lilies, &c. which have grassy leaves.

Procure seeds from some persons on whom you can depend; they must be saved from the finest flowers that ripen any, for some of the very finest do not; and laid carefully to harden. Each parcel must be put up separate, and laid by till the latter end of July.

Then chuse a part of the nursery which is open to the south east, and skreened from all other quarters: Dig away the mould, make up beds with that which has been all this time preparing for this purpose, and mark them number 1, 2, 3, and so on. Each must be a yard wide, four inches deep in mould, and made a little rounded. When these are all ready begin sowing. Rake off an inch of mould from the surface of the first bed; mix some of it with the seed intended to be sowed, and scatter it on evenly in the evening of a mild day. From the seventh to the seventeenth of August is the best period for this service. Sift on as much of the mould that was raked off, as will cover the seeds a third part of an inch, and lay a piece of thorn bush upon the bed. Thus far it is the same with the method of raising the common perennial plants.

It was before observed, that the difference is only in point of time and care. Sow every seed in this manner, and finish all the beds.

The seeds of these choice flowers are usually sown in pots and boxes; and the common writers on gardening give that direction. I have tried both, and find the open ground is best. The earth dries too fast in these small parcels, and the seeds grow better when they have the vapours from the open ground.

Once in three days water the beds in this manner: Lift off the bushes, and lay a piece of old matting over the bed. Water upon this lightly and carefully, and when the wet is got through lift it off, and so water the next. The ground will thus be moistened without disturbing the seeds. If gentle showers fall naturally, these waterings may be omitted; but if heavy rains fall, some mats or cloths must be laid over the beds upon the thorn bushes, to keep off the violent force of the drops.

A very small piece of ground will answer for this, and therefore the case is easy. Writers direct a different time for sowing the several kinds, but this season with this method suits all.

The young plants will appear at various times, but the dangers to which they are exposed are the same, and one kind of protection is required for all. No weed must be suffered to grow upon any of the beds. When the plants rise very close, some may be pulled up and planted in a more vacant place. When rains fall heavy, mats must be laid over the thorn bushes; and as the frosts come on, the same care must be used to guard against them. In severe weather the beds must be kept up covered entirely; but when it is milder, they must have the free air of the middle of the day. Towards spring a reed hedge must be set up to the north-east of the beds, to keep off the nipping winds from that quarter. Thus they will be kept till the beginning of the spring; and they must then be gently watered at times; and if the noon day sun appear to have too much power, they must be shaded from it.

Thus all the kinds will be kept in good condition till about June the next year. At this time the auriculas and polianthus which retain their leaves, must be transplanted. Another bed like the first must be prepared for them, and they must be set at four inches distance one from another. They must be watered carefully, and shaded till they have taken root. After this, no more is required, than to keep the ground clear from weeds; and thus they will be gathering strength till the next year.

These being removed, the other beds must be examined. The leaves of the young anemones, and the rest will now be decayed; they must be clipped off, and the surface of the bed laid smooth, and a little of the same mould sifted over the whole, about the third of an inch in thickness. Thus they must remain till autumn, keeping the surface clear from weeds. At the beginning of October, sift another new coat of mould over them, of the same thickness with the former, and take the same care of the beds this as the former winter; only as the plants are stronger, it need not to be so strict. The nursery beds must also be sheltered during severe weather, in the depth of winter, and the surface of all the beds must be kept clean from moss.

This acute gardener afterwards gives further rules for treating those plants, that are to be taken up at certain seasons, and their management in the rest of their growth. He concludes with the management of the tulip.

"As we directed all the seeds to be sown

at the same time in separate beds in the nursery, we are to suppose tulip seed had its place among the rest. These seeds have been sown in August. The young plants will appear the following April like blades of grass; and their first leaves will fade in about five weeks. The surface of the bed should be then cleared of all young shoots of weeds or moss, and some fresh mould sifted on to cover it a third of an inch. In September the surface must be again well cleared of every foulness, and a new coat of the same mould sifted on of the same thickness. All this time, and all the following winter, the minute roots will be gathering strength. In spring they will again shoot up small leaves: These will fade as the heat of summer comes on, and then the roots are to be taken up: This must be done with care, for they are yet very small.

A new bed must be made for them, and this should be five inches thick in mould: The bottom should be the natural earth well rammed, that it may be even and hard: The roots must be planted in this when they are taken out of the other bed, which will be about the beginning of July. They must be set at three inches distance, and covered an inch and half above the crown. At the latter end of September, a fresh covering of half an inch of the same mould must be given them, and the same early in the spring. After this the bed must be watered at times; the leaves will appear again in March, and fade about July: Then a fresh coat of half an inch of mould must be laid on, and the same again in autumn. The next summer they must have just the same management; and in the summer of the succeeding year they must be taken up again.

The roots now having four years growth, will be of some considerable size. A new bed must then be made for them just as the former, only two inches deeper in mould. They must be planted in this, three inches from the crown to the surface, and they must stand six inches asunder.

They must remain two years in this bed, keeping the surface constantly clear from weeds, and giving them a new coat of mould every summer and autumn. This brings them to their perfection, and the next year they will flower. Some will blow sooner, but they are the worse for it.

The roots must be taken up in the summer of this last year, and laid on a can-

was to dry. They should be kept out of the ground till autumn, and then planted in beds of the same mould two feet deep, and rounded at the top: The roots must be planted seven inches deep, and ten inches distant from one another. The next year they will blow in perfection as to shape and bigness; but they will not come to the beauty of their colours till after one or more years of farther growth.

Every season the roots must be managed as already directed; and in every summer's blowing, there will be some seen broken into stripes. These must be marked when in flower, and the roots separated from the others when they are taken up: They must be planted in particular beds; and they will make by degrees a fine collection.

This is the culture of the tulip, the most delicate of all the bulbous roots: And thus that flower will be brought to its highest perfection. The time of its growth is long, but the trouble is very little."

INSTALLATION, &c. at Oxford.

Oxford, **O**N Monday last, at two o'clock July 7. in the afternoon, the Right Hon. John earl of Westmoreland, chancellor elect of this university, made his publick entrance, by the east gate, into this city. His lordship was attended at his entrance, and for a great part of the Wycomb road, by a long train of coaches and other equipages of the nobility and gentry of the country. Notice was given of his near approach, by the ringing a bell at St. Mary's, which called together the gentlemen of the university, who were ranked, according to their different orders and degrees, on his lordship's right hand, from the east gate to St. Mary's church. The left hand side of the street was reserved for the townsmen.

On his lordship's arrival at St. Mary's, he was received by the vice-chancellor, noblemen, and doctors, in their robes; and being conducted into the church, was complimented by the publick orator, in a short Latin speech, to which his lordship replied in the same language. After this his lordship dined at St. Mary-Hall, where apartments were provided for him, and many gentlemen and ladies of his train.

On Tuesday, at ten o'clock in the morning, the noblemen and the doctors, in their robes, waited on his lordship at the vice-chancellor's lodgings at Corpus Christi college; and about eleven the procession (which was more numerous than has been seen here in the memory of man) began from

thence, and passed through St. Mary's, where it was joined by the masters of arts in their proper habits; and then proceeded through the great gate of the schools to the divinity school, and from thence into the theatre.

A Here the vice chancellor, in a Latin speech, opened the business of the convocation, and then addressing himself to the chancellor, who was seated at his right hand, after applauding in a proper and polite manner the choice the university had made, and congratulating his lordship upon it, administered to him the necessary oaths, and presented him with the insignia of his office, viz. the keys, the seal, and the book of statutes. The vice-chancellor then quitted the chair, which was immediately filled by the chancellor, who finished this ceremony of the instalment by addressing himself to the university in an elegant Latin oration. Then his lordship admitted the following noblemen and gentlemen to the honorary degree of doctors of law, viz.

The Rt. Hon. the earl of Northampton,
The Rt. Hon. the earl of Macclesfield,
Lord Willoughby de Broke,
Count Shulenburgh, lord of the bed-chamber to the king of Denmark,
James Berceel, } deputies from the
Gerard Meerman, } states general,
William Gerard Dedel, commissary of Amsterdam,

E Sir Richard Glyn, lord mayor, and representative in parliament for the city of London,

Sir Charles Mordaunt, Bart. knight of the shire for the county of Warwick,

Sir Edward Deiring, Bart.

Sir Philip Boteler, Bart.

F Sir Roger Twissden, Bart.

Sir Charles Kemys Tynte, Bart. knight of the shire for Somerset,

William Cartwright, Esq; knight of the shire for Northampton,

Thomas Cholmondeley, Esq; knight of the shire for Chester,

G Edward Popham, Esq; knight of the shire for Wilts,

Henry Dawkins, of London, Esq; and

Tho. Lambert, of Sevenoak, Kent, Esq;

This convocation concluded with a speech from the publick orator. — And then the procession returned to Corpus Christi college, where the noblemen and doctors were entertained at dinner with the chancellor.

Afterwards the following noblemen of the university spoke their congratulatory verses, which were received by the audience, with uncommon, but deserved applause,

plause, viz. the earl of Suffolk, English verse; the earl of Donnegal, Latin, and lord Norreys, Latin.

In the evening the oratorio of Sampson was performed, in the theatre, by a select and numerous band, conducted by Dr. Hays.

On Wednesday, being the day of lord Crewe's commemoration, the doctors, &c. met again at the vice-chancellor's lodgings, between 10 and 11 o'clock in the morning, and went in procession with the chancellor, from thence, to the theatre. The vice-chancellor having opened the business of the convocation, the commemoration speech was spoken by Mr. War-ton, the poetry professor. The subject of this elegant and admired speech was, with great propriety, confined to those benefactors who had been chancellors of the university. The degree of D. C. L. was conferred, in this convocation, on the Right Hon. lord Fane, member of parliament for Reading; the Hon. and Rev. George Talbot, and the Hon. William Crazen, member of parliament for Warwickshire, who were presented by Dr. Seward, of St. John's college, who acted for the professor of law. Afterwards the Right Hon. the earl of Suffolk was admitted to the degree of master of arts, to which he was presented in a much applauded speech by the publick orator. The Encænna were then continued by the following gentlemen, viz. Hon. Mr. Beauclerk, of Queen's, English; Sir B. B. Delves, Magdalen college, Latin; Sir James Macdonald, Christ Church, Latin; Mr. Beckford, New college, English; Mr. Wodehouse, and Mr. Le Maistre, Christ Church, Latin dialogue; Mr. Nibbes, of St. John's, Latin. All these exercises were performed with great propriety of elocution and action, and were highly applauded by the audience. In the evening was performed the oratorio of Esther.

On Thursday, the chancellor met the heads of houses, at the delegate's room, and presided in their consultations on the business of the university; and from thence was accompanied by them to the theatre. Here the Encænna, or congratulatory exercises, were again resumed, by Mr. Hopton and Mr. Walcot, of Magdalen college, who spoke a dialogue in Latin verse, on the late improvements and benefactions to the university; Mr. Bagot, of Christ Church, Latin verse; Mr. Ibert, of Magdalen, English verse; Mr. Way, of Christ Church, Latin; Mr. Bragge, of Magdalen, Latin; Mr. Bud-

gen, of Trinity, English; Mr. Kays, of Brazen-nose, English oration.

The degree of doctor of civil law was conferred on the following gentlemen: Right Hon. Robert Shirley, son to the earl of Ferrers.

A Hon. Wilmott Vaughn, member of parliament for Cardiganhire, and son to lord Lisburne.

Sir Richard Chase.

Harbord Harbord, Esq; member of parliament for Norwich.

James Evelyn, of Fulbridge, Sussex, Esq;

B And the following gentlemen had the degree of master of arts conferred on them, viz.

The Right Hon. the earl of Donnegal, of Trinity college.

Sir Brian Broughton Delves, of Magdalen college.

C Alexander Courthope, of Horsemonden, Kent, Esq;

John Children, of Tunbridge, Kent, Esq;

Roger Twisden, Esq; eldest son of Sir R. Twisden, Bart.

Thomas Popkin, of Kettle-Hill, Glamorganhire, Esq;

D John Sawbridge, jun. of Alantigh, in Kent, Esq;

Wm. Deatry, of Magdalen college, Esq;

Powell Snell, jun. of Baliol college, Esq;

John Tuke, of University college, Esq;

William Guse, of Queen's college, Esq;

Tho. Knight, of Trinity college, Esq;

E Henry St John, of New college, Esq;

On Friday the Encænna were resumed in the theatre, when an Italian ode, in praise of the chancellor, was performed by the whole opera band: After which the degree of D. C. L. was conferred on the following gentlemen, viz.

F Henry Pye, Esq; member of parliament for Berkshire.

William Grove, Esq; member of parliament for Coventry.

John Harvey Thurstby, Esq; member of parliament for Stamford.

Josiah George Hort, Esq; son to the archbishop of Tuam.

G The degree of A. M. was also conferred on Henry Hunter, Esq; of Trinity college; Mr. Thomas Augustine Arne was admitted to the degree of doctor of music; and verses were spoken by the following gentlemen; Mr. Mundy, New college, English; Mr. Forster, Corpus Christi college, English; Mr. Pepys, Christ Church, Latin; Mr. Simpson, Christ Church, Latin; Mr. De Salis, Queen's college, Latin; and Mr. Sandys, of Queen's college, Latin.

Then

Then the solemnity of the installation and commemoration was closed by Dr. King, principal of St. Mary Hall, who, in a spirited and eloquent oration, delivered with his usual grace and dignity, enlarged on the propriety of the choice the university had made; displayed his lordship's eminent abilities; introduced lady Pomfret's, and Mr. Dawkins's late benefactions; and concluded with an exhortation to the youth of this place, and his ardent wishes for the perpetual peace and prosperity of the university.

The splendor of the appearance on this occasion, the harmony and decorum with which the whole ceremony was conducted, and the entertainment afforded to so polite and respectable an audience, by the exercises and orations of each day, reflect the highest honour on the prudence of the magistrates, and abilities of the members of this distinguished seat of learning.

From the WESTMINSTER JOURNAL.

July 7.

THE French threaten to invade us—his majesty has told us so—our government seems to believe it—and the most christian king can do nothing, in the present distress of his affairs, with us that is half so sensible.—Notwithstanding all those appearances, I don't believe that a Frenchman ever will, or can, in a hostile manner, set his foot on this island. But I believe they will attempt it; and I believe that, if our marine does not do its duty, they will be able to land.

But, my friends, supposing they do not land, and supposing they do land, how are Britons to behave? I will take the first supposition.

Supposing them not to land, and that all their preparations are only intended to distress our publick credit, they gain a much greater end, if you do not do your duty, by that, than if they did land. If they do land, they must be destroyed; if they do not land, they must destroy us, if any number amongst you are faint hearted enough to imagine that their landing can, in any respect, shake that system of protestant government, under which all of us enjoy every blessing that liberty can bestow, or industry can purchase.

Publick credit, in England, at present, is built upon durable principles; and while those principles subsist, as they hitherto have done, the gates of Rome, slavery, and hell, never can prevail against it. But it is upon principles alone that it subsists, and while those principles endure

it must be permanent—it must be eternal.—

Publick credit is like a mathematical stair case; it is as firm, and will be as lasting as the heaviest work of manual labour; but the moment you destroy a certain step in the wondrous fabric, down tumbles the whole.—The publick credit of England is her publick safety, and is built upon the strongest, and the most interesting of all principles, that of self-preservation.—There is not a man, there is not a beggar, in England, who's interest it is not to support it. When Englishmen support it not,

Chaos is come again.

But, my friends, there is a melody which all the world is sensible is peculiar to England, and that is suicide. As the principle of publick credit is that of self-preservation, the act which destroys that principle must be suicide. It is in vain for any amongst you to say, How can the publick funds, be they good, bad, or indifferent, affect me?—I have nothing in them?—I don't know a friend in the world, of mine, that has any thing. But you have; the very person who gives you bread, if he does not himself depend upon the publick funds for his immediate support, depends upon some one or other who does. If he who does, suffers in his fortune, the person depending upon him must do the same, and you must consequently be ruined.

Such is the scale of progression in publick credit; when the upper link is unloosed, the whole is undone. As I said before, when the top step of that mathematical stair-case is knocked down, the whole tumbles of course. You are, my friends, to reflect how near, how very near, the inroad of a few banditti, in the year 1745, brought this precious gem to the verge of ruin. It could have been saved only upon the principle I now recommend to you.—That of self-preservation.—The merchants of London saw they themselves must be ruined, if publick credit was not supported; and upon the principle of self-preservation, and that principle only, some of them, who were far from being friends to the present establishment, ceased to be its enemies.—They united in a common effort—they supported the credit of their country, and thereby they supported, they enriched, nay, they dignified themselves.

Having said thus much upon the most probable supposition, that the French never can effect a descent upon Great Britain, but that their even menacing it

may have an effect detrimental to our publick credit, which every one amongst us ought to guard against; let me now proceed a little to examine the conduct that every Briton ought to observe, in case (which I believe never will be the case) thirty thousand French were actually landed on the British shore.

Other writers will tell you, contribute, subscribe, and associate. But for what? To be sure, to fight. I say, fight yourselves. Every man who owes allegiance to his king and country, ought, upon such an emergency as an invasion, not only to hire other people to fight, but he ought to fight himself, ay, in *propria persona*.

This is not a dispute about ministers or modes of government; it is a dispute about the existence of our own liberties and properties, whether they shall be destroyed, or whether they shall outlive the ambition and revenge of a people who have often attempted to destroy both. Let us, in such a conjuncture, imitate the Romans, who, whenever they were threatened with a Gallick war, superseded all civil business, and each betook himself to his spear and his shield.

My friends and countrymen, it is but once that this dispute can happen; if you behave manfully, you never can have occasion to renew it. There is not in Great-Britain a denomination of party, that is not interested to repel such an invasion: Jacobites themselves, unless they are absolutely infatuated, must draw their swords in a quarrel that threatens them, as much as the most dutiful of his majesty's subjects. In conquest there is no respect to parties. Look at your own history. William, the Norman, had a great party in England. Edgar Atheling was a pretender to the crown, and had an undoubted right of blood. But when William invaded and conquered, what did these considerations avail? Nothing: The whole property of England was parcelled out amongst his followers; Englishmen were reduced to a state of villenage, and would have been exterminated, had it not been that they were useful for hewing wood and carrying water.

Such, my friends and countrymen, must be our fate, if we exert not ourselves as men. If we are invaded, the encouragement our enemies have, proceeds from their opinion of our divisions. Let us unite! Let our great men see that they shall be supported, and make the commonalty sensible, that there is no man in England too great, to draw a sword in defence of

his country. The man, who upon such an occasion, shall plead the privilege of a title or a ribband, is a coward—is something worse.

If, my friends and countrymen, ye are thus united, and thus determined, let the French land. Forego the barrier of the sea, and open the gates to invasion. It will be the happiest event that can happen to yourselves or your posterity. Neither we, nor they, will ever hear more of those invasion panicks, which have cost this nation upwards of thirty millions to guard against. The hopes of all the enemies to the present establishment must then be defeated, and firmness in government, with unanimity in subjection, must then take place. The courage of your brave ancestors, upon many occasions, got the start of exercise and military discipline, when fighting for all that they held dear, as men and Englishmen. Look into your history. When Charles I. with one of the best veteran armies in Europe, had advanced as far as Brentford, against the city of London, his progress was checked.—By whom?—By the shopkeepers and apprentices of London, who thought their liberties endangered. The crisis is far more alarming now, should the threatenings of our enemies take place. But here I stop; to say more would be to distrust your sensibility, and, to have said less, would not have become a publick writer at so alarming a juncture.

THOMAS TOUCHET.

The following is an authentick Account of the great Preparations made on the coast of France, from Dieppe to Dunkirk, for invading these Kingdoms, by an Eye-witness.

ON the 24th of last month, M. d'Horrouville arrived at Havre de Grace, from Paris, to take on him the command of the expedition; where he found but 30 of the flat-bottomed boats finished [These boats were built at the king's docks, and in the basin, and not on the beach, as has been asserted, so that it was impossible for any English captains to have seen them only by reconnoitring] and about 20 more on the stocks. These boats are built of inch and half fir, by Mr. Bernan, who is esteemed their best builder, for about 2000 livres per boat; and he has contracted to build 50 more by the middle of September, which he thinks he shall not be able to complete within the time. There is nothing more in the construction of these boats, than is common to the passage boats on the Seine; for which

which use, if the expedition fails, they will be sold to the best bidder. On this day there was no camp, and only the common garrison, which, with the troops cantoned in the adjacent towns, consisted of no more than eight battalions.

June 26. At Dieppe there were no flat-bottomed boats, but several of their small coasting vessels then lay rotting, for want of hands to work them, and with only their ordinary garrison. At Boulogne and Calais, there was no appearance of any hostile proceedings, no fear shewn of an enemy: And, in the beginning of July, Dunkirk was likewise destitute of flat-bottomed boats, and no camp to defend it, in case of a siege or bombardment; and in the garrison, and the adjacent town, were fifteen battalions only cantoned. At this place, indeed, they were busy in completing two men of war of 40 guns, two of 30, and one of 20, that were to take 2000 forces on board, to be commanded by M. Thurot, late of the Belleisle privateer, on an expedition to the northward, supposed either to Scotland or the north of Ireland, where he was last year. This is the whole of the armament that has been so much exaggerated and expatiated on for some time past."

An Account of an extraordinary Case of the Efficacy of the Bark in the Delirium of a Fever. By Nicholas Munckley, M. D. Physician to Guy's-Hospital, and F. R. S. (See before, p. 373.)

ON Sunday the fifth of March, I was sent for to a gentleman of about 50 years of age, who had been for some days ill of a fever. I found him with a degree of heat considerably above what was natural, and with a pulse rather low, but quick, and beating, as measured by a stop-watch, about an hundred strokes in a minute. In this situation he continued, without any remarkable alteration, for the two following days; and, from the appearance of this disease, I imagined that it would not be speedily terminated. On Wednesday, the third day of my seeing him, I found him, however, much better, his heat being considerably abated, and his pulse being more than 20 strokes in a minute slower than it had been the day before. On this alteration so much in his favour, it might have been thought he was growing well, had it not been, that there was no appearance, either by sweat or urine, or on the skin, by which it could be imagined the disease was perfectly judged. On this account no alteration was made in the treatment that

day; but finding the next morning, that he had slept well the preceding night, and that his pulse continued quiet, being no more than 74 strokes in a minute, he was allowed to get up in the evening, to have his bed made, and I should have thought him well, had not every appearance of a critical suppuration been still wanting. On this account I thought him to be very liable to a return of his fever; and therefore, when early the next morning I was informed, that he had been without any sleep, and quite delirious the whole night, I was not greatly alarmed, as thinking he had a feverish paroxysm, to which the bark would probably put an end. When I saw him that morning, I found him very delirious; but, to my great surprise, quite free from all kind of fever whatever, his pulse then being as calm as it had been the preceding day: In this condition he remained all that day, and the following night; nothing, that was attempted to relieve him, having done him the least service; on the contrary, his delirium increased so much, as to make it very difficult for the attendants to keep him in bed. The next morning he was much as he had been the day before; his imagination continuing greatly disturbed, and he at times laughing, and playing antic tricks, and using gestures the most opposite to his common demeanour when well; and which; tho' the pulse had not been so perfectly quiet, had more the appearance of a mania, than of the delirium of a fever. In this unhappy situation there was but one thing which seemed likely to bring the affair to a speedy determination. This it was proper to attempt, tho' the indications for it were very obscure, and the event perfectly uncertain. On recollecting the time of this delirium's coming on, which was about 36 hours after the pulse had grown quiet; and perceiving that one glass of the water which had been made in the night, was thick, and seemed disposed to drop a sediment, there was some reason to suspect, and indeed to hope, that tho' the pulse had been perfectly calm during the whole time of the delirium, there was something of the fever still at the bottom of this complaint. From these indications, obscure as they were, it was judged proper to make a trial of the bark; which was accordingly ordered to be taken immediately, and to be repeated every two hours. This method succeeded beyond what could have been imagined; inasmuch, that it was observable, even by the attendants of this gentleman, that his mind came evidently more and more

to itself after every dose; and in the evening, after he had taken six drachms, his urine grew thick, and dropt a lateritious sediment; and, excepting the weakness naturally consequent on such violent emotions as he had undergone, both of mind and body, he was as well as ever he had been in his life. He hath repeated the bark at proper intervals, as is usual after intermitting fevers, and continues to this day perfectly well.

The use of the bark, in the most irregular intermittent disorders, is very happily so well known in this island, that it might perhaps have been thought needless to have recited any case merely in confirmation of this practice; and I am too well aware of the insufficiency of every thing, but a number of facts, on which to found any philosophical truth, to presume to rest any thing on one single instance only. But the case above related is of so very extraordinary a kind, as to make it worthy of being mentioned, both on its own account, and for that analogy, which being found by experience to subsist between diseases, affords the surest method of reasoning on practical subjects. The two remarkable circumstances of this case are, the delirium's coming on, and continuing, without any exacerbation of the pulse; and the bark's proving so speedy and effectual a remedy, tho' given at a time when there was no appearance of any remission of the symptom which it was intended to remove. It hath been thought, that a quick pulse is so essential to the definition of a fever, as to be a pathognomonic symptom of it. But experience is against this notion; perhaps the present case is a proof of the contrary: however this be, there have not been wanting instances, in which, towards the end of a fever, the pulse has grown quiet, without the abatement of any other symptom, and the patient has generally lain comatose, and with the appearance of one, who hath taken a large quantity of opium. Galen, in the third book of the presages of the pulse, mentions this symptom, and pronounces it to be almost a fatal sign: And the same thing hath happened in more instances than one, which have come to my knowledge. May not then the above recited case lead to this useful enquiry, whether in fevers of every kind, when the pulse is quiet, the bark is not proper to be given, and likely to prove a remedy? In this case it proved absolutely such; and that it is at least a safe medicine in all such cases, in which any practitioner of experience or judgment would ever think of giving it, is now certainly known.

For my own part, I can ~~safely~~ ~~decide~~, that in near ten years experience of it in Guy's hospital, during which time I find I have given it on different occasions, to above 500 patients in that house only, I never, from the most accurate observation I could make, saw it do any harm, or bring on any bad symptom, even in cases where it did not succeed according to the intention for which it was ordered; and (which I thought worth remarking) in chronic cases, even in those where the bark had been by many thought the most prejudicial, when, on the coming on of an intermittent fever, the bark hath been necessary to cure this secondary disease, the original distemper hath gone on, according to the best judgment I could form of it, exactly in the same manner as it would have done had the bark never been given.

*A Description of HAVRE DE GRACE.
With a fine PLAN thereof, and of its
Harbour, &c.*

HAVRE de Grace is situated in the Pays de Caux, 18 leagues from Rouen, and the same distance from Dieppe, on the point of a large valley gained from the sea, at the mouth of the river Seine, in N. lat. 49. 30. E. long. from London 10 min. In 1509, the place where Havre now stands was only a village inhabited by fishermen. The present town was begun to be built in 1516, by M. de Chillon, vice-admiral of France, who purchased from the inhabitants of the neighbouring village of Ingouville, the ground on which he built the fortifications of the place, the jetties which form the entrance of the harbour, and the other outworks. The town is fortified by four bastions, viz. the bastions of St. André, St. Adresse, La Musique, the Capuchin bastion, and five half moons. The first of these commands the entry of the harbour, and the little road; but it is in effect only half a bastion, having only one flank and one orillon. The bastion of St. Adresse commands one side of the little road and a morass near the sea. The bastion of La Musique commands the Ingouville gate, the causeway, and the great morass. The Capuchin bastion flanks the great morass, and the citadel. The ramparts of the town, which are continued from the bastion of St. Adresse to that of the Capuchins, are planted with a double row of elms. On the west, the town is bounded by the quays built along the harbour, and on the east stands the citadel, which commands the

Battle

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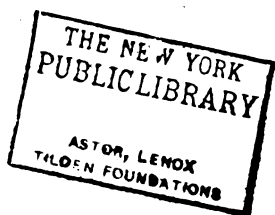
THE L

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- A. *St. Andrew*
- B. *St. Andrew*
- C. *Music B*
- D. *Capuchin*
- E. *Notre Da*
- F. *St. Francis*
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the town and that part of the shore which lies on the east side of the Seine. It is a regular square, consisting of four bastions and three half-moons, with a ditch and advanced ditch quite round it. The ramparts are of a considerable height. The ditches, as well as those of the town, are filled, on occasion, with sea-water, by means of sluices.

The town of Havre is divided into two parts: The largest of which, towards the west, is called the division of Notre Dame, and the other, towards the east, that of St. Francis. They are separated from one another by a part of the harbour, the basin, and the arsenal for the marine. The turning bridge forms the entrance into the basin, and a communication between the two parts of the town. The division of Notre Dame is an irregular square; that of St. Francis a trapezium: And the two together form a kind of irregular pentagon. The streets are wide and straight, but badly paved, excepting the principal street and the quays. The houses are of wood, except some built since 1719, which, in consequence of a new regulation made at that time, have fronts of stone or of brick. There are but two churches in the town, those of Notre Dame and St. Francis. There is one convent of Capuchin Monks, and another of the order of St. Francis. There is also a convent of Ursuline nuns. Some time ago the East India company had a tobacco manufactory here. The harbour of Havre is within the walls of the town, and can contain more than 300 vessels at once. It lies east north east and south south west. In the highest tides the water rises in it near twenty feet. The entrance is formed by two jetties of stone. At the mouth of the harbour are three sluices to stop the water in the ditches of the town, and let it out when there is occasion to clean the harbour. The harbour of Havre has a particular advantage over not only the other sea-ports of Normandy, but those of the whole kingdom, which is, that the water in it doth not begin to ebb, at least sensibly, till three hours after full tide; insomuch that fleets of 120 sail have often been observed to go out of it in one tide, even with the wind against them. This effect is generally ascribed to the impetuosity with which the Seine crosses the mouth of the harbour, as soon as the sea begins to retire, confining the water in the harbour till the force of its current be spent.

The tower of Francis I. stands at the mouth of the harbour: It is round, very July, 1759.

large, and of a considerable height, vaulted and bomb proof, with a beautiful platform at top, planted with cannon for the defence of the mouth of the harbour. It was built in the year 1520. In this tower is the chain which shuts up the harbour every night, to hinder vessels from entering in at their pleasure. All the merchants ships that arrive at Havre, deposit their gunpowder in it, when they enter the harbour.

When a vessel appears before the harbour, a coasting pilot is sent to bring her in. Of these several are kept at the king's expence, who are perfectly acquainted with the position of the banks of sand, and rocks which lie before the harbour. The great road is two good leagues from the harbour, and lies west-south west from Cape la Heve. It extends a whole league from north to south, and is twelve fathoms deep at high, and between eight or nine at low water. In the year 1690 the whole French fleet lay at anchor there for several days. The little road is but half a league from the harbour, and lies south-south east of Cape la Heve. It is of a square form, extending about a quarter of a league every way.

The basin is reserved for the king's ships of war. Of these it can contain five and twenty or thirty; and ships of sixty guns can enter it; for in high tides the water rises in it eighteen French feet, which is more than nineteen of ours. There is a good sluice for cleaning this basin, by means of the water of the town ditches. At the end of the basin stands the arsenal for the marine between the division of Notre Dame and that of St. Francis. The entry into it lies near the harbour, and the turning bridge; and the other extremity is near the bastion de la Musique. The docks for building the king's ships are at the bottom of this arsenal.

Havre is one of the six departments or arsenals general for the marine of the kingdom.

The most considerable manufacture carried on at Havre is that of coarse lace. Formerly this town employed 100 vessels in the cod fishery; but for several years past they have applied more to the West-India trade. The French are sensible of the advantages arising from its situation, for foreign commerce and domestick trade, and spare no expence in keeping the harbour and road in proper order; but, according to Mr. Belidor, an able engineer of that nation, they have hitherto proceeded on wrong plans.

Derivation of the Word CULPRIT.

SIR Edward Coke says, our books of reports and statutes in ancient time, were written in French, and observes the difference betwixt the writing and pronouncing that language; also, that the legal sense ought not to be changed.—I believe there is not any word in any language more corrupted, or applied with greater impropriety, than the word *Culprit*.

After indictment read against the prisoner at the bar, he is asked whether he is guilty or not guilty of the indictment; if he answers not guilty, the clerk of the arraignments replies *Culprit*, which it is said is from *Culp pristi*, and *Culp pristi* from *Culpabilis*, and *Presso*, and signifies guilty already. What! are our laws to sever, or the procedure so preposterous as to declare a person guilty because he hath pleaded not guilty, and before the prosecutors are called on their recognizances to give evidence, and afterwards to ask him how he will be tried?

Etymologies are a necessary part of grammar; by them we arrive at the primary signification of terms, but if far fetched they become ridiculous. How many, Dilton and Burn not excepted, have tortured themselves with the word *Culprit*, a plain corruption from the French *Qu'il paroit*? The officer of the court says to the prisoner, guilty or not guilty? If the prisoner says guilty, his confession is recorded; if he answers not guilty, the officer says *Culprit*, whereas he ought to say *Qu'il paroit*; i. e. make it appear, or let it appear if thou art not guilty. *Culprit* is evidently a corruption of *Qu'il paroit*, which is pure French, and bids the prisoner plead for himself, and make his innocence appear. *Culprit* hath manifestly changed the legal sense or true reading, and a false one, which ought to be exploded, hath been admitted. Common reason, common humanity, and similarity of sound evince this.

To the AUTHOR, &c.

S I R,

THAT political and private happiness are invariably connected with religion and virtue, is a self evident proposition. As morals decline, so will the health, courage, and publick spirit of a nation decline also. Above all, the favour of God, without which nothing can exist, much less prosper, will only accompany such as love and obey him; those whom God delights in must be happy; those whom he detests must be miserable. That the morals of this nation are very corrupt, is, alas! but too visible. Let

order that the remedies maybe pointed out.

Perhaps, the most fruitful source of depravity in this land, is the scandalous prostitution to be seen in almost every part of this great City; an evil that causes and multiplies every other species of wickedness. Pleasures of this kind, if they deserve the name, are commonly supported by fraud and rapine, and every act of injustice. Loss of health, disease, distress in families, are the usual consequences. The grand instruments of this iniquity are the first seducers; for the unhappy wretches, when seduced, are compelled, in a manner, to continue that bad course of life, from an impossibility almost of subsisting in any other. A highwayman is a saint, compared to that man who first ruined an innocent creature, and then turns her loose like a wild beast on the publick. He has not only endangered, to the highest degree, the temporary and eternal welfare of the unhappy creature, but has likewise extended and promoted the interest of sin, by laying a snare for the destruction of many others. The first seducer is justly chargeable with all the complication of wickedness that the abandoned female commits herself, and likewise with all the sin which the may be the alluring occasion and instrument of in others.

Now, Sir, to prevent, as far as possible, this great source of perdition, I would propose, that human laws should be enacted agreeably to the law enacted by divine authority among the Jews; namely, *If a man entice a maid that is not betrothed, and lie with her, he shall surely enow her to be his wife.—If her father utterly refuse to give her unto him, he shall pay money according to the dowry of virgins: Exodus xxii. 16, 17.*

A man who seduces a virgin ought either to marry or portion her: This law is actually put in execution in some countries. If the man be already married, and likewise too poor to portion her, he should be punished in the severest manner. This last case would not very often happen; for it is well known, that gentlemen are most commonly the first seducers.—What can be more just, than that those who deprive others of the means of subsisting, should be compelled to support them.—Till our streets are free from prostitutes we shall never have morals; and without morals, we cannot have happiness. I am, &c.

[The great number of prostitutes, of which London alone reckons at least ten thousand, proceeds from the little regard which has been had to preserve to women those means of subsistence which become their sex. If a young woman has a gen-

teeth education and a small fortune, she stands upon the brink of destruction: And even if she is desirous, she scarcely knows what trade to put herself to, in order to be out of the way of temptation.

For, excepting two or three trades, which women still retain, all the rest are engrossed by men. We have, after the French fashion, men-mantua-makers, men-milliners, men-stay-makers, men-shoemakers for women's shoes, men-haircutters for women's hair, &c. and, very likely, in time, we shall have sempstresses, laundresses, and clear starchers of the same sex.

Such abounding of lewdness, and surfeiting of prostitution, as prevail at present, do in fact tend to increase the more unnatural vices, instead of preventing them, as is vulgarly, tho' erroneously supposed. And the history of all nations, from the former times down to the present, confirms this assertion. Ancient Greece and Rome, and modern England, to mention no more, have furnished too many examples in proof of this point: And reason itself should tell us, that it is with this, as with all other depraved appetites, where surfeiting and satiety are inducements to seek out less natural ways of gratification. See Tucker's *essay on trade*.]

Some further Particulars from the EAST-INDIES. (See p. 336.)

WHEN M. de Lally marched against fort St. David's, he found only some Blacks in the out-works, tho' there were in the fort itself about 700 Europeans. These Blacks ran into the fort on the first appearance of an attack from the French. M. de Lally, judging from this, that no vigorous resistance could be made, did not give his people the trouble of making regular approaches, but ordered the place to be bombarded. This ruined the wells; and having killed a very few people, the rest thought proper to open the gates, and admit the victor, submitting to what terms he thought proper. M. de Lally then proposed to have marched against Madras, but was dissuaded from it by M. de Bussy, whom he had sent for from Golconda, and to whom he brought the *Cordon rouge* from the king. M. de Bussy was of opinion, that he ought first to attack all the remote posts where the English had garrisons; and so cutting off our forces piece meal, Madras might fall an easy sacrifice. M. de Lally, upon this, proposed to attack Trichenopoly, where the English had a garrison of about 400 Europeans. But in the way, having demanded, and been re-

fused a large contribution from the king of Tanjeur, he attacked the king in his capital, and in 50 hours had made a practicable breach; but was obliged to retreat for want of provisions, which were cut off by the Tanjournes, whose whole force consists of about five or six thousand cavalry; and whom M. de Lally had despised too much, and so had left no convoy to the people that were bringing provisions. The Dames of Tranquebar fly, the French lost near 200 men in the expedition; but the French themselves say they lost only fifty. In the mean time the English withdrew the greatest part of their European soldiers from Trichenopoly, leaving only about 40 under the command of captain Smith. M. de Lally then cantoned his men so as to straiten Madras; and as the rains begin in September, he was then obliged to suspend all further operations till January, when it was thought he would march directly to Madras. Major Ford sailed from Calcutta, and landed near Vizagapatam, with 4 or 500 men, in order to make a diversion in those parts, that the French in Golconda might not be able to send assistance to M. de Lally. M. de Bussy, on this, hastened back to Golconda to take the command of the troops there, which, in his absence, had been under the command of Mr. Law. This Law is nephew to the famous Law, author of the Mississippi scheme.

The BIRD of PASSAGE, 1749.

GROWN sick of crowds and noise,

To peaceful rural joys

Good Bellmont from the town retires.

Miss Harriet seeks the shade,

And looks the country maid,

And artfully his taste admires.

Their sympathizing themes

Of lawns, and shades, and streams,

Were all they sung, and all they said;

The musick sweet he finds

Of well-according minds,

And loves the perfect rural maid.

His honest pure desires,

Not sed by vicious fires,

Suggest to speak his flame betimes;

But, scarce his passion known,

This *Passage-Bird* is flown

To warmer air, and brighter climes.

From shades to crowded rooms,

From flow'rs to dead perfumes—

The *season* calls—she must away:

'Tis then alone she lives,

When she in riot gives

To *rust* the night, to sleep the day.

He follows her enrag'd,

And finds her deep engag'd

At crasy Crib and brazen Brag:

He hears her betting high,

He sees her slur the die—

He takes his boots, and mounts his nag.

Lord HOWE's MINUET.



Poetical ESSAYS in JULY, 1759.

To the Memory of R. WEST, Esq; who died at Popes in Hertfordshire, June 1, 1742, after a tedious Indisposition.

WHILE forfeited with life, each hoary
knave

Grows here immortal, and eludes the grave;
Thy virtues prematurely met their fate.
Cramp'd in the limits of too short a date:
Thy mind, not exercis'd so oft in vain,
In health was gentle, and compos'd in pain.
Successive trial still refin'd thy soul,
And plastrick patience perfected the whole.
A friendly aspect, not suborn'd by art;
An eye, which look'd the meaning of the
heart; [traught,
A tongue, with simple truth and freedom
The faithful index of thy honest thought.
Thy pen disdain'd to seek the servile ways
Of partial censure, and more partial praise;
Thro' ev'ry tongue it flow'd in nervous ease,
With sense to polish, or with wit to please:
No lurking venom from thy pencil fell.
Thine was the kindest satire, living well.
The vain, the loose, the base, might wish
to see, [should be,
In what thou wert, what they themselves
Let me not charge on Providence a crime,
Whom snatch'd the blossoming to a better clime;
To raise those virtues to a higher sphere,
Virtues, which only could have starv'd thee
here.

The Dying Rake's Soliloquy; Altered and enlarged from the Universal Visiter, N^o III. p. 40. By Dr. Bartholomew.

IN the fever of youth, ev'ry pulse in a
flame; [fame;
Regardless of fortune, of health, and of
Gay pleasure my aim, and profusion my
pride,
No vice was untasted, no wish was deny'd.
Grown headstrong and haughty, capricious
and vain, [strain;
Not decency aw'd me, nor laws could re-
The vigils of Comus and Venus I kept,
Tho' tir'd, not fatig'd; in sunshine I slept:
All my appetites pall'd, I no pleasure enjoy'd,
Excess made 'em tasteless, their frequency
cloy'd. [gave way,
When my health, and my fortune, to riot
And my parts, and my vigour, felt total
decay; [feet,
The doctors were sent for, who greedy of
Engag'd that their skill should remove the
disease; [was weigh'd,
With looks most important each symptom
And the force of prescription fell gravely
was play'd. [to a lath,
Reduc'd by their arts, and quite worn
My carcass was sent to the virtues of Bath.
When drench'd and well drain'd by the fa-
culty there, [give air,
All the hope that remain'd was to try na-
- - - - - Grace

Scarce a doit in my purse, or a drop in my veins,
[my remains ;
To my old mortgag'd house they convey'd
No friend to assist, no relation to grieve,
And scarcely a bed my bare bones to receive;
With solitude curs'd, and tormented with pain,

Distemper'd my body, distracted my brain.
Thus from folly to vice, and from vice to the grave,

I sink, of my passions the victim and slave.
No longer debauch, or companions deceive,
But alarm'd at the vengeance, I'd fain disbelieve ;

With horrors foreboding, desponding I lie,
Tho' tir'd of living, yet dreading to die.

PARODY of the Soliloquy in HAMLET.

TO hunt, or not to hunt ? that is the question—

Whether 'tis prudent in the soul, to suffer
The pangs of self-denial, or to urge
With enthusiasm rage and bold defiance
The rapid chase ?—To hunt—to ride—
No more ; and by that ride to say we fly
From thought, that-cankerworm to gay desires,

From cares that feed upon the lamp of life,
'Tis a fruition devoutly to be wish'd.

To hunt—to ride—torrid ? perchance to fall ;
Ay, there's the rub—

For in the mad pursuit what falls may come,
When ev'ry bound each hardy sinew strains,
And ev'ry breeze conveys enrap'ring sounds,
Must give us pause ?—There's the respect,
That gives the fatal blow to promis'd joys,
That taints with baleful blight each blooming hope.

Who would forego this madness of delight ;
Who without pain could hear a chase describ'd,

Or silent sit while others boast their feats,
When he himself might mount the neighing steed,

And urge the sprightly chase ? Beneath a
Who would wear out the tedious, doleful day,
Oppress'd with discontent and dire remorse ?
But that the dread of fall precipitate,
That unknown field, where, destitute of aid,
With thiver'd limb he haply may repent
His forward zeal and fury uncontroll'd,
Puzzles the will ; and makes us rather pine
In humble cell, than seek for distant joys
Where pain and death th' advent'rous hunter wait.

But hark—
The hunter's notes, on Zephyr's pinion borne,
Assail my ears—

Already Phœbus gilds the mountain top.
Great Phœbus, patron of the hunting crew,
Propitious smile, and vanish ev'ry doubt !

A BALLAD in the Scottish Taste.

THE lass of the west was witty and free,
Her looks gay and winning, her
eyne full of glee ;
Thè lads all around lovely Nancy did woo,
But none lov'd like Willie, like Willie so true !

In a cool poplar shade, near a flow running stream,
[his theme :
The shepherd thus warbled, and love was
While I strive to be free, I am limed all o'er,
And the more that I struggle, am tangled the more.

Over hills and high mountains full far
have I been ; [I seen :

Fine assemblies, in fine towns, full oft have
By the banks of rough Severa, by smooth
gliding Thame, [I came.

Thro' gay London damsels, right heart-free
But, unweeting loon, who woe's way did roam !
I had still been secure, had I bided at home :

Now with love of dear Nancy my heart
runneth o'er ; [the more.

And the more that I strive, I am tangled
When lonely I wander, my sock goes
astray ; [away :

While I fondly sit wishing, swift time flies
With swift-flying time all nature is born ;
The lasses all lovely, the lads all love-lorn !

The jasmín, the rose, and the carnation dye,
And my brighter Nancy must withering lye !
Full fain would I guard thee thro' life, my
sweet flow'r ! [show'r.

And shelter thee safe from the wind and the

Written at Tunbridge Wells, on Miss Temple,
afterwards Lady Lyttelton, * by Mr. Congreve. Never printed before.

LEAVE, leave the drawing-room,
Where flow'rs of beauty us'd to bloom ;
The nymph that's fated to o'ercome,

Now triumphs at the wells.
Her shape, and air, and eyes ;
Her face, the gay, the grave, the wife,
The beau, in spite of box and dice,

Acknowledge all excels.

2.
Cease, cease, to ask her name,
The crowned Muses noblest theme,
Whose glory by immortal fame
Should only founded be.

But if you long to know,
Then look round yonder dazzling row,
Who most does like an angel show
You may be sure 'tis she,

3.
See near those sacred springs,
Which cure to fell diseases brings,
(As ancient fame of Ida sings)
Three goddesses appear !

Wealth, glory, two possess ;
The third with charming beauty blest,
So fair, that heav'n and earth confess
She conquer'd ev'ry where.

4.
Like her, this charmer now,
Makes ev'ry love-sick gazer bow ;
Nay, ev'n old age her pow'r allow,
And banish'd flames recal.
Wealth can no trophy rear,
Nor glory now the garland wear ;
To beauty ev'ry Paris here
Devotes the golden ball.

BALLAD II. *after Reconciliation. Written in the Month of May, 1758 (See our list, p. 334.)*

1.
ONCE more, O ye Muses, my song
To Daphne directs the love strain;
Come help me, dear virgins, along,
And your Collin shall sweetly complain.
Now the winter is past, and the spring
Adorns with new beauties the grove;
And ev'ry blith bird on the wing
I proclaim 'tis the season of love.

2.
Thro' the meadows and groves as I stray,
What verdure, what blossoms appear!
Yet these have their seasons in May,
But Daphne charms all thro' the year.
Ev'ry flower that enameled the mead,
Ev'ry bird of the musical kind,
Nay the innocent lambs as they feed,
Bring something of Daphne to mind.

3.
While I view the lambs harmlessly play,
Or attend to the warbling throng,
I think how good humour'd and gay
She sings or smiles all the day long;
Yet the turtle's soft voice when I hear,
So sweetly bemoaning his state,
The mournful sound thrills thro' my ear,
And I think on my own cruel fate.

4.
But hark—from a neighbouring spray
The * mocking bird raises his strains;
He bids me cheer up and be gay,
To forget, for a while, my love pains.
As he swells his melodious throat
Far beyond ev'ry songster with wings,
So my muse shall excel her own note,
When of *Love* and of *Daphne* she sings.

5.
For the v'ilets perfuming the field,
And the daisies that blush thro' the grove,
In beauty and fragrance must yield
To the breath and the bliss of my love.
With her bloom the lily compare!
Happy flower! there devoted to rest;
But it quickly would die in despair,
Were it not for the mole on her breast.

6.
Foolish flower! still your triumph is vain;
For the spot on that ravishing part
Discovers the whiteness more plain,
And there Cupid stands shaking his dart:
There—in *rearing* discontent he stands,
Like a champion, to guard the dear prize;
And love's poison he holds in his hands,
For his arrows he dips in her eyes.

7.
From her eyes once an arrow there flew,
And it pierc'd to my tenderest part;
For believe me, dear shepherds, 'tis true,
It remains still fast fix'd in my heart.

I have try'd to remove it in vain,
But it bleeds and remains as before;
Then to Daphne I still must complain,
I dare venture to move it no more.

8.
Other beautiful nymphs there are found
Who have try'd Collin's heart to allure;
But the eyes that inflicted the wound
Can alone give the balsam to cure.
Other Shepherds fair Daphne may find,
With more riches, more art, and design,
Who will flatter her person and mind;
But their *Love* is not equal to mine.

ANACREON, ODE iii. imitated.

ΜΕΛΟΜΟΥΣΙΚΗ; ὠδὴ ὁμοίᾳ, &c.

T WAS at the gloomy midnight hour,
When sleep's great God exerts his
pow'r,

When weary'd swains their eyelids close,
And soothe their limbs with soft repose,
I heard a rapping at my door,
Such as I scarce had heard before.

Who is't, said I, dares break my sleep,
And at my door such noises keep?

When Cupid, shiv'ring, scarce cou'd say,
"A luckless boy has lost his way,
O haste, my friend, and open, pray:
You need not fear, I mean no ill;

To hurt I have nor pow'r, nor will;
This dismal live-long night, in vain,
I've wand'ring o'er the dreary plain,
Half starv'd with cold, wet thro' with
rain!"

With pity mov'd, I heard his moan,
Then struck a light, and gat me down:
In haste I let him in, when lo!
His hand sustain'd a silver bow;
A pair of shining things he wore,
And at his back a quiver bore.
As soon as I a fire had made,
My little guest I to it led;
I warm'd his fingers with my own,
For cold they felt as any stone;
Then wip'd, and wrung, with friendly care,
The wet out of his dripping hair.

Soon as the thankless elf was warm,
And found that he had got no harm,
"Let's try, said he, I fain would know,
Whether the wet has hurt my bow:
Then from his quiver chose with speed
A shaft destin'd for the deed:
So strong his silver bow he drew,
So swift the fatal arrow flew,
It pierc'd my liver thro' and thro'.
He skipp'd and danc'd about the room,
And sneering cry'd, "Come, landlord, come,
And as a friend rejoice with me,
That I from ev'ry harm am free!
I fain indeed have kept my bow,
But you shall rue its being so."

G. S.

HORACE,

* There are not a great number of singing birds in North-America, but the Mocking Bird is a native of that climate, and is perhaps the finest singing bird in the world. The wild ones often sing all the night long, as well as the day; and frequently appear so elevated with their own notes, that they seem to jump and dance in time to the music of them. They are called Mocking Birds, from their seeming to mock and turn into ridicule every bird they hear; so that they may justly be accounted the Wits of the American woods. (See our Vol. for 1745, p. 550.)

HORACE, Book iii. ODE ix.

A Dialogue betwixt the POET and LYDIA.

1.

HOR. WHILE Horace pleas'd, and none
e'er press'd
With dearer arms that snowy breast;
Not Persia's king, in all his state,
Was half so happy, half so great.

2.

LYD. While you your Lydia held so dear,
That Chloe you'd scarce name with her;
Then who but me! so bright a fame
As mine, ne'er grac'd great Ilia's name.

3.

HOR. I'm Chloe's now, the Cretan fair,
Who sings, who plays, beyond compare;
For whom e'en death I'd not decline,
But save her life by losing mine.

4.

LYD. And Lydia for lov'd Calais burns,
Whose heart an equal flame returns;
For whom, had I two lives to give,
I'd doubly die, so he might live.

5.

HOR. But shou'd our hearts unite again,
And I once more put on your chain?
Shou'd Chloe's golden tresses yield,
And Lydia's charms regain the field?

6.

LYD. Than stars tho' he's more heavenly
far,

Than cork tho' you far lighter are,
Rougher than seas when raging high,
With you I'd live, with you I'd die.

G. S.

*Joban. Secundi, Epig. 12. In Lycoridem Tole-
tanam.*

SEX faciem drachmis divendit Ibra Lycoris:
Jure quidem; tanti venditur illa foro.
Si bene pendas, tantum cupit illa rependi
Quæ facit in vultu damna protervus amans.
Vix libanda dedit summis sua labra labellis,
Pars crepti subitis magna coloris abit.
Descenditque labris pectus rubicundus amator,
Et sibi lucenti plus placet in speculo.
At si quis posteros turbavit fronte capillos,
Fit cito crinitus, qui modo calvus erat.
Foris senex paulo improbulus lascivus in ore,
Dentibus efficitur ditior in numeris.
Callidus hanc Cajus, tot re differda sermæ
Sic redimat, matrem namq. sututor adit.

Imitated.

COQUETTA. posselt of cosmetical skill,
Sells her face for a crown to as many
as will. [repair;

Cheap enough, if you think of her costs of
Her paints, and her washes, false teeth, and
false hair:

To keep these in order and often renew,
Her lover must pay for, and nothing but due.
And (once let a pun find with tricks excuse)
When deck'd out for market she's all over
loose. [acquires,

Young Frizzle from kissing fresh colour
And, blushing, his face in her mirror admires,

With her a bald Fumbler once romp'd at
that rate, [pate;
Full-hair'd he departed, with hers on his
And toothless another, with strenuous kiss
Transferr'd a whole set from her mouth into
his.

But Gripus gallants her the frugallest way,
In the morning e'er dress'd, so no damage to
pay.

*Written at the End of a Copy of the Bible in the
Vatican.*

HIC liber est in quo quærit sua dogmata quisq;
Atq; in quo reperit dogmata quisq; sua.

Englished.

HERE all persuasions for their doctrines
look, [book.
And each one finds his doctrines in this

Joban. Secundi Epigramma 9.

CUR Posthumus cænat foris?
Ut ne domi cænet sua.

Imitated.

WHY loves Ned abroad for a supper to
roam? [home.
For a very good reason—his wife sups at

Joban. Secundi, Bas. 3.

DA mil i suaviolum (dicebam) blanda puella;
Libasti labris mox mea labra tuis.
Inde, velut pressio qui territus angue refuitat,
Ora repente meo velius ab ore precat.
Non hoc suaviolum dare, lux mea, sed dare tantum
Est æstivum fletibile suavioli.

Imitated.

GIVE me, said I, sweet girl, a kiss;
You do; alas, but how!
Your lips afford but scanty bliss,
But just to touch allow.

For quick your mouth from mine you take,
As if in wild affright;
Like one who treads upon a snake,
And flies a mortal bite.
Am I, my life, so short a joy,
So small a taste to prize?
While thus you fear my love to cloy,
You, cruel, tantalize.

ODE to a THRUSH.

SWEET warbler! to whose artless song
Soft musick's native powers belong,
Here fix thy haunt; and o'er these plains
Still pour thy wild untutor'd strains!
Still hail the morn with sprightly lay,
And sweetly hymn the parting day;
But sprightlier still, and sweeter pour
Thy song o'er Flavia's fav'rite bow'r;
There softly breathe the vary'd sound,
And chant thy loves, or woes, around.

So may'st thou live, securely best,
And no rude storms disturb thy nest;
No bird-lime twig, or kin annoy,
Or cruel gun thy brood destroy;
No want of shelter may'st thou know,
Which Ripton's lofty shades bestow;
No dearth of winter berries fear,
But hays and hips bluish half the year.

Monthly Chronologer.

THURSDAY, June 28.



AS held a court of common council at Guildhall, when the committee appointed to carry the act of parliament into execution, for building a bridge across the river Thames, from Blackfriars in the city of London, to the opposite side in the county of Surry, delivered a representation in writing, under their hands, which was in substance as follows :

1. That it is the opinion of this committee, that the intended bridge should be of stone. —2. That from the evidence given to parliament, upon the application for an act to build the said bridge, it is the opinion of this committee, that an elegant, substantial, and convenient stone bridge may be erected for a sum not exceeding 120,000l. —3. That, from estimates laid before us, it is the opinion of this committee, that proper avenues to the said bridge may be purchased and completed for a sum not exceeding 24,000l. —4. That it is the opinion of this committee, that a sum not exceeding 144,000l. should be forthwith contracted for, and raised within the space of eight years, by such installments as this committee shall think proper in each year, not exceeding 30,000l. in any one year : The money so to be contracted for, to be paid into the chamber of London. —5. That it is the opinion of this committee, that the persons contracting to advance the said money, should be entitled to an interest of 4l per cent. per annum, by way of annuities, to be computed from the time of the first payment in each year, upon the whole sum by them respectively advanced within the year ; but should incur such forfeiture as this committee shall see fit, in case of neglect to make good any of the stipulated payments : The said annuities to be paid half yearly by the chamberlain, but to be redeemable at the expiration of the first ten years, upon six months notice, and payment of the money advanced. —6. That it is the opinion of this committee, that the chamberlain should be authorized and directed to affix this city's seal to such instruments as the committee shall think fit to give, pursuant to the said act, for securing the payment of the said annuities, redeemable as aforesaid, and which shall be transacted and paid for in manner beforementioned. —7. That it is the opinion of this committee, that the chamberlain should be authorized and directed to pay and apply the monies so to be paid in, for the purposes of the said act, in such a manner as this committee shall, from time to time, think fit and order. —8. That it is the opi-

nion of this committee, that the chamberlain should be authorized and directed to lay out and apply the sheriffs fines, appropriated by order of the court of common council for the purposes of the said act, either in the publick funds, in order to carry interest, or to payment of the said annuities or otherwise, as this committee shall, from time to time, think fit and order.

Ordered, That the court of common council be moved pursuant to the five last resolutions. Signed by six aldermen and 20 commoners.

SATURDAY, June 30.

Jacob Tonton, Esq; was chosen master, and Allington Wilde, Esq; and Mr. Daniel Browne, were chosen wardens of the company of Stationers.

SUNDAY, July 1.

Portsmouth. Arrived his majesty's ship Nightingale, capt. Campbell, from Louisbourg, who brings an account, that the admirals Saunders, Durell and Holmes, were sailed up the river St. Lawrence, to the attack of Quebec.

This morning sailed the squadron of rear-admiral Rodney from St. Helena's.

MONDAY, 2.

Birmingham. By the floods occasioned by the heavy rains, great damage hath been done in this neighbourhood to the grass that was cut down, as well as to that which is standing, by its being filled with sand and gravel ; and on Monday two horses at Crete bridge, in the Stratford road, and one near Haiburn, were drowned ; and a man was drowned in endeavouring to cross Stone bridge near Meriden. [In and about London, numbers of people have been drowned, particularly young persons in bathing themselves.]

TUESDAY, 3.

Cambridge. Sir William Williams, Bart. is presented to the honorary degree of master of arts.

This being commencement day, the following gentlemen were created doctors in divinity ; the Rev. Mr. Davis and Mr. Ashton, of King's college ; the Rev. Mr. Walton and Mr. Sharpe, of Trinity ; the Rev. Mr. Jackson, of Emanuel ; the Rev. Mr. Stebbing, of Catharine Hall ; and the Rev. Mr. Cardale, of St. John's college. At the same time were created 84 masters of arts, and 18 batchelors of laws.

Sailed rear-admiral Rodney with his fleet, for the coast of France.

WEDNESDAY, 4.

His royal highness prince Edward set out for Plymouth, where he will stay at lord Edgcombe's, till every thing is ready for his embarkation.

FRIDAY,

FRIDAY, 6.

Salisbury. Prince Edward arrived here Wednesday evening about six o'clock, and, after about half an hour's stay at his preceptor's (the bishop's) went to Wilton house, accompanied by lord Pembroke and col. Brudenell.

The guard of the regiment of the county militia was drawn up in the market-place to receive him: An additional guard was also assembled at the palace for the same purpose. And this day the regiment was drawn up on Hanham Hill, and performed before the prince, the exercise in general. Indeed their exactness and regularity therein far exceeded what could be expected from them, and their firings were equal to those of veterans. The prince was pleased with them, and left 20 guineas for them to drink.

[His royal highness afterwards visited Exeter and Plymouth, and was received every where with all the honours due to his birth.]

SATURDAY, 7.

Admiralty-Office. By a letter from vice-admiral Cotes, commander in chief of his majesty's ships at Jamaica, dated the 11th of May last, advice is received that, on the 29th of April, his majesty's sloop the *Viper* brought into Port Royal a large Dutch ship called the *Adrian*, loaded with sugar, indigo, and coffee: She came under convoy of two French merchant frigates bound to Europe. And that the 2d of May, his majesty's ships *Dreadnought*, *Seaford*, *Wager*, *Peregrine* and *Port Antonio*, took the two French frigates, and another large Dutch ship that was under their convoy. The frigates are the *Hardy*, of 20 guns and 150 men, and the *Hermione*, of 26 guns and 170 men, and are loaded with the finest sugars and indigo, and are esteemed very rich ships.

MONDAY, 9.

Rear-admiral Rodney, with his Squadron, returned to Portsmouth from Havre de Grace.

TUESDAY, 10.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Extract of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Rodney to Mr. Cleveland, dated on Board his Majesty's Ship the Achilles off Havre de Grace, the 6th of July, 1759.

"His majesty's ships and bombs under my command sailed from St. Hellen's, in the morning of the 2d instant, and with a favourable wind and moderate weather anchored the following day in the great road off Havre, where having made a disposition to put their lordships orders in execution, the bombs proceeded to place themselves in the narrow channel of the river leading to Harfleur, it being the most proper and only place to do execution from. About seven in the evening two of the bombs were stationed, as were all the rest, early the next morning, and continued to bombard for 52 hours without intermission, with such success, that the town was several times in July, 1759.

flames, and their magazine of stores for the flat-bottomed boats burnt with very great fury for upwards of six hours, notwithstanding the continual efforts of several hundred men to extinguish it. Many of the boats were overturned and damaged by the explosion of the shells.

During the attack, the enemy's troops appeared very numerous, were continually erecting new batteries, and throwing up entrenchments: Their consternation was so great, that all the inhabitants forsook the town.

Notwithstanding this smart bombardment, I have the pleasure to acquaint you, that the damage done us by the enemy has been very inconsiderable, tho' great numbers of their shot and shells fell and burst among the bombs and boats."

[The following is said to be the number of boats destroyed at Havre, by admiral Rodney: Six finished; 43 half planked; 83 ribbed: Total 131. The bomb vessels threw 1900 shells, and 1150 carcasses, from mortars of 12 inches.]

His majesty ordered, That all his faithful subjects, who shall enlist themselves as soldiers in his majesty's land service, from the 11th day of July, shall not be sent out of Great-Britain, and shall be entitled to their discharge in three years, or at the end of the war if they chuse it. And all soldiers, who have deserted before June 1 last, shall be pardoned on condition they join the corps they last served in, by the 20th of August next. And in case the regiment they last served in should be out of the kingdom, they may then surrender themselves to any other, in which they may serve, and be entitled to his majesty's most gracious pardon.

THURSDAY, 12.

Came on before the lords of appeal, the cause of a Spanish ship, called the *St. Juan Baptista*, Joseph Arteaga master, taken in her passage from Corunna to Nantz; when after a long hearing, and many learned arguments, their lordships were pleased to decree the restitution of both ship and cargo; but from an irregularity in the pass, no costs were given the claimants. (See p. 275.)

Ended the sessions at the Old-Bailey, when Edward Norman, for a highway robbery, was capitally convicted: Sixteen to be transported for seven years, one to be branded, and one to be whipped.

FRIDAY, 13.

The court had orders to go into mourning for the late princefs of Sultzbach, mother-in-law to the elector Palatine.

MONDAY, 16.

A house in Goat's Yard, Black's Fields, was set on fire by lightning, by which considerable damage has been lately done to men, cattle, &c. in several parts of these kingdoms.

TUESDAY 17.

The Norfolk militia were reviewed by his majesty at Kensington palace. They made

made a good appearance, and gave great satisfaction to a great concourse of nobility and others assembled on the occasion. They are in general very tight nimble fellows, and are in high spirits. The regiment consists of upwards of 1000 men, including officers; and upwards of 500 of them volunteers. They then resumed their march for Kingston, and, in the evening, being drawn up in the market place there; his royal highness the prince of Wales came thro' the town, and rode thro' the front of them, in the politest manner, with his hat off; and after he had passed by the whole, he sent the earl of Bute with a Bank note of 50l. to distribute among the battalions to drink his majesty's health. They were to march onwards to Plymouth. The militia of Wiltshire, Somersetshire, Dorsetshire, &c. &c. are also ordered upon duty. Many stout privateers have been taken into the service of the government; draughts have been made from Greenwich and Chelsea hospitals, of those pensioners still able to do duty; the artificers of the dock yards are regimented and duly exercised, and recruits are raising all over the united kingdom, and in Ireland; in short, nothing is omitted by the ministry to put us into a proper posture of defence.

THURSDAY, 19.

Came on before the Right Hon. the lords commissioners of appeal, the cause of a Spanish ship, called the *Jesus Maria y Joseph*, Joseph Pedro Ezenarro, master, taken in her passage from Corunna to St. Sebastian's by the private ship of war, the *Britannia*, Charles Davids, commander; when it being positively asserted, and appearing from the circumstances of the case not improbable, that some mistakes had been made by the interpreter, who assisted in taking down the answers of the Spanish master and crew to the standing interrogatories, time was given to the appellants to exhibit an allegation, and to offer proofs in the support thereof. (See the 12th day.)

Several ricks of new hay took fire at Holloway, and were consumed; damage 700l.

A court of common-council was held at Guildhall, which was very numerous, there being upwards of 200 members present; when several affairs relating to a new bridge, which were adjourned at the last court of common-council (see p. 392.) were taken into consideration, and, after many debates, were agreed to. In the course of the debates the court divided three times, and on each division there was a majority of upwards of forty in favour of a new bridge.

His majesty having received information from his envoy extraordinary at the court of Turin, that a Polacca, under Imperial colours, from the coast of Barbary, is reported to have the plague on board, and is in those seas, and has been seen off the coast of Provence near Marseilles; and that

the master and several passengers and seamen have died on board: And his majesty having likewise received information from the vice-consul at Genoa, that a Ragusa ship is arrived at Leghorn, and a Tuscan ship at Marseilles, both with foul bills of health from Alexandretta, and that the contagion is got amongst the said ship's crew; it has therefore been ordered in council, That all ships which arrive in any of the ports of this kingdom from those seas, be strictly examined, whether they have had communication with any of the suspected ships before-mentioned, or whether they have touched at the Morea, the coast of Barbary, or any infected place; and in case they have, that they be put under the like rules of quarantine with those now subsisting upon ships and goods coming from Smyrna.

[This quarantine to be observed by privateers coming from the Mediterranean, has since been judged necessary to be extended to all ships and vessels whatsoever coming from thence, on account of the plague's raging at this time in many parts of the Levant, &c.]

His majesty has been addressed by the city of Dublin, whose address was graciously received. (See p. 338.)

The bounties to seamen, &c. are continued to August 18. (See p. 219.)

Zara, a beautiful lionsess in the Tower, lately whelp'd and brought forth two.

The lord lieutenants of such counties whose militia are not already formed, have received orders to compleat them forthwith, and to transmit their proceedings therein to the War-office.

A Sallee cruiser has taken an English vessel from Cork laden with leather, and carried her into Tangier; and it is thought she will be condemned, as well as all others they meet with.

His majesty has been pleased to order a regiment of light infantry to be raised in Wales, and the adjacent counties, with the utmost expedition, under the command of colonel Crauford.

As also a body of sensible men in Argyleshire, the command of whom is given to colonel John Campbell.

The parliament, which stood prorogued to the 26th instant, is further prorogued to Thursday the 30th of August next. (See p. 308.)

The crew belonging to the Litchfield man of war that was wrecked some time ago on the coast of Barbary, and some other English subjects that were made slaves, are ransomed for 170,000 hard dollars. (See p. 205.)

Extract of a Letter from Leghorn, June 15.

"The Tartar's prize man of war, capt. Bailie, arrived here the 13th instant, with an express from Admiral Boscawen; he left the fleet well the 10th off Toulon. Admiral Boscawen, on the 7th instant, gave the French

French admiral a specimen of what he may expect if he comes out with his squadron, by sending in three ships of the line close to the harbour's mouth, to burn two ships that were at anchor there, viz. the Culloden, capt. Smith Calke, of 74 guns; the Conqueror, capt. Harland, of 70; and the Jersey, capt. Barker, of 60; and tho' they did not succeed in the attempt, yet they gained great honour in bravely and resolutely withstanding, for near three hours, the continual firing from numberless batteries; some they did, and others they could not see. They have a great many men killed and wounded, but still they are in great spirits. In this undertaking we were obliged to attempt the destroying of two forts, but most unluckily it falling calm, and the forts firing so briskly at them, they were obliged to retire, and were, with some difficulty, towed off. The Culloden is in a most shattered condition.

Extract of a Letter from Louisbourg, June 9.

"Admiral Saunders, with the Squadron under his command, arrived in good condition the 21st of April off Louisbourg, but on account of the ice blockading the harbour, was obliged to bear away the 26th for Halifax, where he got safe the 1st of May. On the 3d of May, admiral Durell was dispatched, with eight ships of the line and some troops, as far as the Island of Coudrie, to prevent supplies getting to Quebec. On admiral Saunders's arrival the 14th in Louisbourg (whose harbour had been but a few days open) the Alcide and Stirling Castle were sent to join admiral Durell, and in their passage took two store-ships for Quebec, who came out in company with twelve sail more of the like vessels laden with ammunition, &c. under the convoy of four ships of the line, and two frigates, all which had separated but three days before in a fog, from the two prizes sent to Louisbourg, so that there is a great probability of those ships falling into the hands of admiral Durell.

There are accounts in town of the enemy having deserted Crown Point, in order to strengthen Quebec, where they are retreated. This information was given by a vessel taken in the river of St. Laurence, by the Prince of Orange."

The Favourite sloop of war, capt. Edwards, of 16 six pounders, 4 three pounders and 120 men, has taken the *Vesour* of 20 nine pounders, 4 twelve pounders, and the same number of men, after an obstinate engagement, and carried her into Gibraltar. She came from St. Domingo, and is a valuable prize.

Letter from an Officer on board Sir Edward Hawke's Fleet to his Father, dated July 17, 1759, off Brest.

"I am going to give you an account of a very brave and extraordinary action that has

happened close to Brest harbour. We have three or four ships under the command of capt. Hervey, of the Monmouth, who is watching the French fleet, and does it so closely, that they let no boats even go into Brest, or come out of it, but what they take. The 14th instant they were at anchor before the harbour, and saw four ships coming down to Brest, between the shore and some rocks, about the passage Du Tour. The commodore immediately got under sail with the Pallas frigate, and plyed up to the ships that anchored close to the forts and a battery that fired upon the Monmouth and Pallas, and bombarded them the whole time they were going in; but their boats cut out the vessels, and made sail with them with Swedish colours flying. They prove to be laden with iron, timber, &c. and it is thought with cannon, for the French fleet at Brest. While this was doing, the Monmouth and Pallas kept a continual fire on the forts, and it seems they drove all the people and soldiers several times from their guns; and returned with very little damage, and no loss of men. The Monmouth remained opposite to the forts, till all the ships and boats were got clear out with the Pallas. It is impossible to tell the great joy this gives our brave admiral and the whole fleet:—That two ships should take out four, from under such a fire, in sight of twenty ships of the line, in their own port, and four flags flying!

We talk of nothing for the present but this brave undertaking, and how well the captains Hervey and Clements behaved in so dangerous a situation, as they had but just room to work their ships, whilst they engaged so warmly. They say, that during the engagement, the hills were covered with people. These prizes are just sent to us from capt. Hervey, who still keeps his station, to the great mortification of the French, who frequently throw shells at our ships standing in to observe their motions. We all stood very near the other day, and lay too in sight of their harbour, where the Monmouth with her little squadron was lying watching them. The French say they will come and fight us yet; but we do not believe them; and if their friends are prevented from carrying them necessaries, they absolutely cannot move."

A machine hath been invented by a priest at Bologna in Italy, to remove walls from one place to another. Trial being made of it, in St. Michael's church in that city, to enlarge the choir, it removed a wall 13 inches thick, 14 feet broad, and 20 feet high, to the distance of nine feet, in the space of seven minutes.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

June 27. LOMAX Ryder, Esq; was married to Miss Norman.

St. John Charleton, Esq; to Miss Fanny Tamlet.

28. Philip Broke, of Nafton, in Suffolk, Esq; to the relict of the late Sir John Barker, Bart.

29. Mr. Worfdale, painter to the board of ordnance, to Mrs. Stephenson.

July 3. Richard Starke, Esq; late governor of Fort St. David's, to Miss Hughes.

5. Charles Cox, jun. Esq; to Miss Kitty Archer.

6. Matthew Wilfon, Esq; to Miss Fanny Clive,

12. Rev. Mr. Briscoe, to Miss Lea, youngest sister of the late lord Dudley.

Sir William Twifden, Bart. to Miss Jarvis.

15. Rich. Combe, of Bristol, Esq; to Miss Chamberlain, with a fortune of 50,000l.

18. Edward Rudge, Esq; to Miss Eliza Long.

June 28. Viscountess Dillon was delivered of a son.

29. Lady of John St. Leger Douglas, Esq; of a daughter.

July 1. Hon. Mrs. Turnour, of a daughter.

6. Lady of Charles Dalrymple, Esq; of a daughter.

11. — of the Hon. Thomas Pelham, Esq; of a son.

14. Countess of Essex, of a daughter.

21. Lady of gen. Elliott, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

June 28. **M**RS. Drax, relict of the late Henry Drax, Esq;

John Colquitt, Esq; lately collector of the customs at Liverpool.

29. Mr. Bruffe, one of the curstors of London and Middlesex.

30. Lady of Sir Charles Hotham, Bart.

July 6. James Purcell, Esq; governor of Tortola.

James Ward, of Burford, in Oxfordshire, Esq;

10. Mrs. Yorke, wife of the Hon. Charles Yorke, solicitor-general.

Sir Talbot Clerke, of Launde Abbey, in Leicestershire, Bart.

16. John Lisle, of Moyle's Court, in Hampshire, Esq;

Paschal Nelson, Esq; a New-England planter.

17. Matthew Beachcroft, of Wanstead, Esq;

18. Miss Baker, only daughter of alderman Baker.

19. Right Hon. the countess of Essex.

Rev. Dr. Eden, archdeacon of Winchester,

20. Miss Foley, sister to lord Foley.

William Bodvell, Esq; member for Montgomery.

Right Hon. lady Caher.

24. Mr. Launcelot Dowbiggen, an eminent carpenter and surveyor, in Pater-Noster-Row.

Geo. Baker, of Mayfield, in Sussex, Esq;

26. Mr. John King, printseller, in the Poultry.

Christopher Buckle, Esq;

John Tyson, of Hackney, Esq;

On June 10. Princess Anna-Charlotte-Augusta, daughter of the late Frederick-William, Prince of Nassau-Siegen, of the protestant branch, of the small-pox, by which distemper two of her sisters were carried off in April.

Lately. Rev. Dr. Hibbins, rector of Fobbing, in Essex, and in the commission of the peace for that county.

Brigadier Waldo, of New-England.

ECCLIESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHitchall, July 14. The king has been pleased to grant to John Head, D. D. the place and dignity of a canon or prebendary in the metropolitan church of Canterbury, void by the death of Dr. Arthur Young, late canon thereof.

From the rest of the Papers.

Rev. Thomas Skinner, M. A. was presented to the vicarage of Burton in the Marsh, in Devonshire. — Mr. Nicholls, to the vicarage of Wharley, in Suffex. — Robert Masters, B. D. to the vicarage of Waterbeach, in Cambridgeshire. — Robert Reynolds, M. A. to the rectory of Middle, in Shropshire, worth 220l. per ann. — Mr. Burroughs, to the rectory of Hatherstonebury, in Hertfordshire. — Mr. Williams, to the living of Godmanchester, in Huntingdonshire. — Mr. Tucker, to the vicarage of Stevenage, in Lincolnshire. — Mr. Haskins, to the rectory of Winch-Hill, in Berkshire. — Mr. Hill, to the vicarage of Besthorpe, in Norfolk. — Mr. Wilde, to the rectory of Knocking, in Shropshire. — Mr. Haddon, to the vicarage of Lydstone, in Shropshire. — Mr. Gibbs, to the rectory of Hinderclay, in Suffolk. — Mr. Moreau, to the living of Shillington, in Dorsetshire.

A dispensation has passed the seals, to enable the Rev. Edward Dicey, M. A. to hold the rectory of Walton, with the rectory of Horton, in Buckinghamshire. — To enable William Norris, M. A. to hold the rectory of Riddleworth cum Gafthorp, in Norfolk, with the rectory of Impington, in Cambridgeshire. — To enable Mr. Cotes, to hold the rectory of Rife, with the vicarage of Hornsey cum Riston, in Yorkshire. — To enable Mr. Parkinson, to hold the rectory of Mudgeworth, in Wiltshire, with the vicarage of Haslington, in Berkshire.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHitchall, June 30. The king has been pleased to order letters patent to be passed under the great seal of the kingdom of Ireland, containing a grant unto Simon Bradstreet, of the city of Dublin, Esq; and his heirs male, of the dignity of a baronet of the said kingdom.

— to order letters patent to be passed under the great seal of the kingdom

dom of Ireland, for constituting and appointing William Scott, Esq; prime serjeant at law in the said kingdom, to be one of the justices of the court of King's-Bench in the said kingdom, in the room of Michael Ward, Esq; deceased.

—, July 3. The king has been pleased to grant unto the Right Hon. John viscount Ligonier, field-marshal of his majesty's forces, the office of master-general of the ordnance, arms, armories, and habiliments of war, in the room of his grace Charles Duke of Marlborough, deceased.

— to appoint Sir Nicholas Bayly, Bart. to be custos rotulorum of the county of Anglesey, in the room of Owen Mericke, Esq; deceased.

From the rest of the PAPERS.

Charles Pratt, Esq; attorney-general, was chosen recorder of Bath, in the room of Thomas Potter, Esq; deceased.—Mr. John, clerk of Bethlem and Bridewell hospitals, in the room of Mr. Taylor, deceased.—Alexander Leslie, Esq; is appointed major of col. Townshend's regiment, of foot.—Robert Preston, Esq; major of the 24th regiment of foot.—Lieutenant colonel Melvil lieutenant-governor of Guadalupe and grande Terre.

B—K—T—S.

JOSEPH Law, of St. Andrew's, Holborn, taylor.
Thomas Dawson, of Long-Acre, cabinet-maker.
Richard Grifzell, of Watling street, tobacconist.
William Steele, of Queen Street, merchant.
Tho. Dawson, of St. Martin's in the Fields, woollen-draper.
Peter Botham, of Buckler's Bury, haberdasher.
John Baines, of Bradford, in Wiltshire, clothier.
William Little, of Shaarborne, in Wiltshire, dealer and chapman.
Arthur Vanderkiste, of West-Smithfield, vintner.
Joseph Howard, of Bristol, chapman.
John Smith, of Hertford, draper.
James Hetherington, of Mosthorpe, in Cumberland, dealer and chapman.
John Gibbes, of Towcester, money-scrivener.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE,

LONDON, Saturday, July 28, 1759.

Amsterdam 35 11 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Usance.

Ditto at Sight 35 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Rotterdam 36 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Usance.

Antwerp no Price.

Hamburgh 38 3.

Paris 1 Day's Date 90 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Ditto, a Usance 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 1-16.

Bourdeaux, ditto 10.

Cadiz 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$.

Madrid 39 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Bilboa 39 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Leghorn 48 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Naples, no Price.

Genoa 47 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Venice 50 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Lisbon 5s. 5d. $\frac{1}{2}$.

Porto 5s. 4d $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$.

Dublin 10.

as he can, before he ventures a general engagement, he has, ever since our last, continued to retire as the French army advanced, but left strong garrisons in Liptadt, Ritberg, Munster, and Minden; and on the 3d instant general Wangenheim, with the body of Hanoverians under his command, left the strong camp he had for some weeks occupied at Dulmen, and encamped under the cannon of Munster, from whence he marched the next day, to join the allied army then encamped at Driefen, between Osnaburg and Minden. As the French army advanced, one of their detachments commanded by the duke de Broglie surprized, on the last day of June, and made themselves masters of Ritberg, where beside the little garrison, there were 100 British soldiers, left sick at that place, made prisoners of war. And from marshal de Contades's head quarters at Hervorden, we have the following account, dated July 10. The army arrived here from Bielevelt on the 8th. The marshal is most desirous to cut off prince Ferdinand's retreat to the Weser. Minden is taken by assault. The 8th, in the evening, the duke de Broglie marched from Engeren towards Minden with sixteen companies of grenadiers, 1400 infantry, the carabineers of his reserve, the regiments of Schomberg and Nassau, and the corps of Fischer. He arrived before Minden at break of day, and summoned it to surrender. Gen. Zastrow commanded there a garrison of 1500 men; the same Zastrow who was so dangerously wounded at the battle of Lutzelberg. He refused to comply with the summons, and the duke caused the town to be invested. But to succeed in this expedition it was necessary to pass the Weser, and they had no boats or pontoons. The count de Broglie (the duke's brother) as he was reconnoitring, perceived a float of timber that was abandoned in a place which the enemy without doubt thought out of our reach. Some grenadiers immediately swam thither and brought it to the shore; and upon this float Fischer's corps and 300 volunteers got over the river, and immediately made an attack on the head of the bridge. The duke favoured the attack by a fire from all his artillery; and Fischer's troops entered the place pell-mell, driving before them those who defended the bridge. General Zastrow and his garrison of 1500 men, were made prisoners of war. The magazines of Minden are estimated at 80,000 rations of hay, and 1,500,000 of all sorts of grain.

At the same time another detachment from the French army, under the duke de Chevreuse, surrounded Liptadt, and continues to keep it blockaded; and a third detachment under M. d'Armentieres, has invested Munster, which, it seems, he thought to have taken by a *Coup de Main*; for in the night between the 12th and 13th his troops attempted to scale the walls at five different places at once, but they were every

FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1759.

A S prince Ferdinand seems resolved to draw the French as far into Germany

every where repulsed with great loss, and therefore are now forced to begin a regular siege, which cannot be soon ended, as they must wait for their heavy artillery from Wesel.

By the last letters received from the allied army, we learn, that prince Ferdinand removed his head quarters on the 12th instant from Osnaburg to Boomte, near the Weser; and that colonel Luckner, with the Hunters under his command, attacked, near Diepenau, a French detachment of 600 men, great part of whom he cut to pieces, took 200 prisoners, and dispersed the rest. Beside this rencounter, there have been many others of late between the light troops of the two armies, in most of which the Hanoverians had the advantage; for we are told from Hanover, that in one week their light armed troops had gained five considerable advantages over the French; in three of which they took the commanding officers, and the best part of every one of the corps they had to deal with, were either killed or made prisoners. Nevertheless, they are at Hanover providing for the worst, by sending their chancery, and most valuable effects, to Stade, from whence, if found necessary, they may be transported to England; and in every part of their territories they are pressing men for recruiting and reinforcing prince Ferdinand's army; from whence it appears, that he is resolved to come to a general engagement with the French as soon as he finds it necessary, but the longer this is delayed, the more they will be fatigued, and the further they advance, the more ruinous will be their retreat, if they should be defeated.

On the 28th of last month, the Austrian army, under marshal count Daun, left their camp at Schurtz, and began their march towards Zittau in Lusatia. About that place they continued a few days, and then resumed their march towards Seidenberg, where they encamped at a place called Gornitzhayn, between Seidenberg and Mark-Lissa, and continued encamped there when the last accounts came from thence. As soon as the king of Prussia heard that the Austrians had decamped from Schurtz, he likewise left his camp at Landshut, in order to observe their motions, and, upon his finding that they marched northward, he, on the 6th instant, marched by the way of Hirschberg to Lahn, where he was when the vanguard of the Austrian army under general Laudohn entered Silesia by the way of Griefenberg, and would have pushed further, but was met by the vanguard of the Prussian army under general Seidlitz, who after a short skirmish obliged the Austrians to retreat with the loss of 300 of their men, killed or taken. About the same time, or soon after, the king of Prussia marched northward with his army, his brother prince Henry, who has 20 or 25,000 men under his command, left the circle of the moua-

tains in Saxony, upon the borders of Bohemia, and came and encamped at Kesselsdorf, about two leagues from Dresden; and on the other hand a body of 3 or 4000 Pandours came and took post at Bautzen, in Lusatia, who are said to be the vanguard of an army of Austrians designed to march by the way of Cothbus to Frankfort on the Oder, in order to join the Russian army, or at least to second its operations.

But it is probable that before the Russian army can come that length, they must fight the Prussian army commanded by count Dohna; for soon after the beginning of last month, his Prussian majesty ordered the several bodies of his troops under count Dohna, general Hulsen, and general Wobersnow, together with detachments from his other armies, to march into Poland, and all to rendezvous at Meseritz, in Great Poland, under the command of count Dohna, as general in chief. Accordingly they were all assembled at that place by the 15th ult., when the count published and dispersed the following declaration:

"His Prussian majesty finding himself under a necessity to cause part of his armies to enter into the territories of the republick of Poland, in order to protect them against the threatened invasion of the enemy, declares, that,

It must not be understood that his majesty by this step taken intends to make any breach into the regard he has always had for the illustrious republick of Poland, or to lessen the good understanding which has hitherto subsisted between them, but, on the contrary, to strengthen the same, in expectation that the illustrious republick will, on its part, act with like neighbourly and friendly good will as is granted to the enemy, than which nothing more is desired.

The nobility, gentry, and magistracy, in their respective districts, between the frontiers of Prussia, so far as beyond Posen, are required to furnish all kinds of provisions, corn, and forage, necessary to support an army of 40,000 men, with the utmost dispatch, with an assurance of being paid ready money for the same. But if, contrary to expectation, any deficiency should happen in supplying this demand, his majesty's troops will be obliged to forage, and use the same means as those taken by the enemy for their subsistence.

In confidence therefore that the several jurisdictions upon the Prussian frontiers within the territories of Poland will exert themselves to comply with this demand as soon as possible, for the subsistence of the royal army of Prussia, they are assured that thereby all disorders will be prevented, and whatever is delivered will be paid for in ready money. Dated June 15, 1759.

CHRIS. COUNT DOHNA, &c."

From Meseritz the count marched with his army towards Posenania, or Posen, where the Russian army remained strongly encamped.

camped with that city and the river Warta in their rear, and strong intrenchments, mounted with a numerous artillery in their front; and as soon as the count began his march, he published another declaration, dated June 22, as follows:

"We invite and desire, that the nobility, archbishops, bishops, abbeys, convents, feignuries, magistrates, and inhabitants of the republick of Poland, on the road to Posenania, and beyond it, would repair in person, or by deputies, in the course of this week, or as soon after as possible, to the Prussian head quarters, there to treat with the commander in chief, or the commissary at war, for the delivery of forage and provisions for the subsistence of the army, to be paid for with ready money.

We promise and assure ourselves, that no person in Poland will attempt to seduce the Prussian troops to desert; that no assistance will be given them in such perfidious practices; that they will neither be sheltered, concealed, or lodged; which would be followed by very disagreeable consequences; we expect, on the contrary, that persons of all ranks and conditions will stop any runaway or deserter, and deliver him up at the first advanced post, or at the head quarters; and all expences attending the same shall be paid, and a reasonable gratification super-added.

If any one hath an inclination to enter into the king of Prussia's service, with an intention to behave well and faithfully, he may apply to the head quarters, and be assured of a capitulation for three or four years.

If any prince or member of the republick of Poland be disposed to assemble a body of Men, and to join in a troop, or in a company, the Prussian army, to make a common cause with it, he may depend on a gracious reception, and that due regard will be shewn to his merit, &c."

On the 24th count Dohna arrived in the neighbourhood of Schwerin; but as he was obliged to march with caution, and upon his march had many skirmishes with the Russian irregulars, he did not reach Posen till the 3d instant, when he arrived within five miles of that city, and in sight of it, as well as of the camp of the Russians, then commanded in chief by general Soltikoff, who had been sent from Petersburg for that purpose, and did not arrive at their army until the 1st instant. This new general, upon the approach of the Prussians, called in all his detachments, but did not offer to stir out of his strong camp; and as the attacking him in such a camp would be dangerous, count Dohna was preparing to get round to the eastward of it, in order to intercept the provisions for the Russian army, when the last accounts came from thence.

Altho' the Prussians have now but 4000 men under general Kleist in Swedish Pomerania, yet the Swedish troops still continue

in Stralsund, without even attempting to recover that part of their territories which the Prussians are in possession of.

Postscript, from the LONDON GAZETTE.

Hamburg, July 17. Advice has been received here that a detachment of prince Ferdinand's army entered Bremen on the 15th instant.

Haue, July 21. The last accounts from the allied army are of the 15th instant at night, when the head quarters were at Stoltzau upon the Weser.

Prince Ferdinand having on the 10th received advice at Bomte that the French had taken Minden by surprize, determined to halt at Bomte the 11th, and sent forwards a detachment to secure the post of Stoltzau. The next day the Hussars of that detachment attacked and defeated a body of the cavalry of the enemy at Diepenau, which put a stop to their scheme. The allied army marched the 12th to Raden, and the next day to Stoltzau.

The same accounts mention, that the French were assembling their whole force at Minden, and had even detached the duke de Broglie over the Weser towards Hamelen; and that, when the letters came away, prince Ferdinand was preparing to march towards Minden. In the fruitless attempt made by M. d'Armentieres upon Munster, the French had 900 men killed and 1400 wounded. Lieutenant-colonel Freytag continues his incursions into Hesse with great success, having taken a great many of the French, and surprized the little town of Witzzenhausen near Cassel, and made the garrison prisoners of war.

By letters just arrived from St. Eustatia, we are informed, that the Island of Marygalante had surrendered to his Britannick majesty's arms, upon the same conditions as Guadalupe.

THE MONTHLY CATALOGUE for July, 1759.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. A Universal, geographical Dictionary. By Andrew Brice, of Exeter, two Vols. Folio, pr. 2l. 2s. Robinson.

2. An impartial Bystander's Review of the Controversy concerning the Wardenship of Winchester College, pr. 1s. Baldwin.

3. A Warning to the World, pr. 2s. Townsend.

4. Some Observations on the late Act of Insolvency, pr. 1s. Meres.

5. The French Verbs explained, in a new Method, pr. 4d. Wilkie.

6. Considerations on the Statutes 21 and 22 Hen. VIII. pr. 1s. Doddsley.

7. Non-Residence inexcusable; or, the Monitor admonished. By Mr. Hurley, pr. 4d. Fuller.

8. Trial of John Stevenson, for the Murder of Mr. Elcock, pr. 1s. Wilkie.

PORTICAL.

9. The Tablet of Cebes, pr. 6d. Doddsley.
 10. The twentieth Epistle of Horace to his Book, pr. 6d. Owen.
 11. Calista; or the Injured Beauty, pr. 2s. Griffin.
 12. An Hour's Amusement for the Belles and Beaux, &c. pr. 1s.

ENTERTAINMENT.

12. An Hour's Amusement for the Belles and Beaux, &c. pr. 1s.
 13. Jemima and Louisa: A Novel, pr. 3s. Owen.

SERMONS.

14. Bishop of London's Charge, pr. 1s. Owen.
 15. Before the Governors of the Magdalen-House. By Mr. Dodd, pr. 6d. Davis and Reymers.
 16. On the Fast Day. By Mr. Dupont, pr. 6d. Cooper.
 17. Mr. Smith's, during the War in America, pr. 3s. 6d. Millar.
 18. Preached before the Sons of the Clergy. By Mr. Abdy, pr. 6d. Whiston and White.
 19. Preached at Philadelphia. By David Bostwick, M. A. pr. 4d. Field.
 20. Before the Synod of New-York, by Ditto.
 21. Before the Governors of the several Hospitals in Easter Week. By James Ibbetson, D. D. pr. 6d. Whiston and White.
 22. At the Ordination of Mr. Winter. By Mr. Olding, pr. 6d. Buckland.
 23. Preached at the Ordination of Mr. Wright. By Dr. Chandler, pr. 1s. Noon.

LIST of SHIPS taken from the French. Continued from p. 43.

PRINCESS Royal, from Nantz, for Ostend.
 Standfastgat, from Bourdeaux, for Martinico.
 A snow of 150 tons from Nantz.
 Seven rich Turkey ships.
 Hazard privateer, of Bayonne.
 La Legere, from Nantz, for St. Domingo.
 La Sophie, from Bayonne, for Rochelle.
 St. Tropez, from Smyrna, for Tunis.
 A small privateer, manned with 30 men.
 A French privateer sunk.
 Zuyt Schawond, from Havre, for Brest.
 A privateer of 8 guns and 40 men.
 Union,
 Arundele,
 Magdalena,
 St. Thome,
 } From Smyrna, for Marseilles.
 St. Evangeliste, from Salonica, for Marseilles.

[To be continued.]

LIST of SHIPS taken by the French, continued from p. 43.

JOHN and Elizabeth, Roberts, a coaster.
 Success, Marshal, ditto.
 Rose, Walker, ditto.
 Jevan, Heytham, from New-York, for London.
 Faro Packet, Clap, from Yarmouth, for Leghorn.
 John and Katherine, Matley, from Plymouth, for London.

Martha, Atkins, from Honduras, for Amsterdam.
 Perfect Union, Moulton, from Rhode-Island, for London.
 St. Francis, —, from Philadelphia, for Antigua.
 Magdalena, Borland, from Falmouth, for Naples.
 Whidah, Hamel, } From Liverpool, for
 Salisbury, Key, } Africa.
 Europa, Taylor, from Malaga, for London.
 A snow, —, }
 A schooner, —, } From different ports,
 Swift, Strong, } for Antigua.
 Hayes, —, }
 Susan, Hepburne,
 Anne, Salem,
 Sally, Nicholas,
 Molly, Allen,
 Lovely, from Philadelphia, for Barbadoes.
 Kent, Warren, from London, for Santa Cruz.
 Little John, —, from Bristol, for Jamaica.
 Molly, Doran, from Virginia, for Barbadoes.
 Pretty Lucy, Cornick, from Piscataqua, for Antigua.
 Flying-Fish, Dixon, from North-Carolina, for Barbadoes.
 Lark, Harrison, from London, for Newcastle.
 Lawton, Chamberlaine, from Dublin, for Virginia.

[To be continued.]

BILLS of Mortality, from June 19, to July 17.

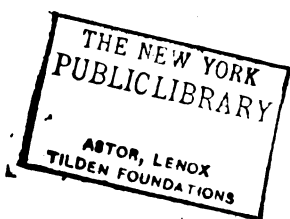
Christened	{ Males	541	1088
	{ Females	547	
Buried	{ Males	719	1388
	{ Females	663	
Died under 2 Years		old	483
Between 2 and 5		—	147
5 and 10		—	80
10 and 20		—	63
20 and 30		—	139
30 and 40		—	104
40 and 50		—	113
50 and 60		—	81
60 and 70		—	84
70 and 80		—	61
80 and 90		—	23
90 and 100		—	2

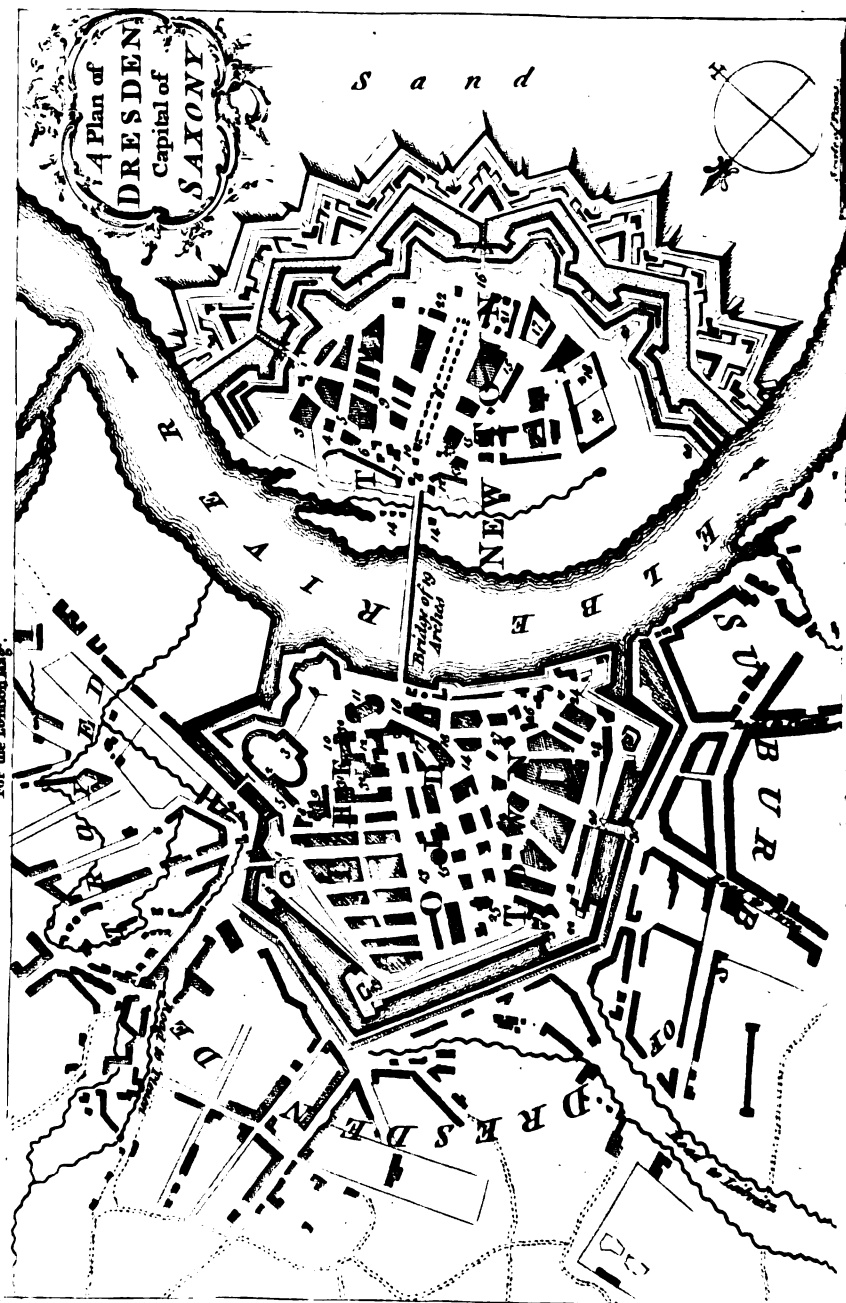
Buried	Within the Walls	—	103
	Without the Walls	—	293
	In Mid. and Surry	—	660
	City and Sub. Westminster	—	316

Weekly,	June 26	—	434
	July 3	—	306
	10	—	340
	17	—	318

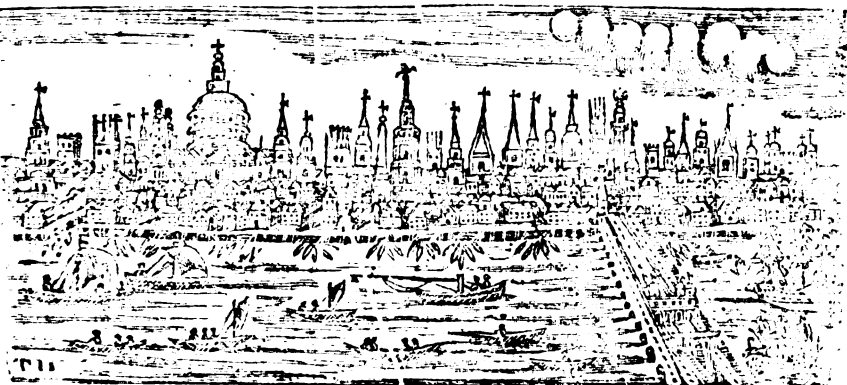
Decreased in the Burials this Month 88.
 Wheaten Peck Loaf, Weight 17lb. 6 Oz.
 Dr. 11. 8d. 4.

Our mathematical correspondents cannot yet be gratified. For want of room, numbers of ingre-





The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN'S *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For A. U. G. U. S. T., 1759.

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- The History of the Session of Parliament, which began November 23, 1758, With an Account of all the material Questions therein determined 409—419
- Grants, and Ways and Means *ibid.*
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- Extraordinary Case of a Boy troubled with convulsive Fits, cured by a great Discharge of Worms 420
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LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, at the Rose in Pater-Noster-Row: Of whom may be had, compleat Sets from the Year 1733 to this Time, neatly Bound or Stitch'd, or any single Month to compleat Sets.

PRICES of STOCKS in AUGUST, 1871.

[illegible]

T H E LONDON MAGAZINE.

For A U G U S T, 1759.

*An impartial and succinct HISTORY of the
Origin and Progress of the present WAR.
Continued from p. 360.*



WHETHER he had orders to attack the French is a Question. By the act of the assembly it would seem as if they had ordered the men to be raised only for the protection of their frontiers; but the French were resolved, it seems, that he should attack them, on purpose that they might have a pretence for saying, that the first act of hostility was committed by us; for they would not allow, that their driving our people away from the fort they were building was an act of hostility, because the people made no resistance. With this view M. de Villier, commandant of the new French fort upon the Ohio, which they had called Fort du Quesne, in honour to M. du Quesne, then governor of Canada, sent out a party of 33 men, under an officer named Jamonville, as soon as he heard that Mr. Washington was arrived at the place called the Great Meadows, near the river Monongahela; and to this party he gave orders to march near to where our people were, and to seem as if they intended to pass them, in order to intercept their provisions; but at the same time he gave the officer an order, in writing, to cite or warn our people to retire from the ground whereon they were, as being within the French territory. On the 28th of May, accordingly, Mr. Washington fell into the snare; for, as soon as he got sight of this party, he marched against them, and, without sending to demand their business, or to require them to retire, attacked them with such vigour, tho' he had then but about 50 men with him, that they were all either taken or killed, M. Jamonville being among the latter, and an officer and two cadets among the former, all of whom in number 21, he sent prisoners to Winchester, under a guard of 20 men; and in this skirmish, which, in his letter to his brother, he calls a battle, and a most signal victory, he says, he had but one man killed, and two or three wounded.

But, as he prophesies, in his said letter to his brother, he did not long enjoy the pleasure of reflecting upon his most signal victory; for on the 3d of July, about nine o'clock in the morning, he received intelligence, that M. de Villier, having received a reinforcement of 700 men, was in full march with 900 men, besides Indians, to attack him. What our people had been about ever since the 28th of May, from which time they might have expected, and really did expect to be attacked, is as little to be accounted for, as it is greatly to be admired. In that time, surely, 3 or 400 men might have raised such a fort, as it would have been impossible to reduce without artillery, by any other method but starving them out, and before that could have been done, the whole militia of Virginia might have marched up to their relief: Beside this, they might, by means of some of the Indians, have had intelligence every day of what the French were about at Fort du Quesne: But they were so idle, that they had raised only a small incomplete intrenchment, which they had called Fort Necessity; and so negligent were they, that they knew nothing of the reinforcement received by the French, or of their march, till they were upon their backs; for by 11 o'clock of that day the French began the attack. This was such an egregious neglect, that Thanachriston, the half-king, took notice of it, and soon after, in a treaty at Aughwick, complained of it, by saying, "that Col. Washington lay in one place from one full moon to the other, without making any fortifications, except that little thing on the meadow; whereas, had he taken advice, and built such fortifications as I advised him, he might easily have beat off the French: But, says he, the French in the Engagement acted like cowards, and the English like fools."

[To be continued in our next.]

THE late glorious victory obtained over the French by the allied army near Minden, and the day next day cast by the German prince, who was commander in chief of that army, upon the Right Honourable gentleman who, under him, had the chief command of the British

troops, has already set our press to work, but nothing worth our notice has as yet appeared, except a pamphlet intuled *A letter to a late noble commander of the British forces in Germany*; from which pamphlet we think it necessary to give our readers the following extracts.

The author, after observing that, in a free nation, every man who fills a post of trust and importance is accountable to his fellow citizens for the just discharge of his duty, proceeds thus:

“At the same time pardon me the pride of assuring you, that this address to you is dictated by my concern for the honour of my country, and my zeal for its welfare; both which, from circumstances hitherto apparent, are thought to have been injured by your Misconduct.

I am moved by no personal animosity, heated by no party, infligated by no faction. It is not to Lord —, but to the *British* commander that I urge my remonstrances. The officer, not the man, is the subject of my animadversions.

That the lustre of your high rank is darkened by an inglorious eclipse, is to me rather matter of concern than triumph. I mourn likewise that the *brilliance* of that shining day, when the confederates in the cause of liberty vanquished the forces of *France*, should be thought to have received diminution from your inactivity, who ought to have given additional splendor to conquest.

Though I mourn principally for the public, I nevertheless feel for you in particular. I do not mean to add insult to misfortune. I do not endeavour to raise a fatal prejudice against you, and anticipate public judgment before you are *legally* convicted of public offence.

I am sensible of the danger of inflaming the multitude under a free government. When a popular tumult has been industriously raised, I know that justice has been too often sacrificed to appease it.

No one can be ignorant of the cruel means which were used to inflame the public against a late unhappy delinquent, and chief commander at sea. Before he had set his foot on shore, papers and pamphlets pronounced his condemnation: He was borne along the streets by the mob as a spectacle of infamy, and hung in effigy.

During his trial, every article of examination daily underwent the severest comment. The charges against him fell under the heads of *cowardice*, *negligence*, or *disaffection*. His judges unanimously acquitted him of the *first* and *last*. He died—for his NEGLIGENCE.

It justice obliged them to condemn him,

yet his *negligence* was not thought so capital as to exclude him from *mercy*. His judges unanimously and warmly recommended him as a fit object of royal clemency. The clamour which this recommendation occasioned is recent in every one's ears. The demands of justice were loud from every quarter: The walls in every street were defaced with scrolls, which called for vengeance: Majesty itself was menaced, and popular rage dared to interfere with the exercise of the most noble prerogative of the crown.

I do not mean however to insinuate, that public clamour influenced the royal determination. Our sovereign has not only the disposition, but the fortitude to be just. Had it been a time for clemency, the delinquent had not fallen a victim to the rigour of his sentence.

The occasion called for severity. The offence was proved: The Law declared the punishment: The nation demanded execution; and the sovereign approved of it. Justice had its free course, and established an example, to the terror of future offenders.

You, my lord, are supposed to have been zealous in promoting this example. Prompted, no doubt, by the principle which actuates every generous mind, you paid no regard to the wealth of the delinquent, to his noble alliances, or high rank in the navy. You considered an individual, however great, to be of little importance, when placed in competition with the public. These considerations, it is presumed, influenced you to urge his doom. You had the nation on your side. You had more: You had justice to support your conduct.

No one can condemn the zeal which inspires us with resentment against delinquents who betray the honour, and abandon the interest of their country. The principle is noble; but we certainly ought to be careful in what manner we direct it. Our indignation should not transport us so far as to take facts for granted before they are proved in a course of legal examination.

This caution I mean to observe in examining the circumstances of your supposed criminality. I would not hire a mob to bear you aloft as an object of hatred and derision; I would not bribe them to hang you in effigy; neither shall my pen proclaim you either *cowardly*, *negligent*, or *disaffected*, before you have been heard in your own vindication.”

Then, with regard to our troops in Germany, he says,

“Whether it be advisable or not to send the forces of *Great-Britain* to fight

in *Germany*, is a subject which has been much controverted, and is quite foreign from my discussion. It is sufficient for the present purpose, that it was thought expedient by those whose influence caused them to be transported: And, whatever might be the sentiments of particulars, it is certain that the approbation of the kingdom in general gave a sanction to the measure.

No troops were ever animated with more distinguished ardour. Commanders among the first rank of nobility, volunteers of fashion and fortune, all nursed in the downy lap of ease, forsook at once the pomp of a court, the joys of new-wedded love, with all the pleasures of a luxurious town, and crowded to the *German* shore, to experience hardships, brave dangers, and stand in the front of death.

The common men were worthy of their leaders. They were picked and culled from the flower of the *British* army. Strength, spirit, and comeliness were their characteristics. The command of those chosen bands devolved upon your lordship."

And a little after he adds,

"To your country's detriment, and your own dishonour, the expectations of the public are disappointed. We looked for a commander, and we find a commentator. We depended upon an active warrior, and we meet with an idle disputant; one, who in the field of battle debates upon orders with all the phlegm of an academic, when he ought to execute them with all the vigour and intrepidity of an hero."

He next takes notice of a former dispute between these two generals, as follows:

"We remember, indeed, that, soon after the command devolved upon you, a disagreeable rumour prevailed, that there was not such cordial agreement between your superior and you as the nature of the confederate service required.

Every well wisher to the common cause was disturbed at the report of such an unhappy misunderstanding. At home we could not help expressing our concern, that the Necessity of affairs should make it requisite for a *British* commander to receive orders from a foreign general.

We could easily conceive, that the delicacy of an *Englishman* of high birth and exalted spirit might be offended at circumstances of superiority in a foreign prince, however tender his highness might be in the exercise of his authority.

We were willing to attribute the unfortunate jealousy to your laudable zeal for the honour of your sovereign, and the

reputation of your country, which made you, perhaps, too conscious of your importance, and anxious to support the dignity of your rank and station.

We could not forbear applauding the principle of *national* pride, tho' we were apprehensive that it might prevent that familiar intercourse and freedom of consultation which ought to subsist among general officers, and which not only gives birth to many great designs, but often insures their success in the execution.

We could not suspect, however, that a man of fashion, honour and understanding, would suffer this noble principle to degenerate into envy and malice; or that he could be so lost to all sense of true glory and national welfare, as to sacrifice the common interest to private pique and resentment."

And a few pages further the author goes on thus:

"Public rumour begets public prejudices. It is fit that you should be acquainted with the reports that are propagated relating to your conduct. It is Friendship to repeat them. Knowing them, you may, and I wish that you may, be able to remove them. Thus then the tongue of public report tells the black tale against you:

It is said, that on the *first of August*, when the confederate army was drawn up against the forces of *France* and her allies, when the immediate security of his majesty's *German* dominions, when the honour and interest of your king and country, together with your own reputation, depended on the decision of the field.—On that signal day, when the action grew warm, and became worthy of your interposition, it is said that his highness prince *Ferdinand*, the commander in chief, dispatched one of his aids de camp to you, with orders for you immediately to attack a particular body of the enemies troops.

Instead of an instant compliance with these orders, it is reported that you hesitated, and at length intimated that there must be some mistake in the delivery or the injunction of those orders. On the aid de camp's persisting to repeat them, it is said (which, I own, is scarce credible) that your confusion carried you so far, that you inconsiderately asked the aid de camp, whether the orders he brought were in Writing?

Upon his answering, with some surprise, in the negative, you are farther reported to have said "that you would speak to the prince yourself." Before you could find an opportunity of addressing yourself to his highness, however, the occasion for which your service was required

required is said to have been irretrievably lost; a consequence which might reasonably have been expected from such a delay.

A consequence nevertheless extremely fatal, and which renders your supposed failure more grievous and unpardonable, if it is true, as many affirm, that the greatest part of a whole regiment of bold and gallant Britons were cut to pieces for want of being supported by the attack which you was ordered to make.

Highly culpable as from such behaviour you are supposed to have been, a further opportunity yet offered, it is said, which, had you embraced it with vigour, would in some degree have restored your credit, and made some reparation for the calamitous effects occasioned by your former unaccountable failure.

When the conduct and valour of the confederate army, though not seconded by your endeavours, had repulsed the enemy, and routed their forces, his highness, we are told, again sent to you by another of his aids de camp, and ordered you to pursue a flying party of the enemy.

To these orders likewise you are supposed to have refused obedience. The reasons affirmed to have been given by you in justification of your refusal, no less disgrace your capacity, than the refusal itself seems to dishonour your courage or your integrity.

You are said to have answered the aid de camp who brought you orders for the pursuit, "that you were a stranger to the roads, and unacquainted with the passes." Had this weak answer contained the least apology for your disobedience, yet the supposed reply of the aid de camp stripped you even of the shadow of an excuse. It is asserted, that he offered "to shew you the way himself, and conduct you with safety."

Thus driven to extremity, and left without the slightest pretence for disobeying the orders you had received, is it to be believed that you still demurred, and pushed your expostulations to the verge of mutiny? The answer which public rumour has put into your mouth is incredible. It is just that you should know it. It is affirmed, that, persisting in your disobedience, after long hesitation, you declared—"that you did not think it advisable to hazard his majesty's troops."

Such is the shocking and dismal light in which your conduct is represented. The colouring is truly hideous: At present, however, we only see the dark side of the picture. It remains for you to exhibit the bright one in your own vindication."

* Upon this we must remark, that contradictory orders might have been sent at different times by different aids de camp, and the aids de camp themselves, unless previously instructed, unable to tell which was first or which last.

"But (says he, a little further) you are supposed to have conceived some mistake in the orders. Were they then wanting in perspicuity, or were you deficient in apprehension? They who are acquainted with your talents will not suspect the latter: The world, which bears witness to his *big game*'s capacity, will not believe the former.

I will not suppose, that to cover a wilful disobedience you taxed the orders with obscurity or ambiguity, which were nevertheless clear to your conception: That would be such an aggravating circumstance, as would not only render the ears of mercy deaf to your supplications, but steel the heart of humanity against your sufferings.

To place your conduct in every candid light it seems to admit of; let us grant that you really thought the commander in chief to have been mistaken in his orders, and that it was inexpedient and unadvisable to carry them into execution; yet remember that they were orders for an attack. You did not approve of the mode prescribed, it was nevertheless your duty to pursue the substance of his directions.

If you was under strong conviction that the plan of operation enjoined by the orders was injudicious and ineffectual, you had certainly better have disobeyed them by altering the scheme, and leading your men to action in a manner more conformable to your own judgment. You would have incurred less danger, and sustained less dishonour, by an attack inconsistent with your orders, than by an inglorious inactivity."

Then, after giving prince Ferdinand's orders of August the 2d, and shewing that they imply a charge of misbehaviour on the commander in chief of the British troops, the author proceeds thus:

"They who pretend to be acquainted with your character seem confident that you will be able to vindicate your fame from the injurious imputations which dishonour it. In the mean time, your friends, if they deserve that appellation, have prepared an apology, which, without contributing to your justification, wantonly casts a reproach on the commander in chief."

He then states what has been insinuated by the apologist, viz. that different or contradictory orders were sent at the same time. This, he shews, it is impossible to suppose; and if they had been sent at different times, the last ought to have been obeyed."

A little

A little further the author proceeds thus :

“ Who can that other nameless apologist of yours be, who has the confidence and absurdity to insult the public with the following quere?—“ If (says he) a just sense of the dignity of that nation, which L—G—S— in some measure had the honour of representing, has been the occasion of his *forbearing* any thing, which, in his opinion may not be detrimental to it, is there an *Englishman* who would not *espouse* his cause.”

I am ashamed to have transcribed this sentence.—Is there an *Englishman* who can espouse the cause of a commander who remained *inactive* in the day of battle, when *ordered to attack*? Is there an *Englishman* so ignorant of the rules of discipline, so unsatisfied of the necessity of *subordination*, as to be an advocate for an inferior officer who sets his opinion against the commands of his superior?

Is there an *Englishman* so weak, as to believe that a just sense of the dignity of the nation could *possibly* occasion his forbearance? Is there an *Englishman* so credulous to conclude (against the prince's positive persuasion to the contrary) that his forbearance has *not* been detrimental? Could it be otherwise than detrimental to *stand still* when ordered to *attack*?

Admitting however that it had not been detrimental—that it was not even likely to be so—yet, was a commander of his rank to content himself with the satisfaction of *doing no harm*? Was he placed at the head of such gallant forces for *negative* purposes? Was he not called into the field for *active* services? Was he not *ordered* to exert them? Did he not *disobey*? Is it not doing harm, to refuse to execute the service he was appointed to perform?

Such advocates, my lord, betray the weakness of the cause they defend. It is to be hoped, however, that you yourself will urge more powerful justifications in defence of your *disobedience*. You cannot be insensible of the fatal consequences of which it has been, and still may be, productive.”

And he afterwards adds as follows :

“ Your apologists neither act with justice or discretion when they recriminate, and *positively* accuse his highness of rashness. Says one of them, “ As the prince has been *rash* in his behaviour, he may also have been wrong in his judgment.” This is an indecent accusation, followed by a malevolent supposition.

It should be remembered, that if it is unjust to condemn you unheard, it is not less so to censure your superior. It should

be remembered likewise, that if this supposition should prove to be a fact; if it should appear that his highness was wrong in his judgment, *his* Error will not avail you in your defence.

Whether his judgment was right or A wrong, it was not your duty to dispute it, but to obey his directions : His order was a voucher for your conduct : To disobey it, you knew, was a breach of discipline, and a capital crime.

But how does it appear that the prince has been rash? What! because at the head of the troops he fixed a mark of reprobation on the commander of the right wing, does this, as your apologist insinuates, imply any imputation to the dishonour of the *British* troops in general? Has he not, in express terms, generously acknowledged, that, next to providence, he owed his success to the bravery of the *British* forces?

It is to be presumed that his highness was, and indeed he declares himself to have been thoroughly persuaded of the misbehaviour of that commander. Under this persuasion, it was just and politic to make the censure publicly, as the offence was public.”

After which the author shews, from Belleisle's letter to Contades, that the allied army have more than a common stake to lose : They fight *pro aris et focis*; and every one should be made sensible, that all their hopes depend on their own good conduct and intrepidity.

And he concludes thus :

“ But I forget that you have not been heard in your defence. Your country waits for an explanation; and every man of candour and impartiality wishes that your vindication may prove satisfactory.

In the mean time I cannot forbear expressing my concern that your unfortunate situation should affect an aged father and venerable peer, who has grown old by the side of his sovereign, and, by a long life of loyalty and good services, has preserved the favour of his royal master, without forfeiting the esteem of his fellow-citizens—A father, who deserved a better fate than to have even a suspicion of dishonour light on so near a branch of his family. But though we lament his feelings, we admire his fortitude. Moved with the affection of a tender parent, he adheres to justice with a *Roman* rigour, and nobly scorns to interpose between an offending son and an injured country.”

To the Account of EUGENE ARAM, lately executed at York, which we have given in our Chronologer, p. 451, we shall add

add some circumstances gathered from the pamphlet lately published concerning him.

BY his wife's very distinct evidence it was gathered, that Aram and Houseman had perpetrated the murder, and that they even had designed to murder her, thinking she suspected them thereof. Houseman being taken up, after a great deal of shuffling, made the following confession. "That Daniel Clark was murdered by Eugene Aram, late of Knarethorough, a school-master, and, as he believes, on Friday February 8, 1744-5; for that Eugene Aram and Daniel Clark were together in Aram's house early that morning, and that he (Houseman) left the house, and went up the street a little before, and they called to him desiring he would go a short way with them, and he accordingly went along with them to a place called St. Robert's cave, near Grimbale-bridge, where Aram and Clark stopped, and there he saw Aram strike him several times over his breast and head, and saw him fall as if he was dead, upon which he came away and left them: But whether Aram used any weapon or not to kill Clark he could not tell, nor does he know what he did with the body afterwards, but believes that Aram left it at the mouth of the cave; for that, seeing Aram do this, lest he might share the same fate, he made the best of his way from him, and got to the bridge end; where, looking back, he saw Aram coming from the cave side (which is in a private rock adjoining to the river) and could discern a bundle in his hand, but did not know what it was; upon this he hasted away to the town, without either joining Aram, or seeing him again till the next day, and from that time to this, he had never any private discourse with him. Afterwards, however, Houseman said that Clark's body was buried in St. Robert's cave, and that he was sure it was then there; but desired it might remain till such time as Aram should be taken. He added further, Clark's head lay to the right in the turn of the entrance at the cave." These words Houseman repeated the day after. On Houseman's commitment to the castle, proper persons were appointed to examine St. Robert's cave; where agreeable to his confession, was the skeleton of a human body, the head lying as he before had said; upon which an inquisition was taken by the coroner. Hereupon Aram, who was now found to be an usher at a school in Norfolk, was apprehended. Upon many concurrent proofs, and a number of the strongest circumstances; he was tried, found guilty, and executed by the gallows, his sentence

What this Eugene is remarkable for, is having read a very extraordinary defence at his trial, which he had drawn up with great art, and in no inelegant style. He was the son of gardener, and by his own application and industry acquired the knowledge of the learned languages, and the mathematicks, and is said to have left behind him the plan of a lexicon, and some other pieces, that displayed a great acuteness and ingenuity.

DRESDEN, capital of the electorate of Saxony, lies in $13^{\circ} 36'$ of east longitude and in 51° of North Latitude, and stands on the river Elbe, which divides the old from the new town. It is 65 miles N. W. of Prague, and 85 south of Berlin, and is one of the largest and strongest towns of the empire of Germany. For what has happened to this city, since it has been in possession of his Prussian majesty. (See our Vol. for 1758, p. 215, 600, 672, 681.)


References to the PLAN of DRESDEN,
New Town.

1 White Gate—2 Palace Guard—3 The Palace—4 Coal Market—5 Mionie Street—6 Coal Market—7 Mionie Street—8 Black House—9 Bahnitz Street—10 Great Guard—11 Great Street—12 Bridge Guard—13 Royal Street—14 Workhouses—15 Large Street—16 Black Gate—17 Workhouse—18 The Bears—19 The Lyons—20 Baer—21 Barracks—22 The New Town Church—23 The City House.

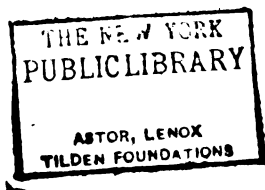
The Old Town.

1 Wilsch Gate—2 Pilche Gate—3 The Virgin Mary—4 Riding Academy for young Princes—5 Playhouse—6 Auf der Platte Bastion—7 Bridge—8 The Laboratory—9 St. Sophie—10 Opera House—11 The Chapel—12 Courts—13 The old Market—14 The New Market—15 The Cistern—16 Count Bruhl's House—17 The Riding Academy—18 The Stables—19 Post Office—20 Pirna Gate—21 Hufenberg Bastion—22 Jupiter Bastion—23 Seeberg Bastion—24 The Arsenal—25 St. Croix—26 The Powder Magazine—27 Notre Dame—28 Timber Yards—29 Water House—30 Pirna Gate Guard—31 The Palace—32 The Castle.

GOUR readers will find the annexed accurate and distinct MAP of the seat of war, in the western part of the kingdom of POLAND, very useful to them, in their reading, at this juncture. They will therein be able to trace the marches and countermarches of the Russians and Prussians, and the situations of the bordering countries of Brandenburg, Silesia, Hungary, &c. with respect to the kingdom of Poland. (See p. 440.)

 *The GENERAL INDEX to the TWENTY-SEVEN VOLUMES of the LONDON MAGAZINE will be published on the first of December next.*

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The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Nov. 23, 1758, with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p. 355.

NOVEMBER 30 1758.

1. **T**HAT 60,000 men be employed for the sea service, for the year 1759, including 14,845 marines.
 2. That a sum not exceeding 4l. per man per month, be allowed for maintaining the said 60,000 men for 13 months, including the ordnance for sea service

£. s. d.

3120000 0 0

DECEMBER 7.

1. That a number of land forces, including those in Germany, and on an expedition under major-general Hopson, and 4010 invalids amounting to 52,543 effective men, commission and non commissioned officers included, be employed for the service of the year 1759.

2. That for defraying the charge of the 52,543 effective men for guards and garrisons, and other his majesty's land forces in Great-Britain, Guernsey, and Jersey, for the year 1759, there be granted to his majesty a sum not exceeding

1256130 15 8

3. For the pay of the general and staff officers, and officers of the hospitals for his majesty's land forces, for the year 1759

52484 1 8

4. For maintaining his majesty's forces, and garrisons in the plantations, and Gibraltar, and for provisions for the garrisons in Nova-Scotia, Newfoundland, Gibraltar, Providence, Cape-Breton and Senegal, for the year 1759

742531 5 7

5. For defraying the charge of four regiments, and one battalion of foot on the Irish establishment, serving in North America and Africa, for the year 1759

40879 13 9

2092025 16 2

DECEMBER 12.

1. For the charge of the office of ordnance for land service, for the year 1759

220789 11 9

2. For defraying the extraordinary expence of services performed by the office of ordnance for land service, and not provided for by parliament, in 1758

323987 13 8

3. For the ordinary of the navy, including the half pay to sea officers for 1759

238491 9 8

4. Towards the support of Greenwich-hospital

10000 0 0

793268 14 8

DECEMBER 13.

1. For defraying the charges of 38,000 men of the troops of Hanover, Wollenbuttle, Saxe Gotha, and count of Buckeburg, together with that of general and staff officers, actually employed against the common enemy, in concert with the king of Prussia, from December 25, 1758, to December 24, 1759, both inclusive, to be issued in advance, every two months, in like manner as the pay of the Hessian forces now in the service of Great-Britain, the said body of troops to be mustered by an English commissary, and the effective state thereof to be ascertained by the signature of the commander in chief of the said forces

398697 17 2 1

2. For defraying the charge of 2120 horse, and 9900 foot, together with the general and staff officers, the officers of the hospital, and officers and others belonging to the train of artillery, the troops of the landgrave of Hesse Cassel, in the pay of Great-Britain, for ninety days, from December 25, 1758, to March 24, 1759, both inclusive, together with the subsidy for the said time, pursuant to treaty

59646 1 8 1

3. That for defraying the charges of the forage, bread, bread-

waggons, train of artillery, and of provisions, wood, straw, &c. and other extraordinary expences and contingences of his majesty's combined army, under the command of prince Ferdinand, there be granted to his majesty, upon account, as a present supply

500000 0 0

958343 18 11 1/2

DECEMBER 19.

Towards paying off and discharging the debt of the navy

1000000 0 0

JANUARY 22, 1759.

1. For defraying the charge for allowances to the several officers and private gentlemen of the two troops of horse guards, and regiment of horse reduced, and to the superannuated gentlemen of the four troops of horse guards for 1759 — —

2958 19 7

2. Upon account of the reduced officers of the land forces and marines, for 1759

34167 15 10

3. For the paying of 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 December 25, 1716, for 1759

2128 0 0

39454 15 5

JANUARY 29.

1. For enabling his majesty to make good his engagements with the king of Prussia, pursuant to a convention between his majesty and the king of Prussia, concluded December 7, 1758 —

670000 0 0

2. For defraying the charge of what remains to be paid for 2120 horse, and 9900 foot, together with the general and staff officers, the officers of the hospital, and officers and others belonging to the train of artillery, the troops of the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel in the pay of Great Britain for 365 days, from December 25, 1758, to December 24 1759, both days inclusive, together with the subsidy for the said time, pursuant to treaty —

182251 2 11 1/2

3. For defraying the charge of an additional corps of 920 horse, and 6072 foot, together with the general and staff officers the officers of the hospital, and officers and others belonging to the train of artillery, the troops of the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, in the pay of Great Britain for 365 days, from January 1, 1759, to December 31 following, pursuant to treaty —

97582 17 10 1/2

4. For enabling his majesty to make good his engagements with the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, pursuant to the separate article belonging to a treaty between them, concluded January 17, 1759, the said sum to be paid as his most serene highness shall think most convenient, in order to facilitate the means by which he may again fix his residence in his own dominions, and give fresh courage to his faithful subjects, by his presence, which is so much wished for

60000 0 0

5. For enabling his majesty to discharge the like sum raised, in pursuance of an act of last session, and charged upon the first aids or supplies to be granted in this session of parliament —

200000 0 0

6. Towards the buildings, rebuildings, and repairs of his majesty's ships, for 1759 — — — —

200000 0 0

2009834 0 9 1/2

JANUARY 31.

For out-pensioners of Chelsea hospital for the year 1759, upon account

26000 0 0

FEBRUARY 5.

To be applied towards the improving, widening and enlarging the passage over and through London-bridge — —

15000 0 0

FEBRUARY 8.

Towards enabling the governors and guardians of the foundling hospital to receive all such children, under a certain age, to be by them limited, as shall be brought to the said hospital; and also towards enabling them to maintain and educate such children as are now under their care, and to continue to carry into execution the

the good purposes for which they were incorporated: and that the same be issued and paid for the use of the said hospital without fee or reward, or any deduction whatsoever, upon account

£. s. d.

10000 0 0

FEBRUARY 22.

For the charge of transport service for the year 1758, including the expence of victualling his majesty's land forces, within the said year

667771 19 7

FEBRUARY 26.

1. For supporting and maintaining the settlement of his majesty's colony of Nova-Scotia for the year 1759, upon account

9902 5 0

2. For defraying the charges incurred, by supporting and maintaining the settlement of his majesty's colony of Nova-Scotia, in the year 1757, and not provided for by parliament

11278 18 3

3. For defraying the charges of the civil establishment of his majesty's colony of Georgia, and other incidental expences attending the same, from June 24, 1758, to June 24, 1759, upon account

4057 10 0

25238 13 5

MARCH 19.

1. To replace to the sinking fund the like sum paid out of the same to make good the deficiency on July 5, 1758, of the additional stamp duty on licences for retailing of wine, duty on coals exported, and surplus of the duty on licences for retailing spirituous liquors, made a fund by an act of 30 George II. for paying annuities at the bank of England, after the rate of 3l. per cent. on three millions, and also the life annuities payable at the Exchequer, and other charges thereupon

24371 6 11 1/2

2. To replace to the sinking fund the like sum paid out of the same, to make good the deficiency on July 5, 1758, of the duties on glass and spirituous liquors, to answer annuities on single lives payable at the exchequer, granted by an act of 19 George II.

8881 11 10 1/2

3. To be employed in maintaining and supporting the British forts and settlements upon the coasts of Africa

10000 0 0

4. To be paid to Roger Long, D. D. Lowndes's astronomical and geometrical professor in the university of Cambridge, without account, to enable him to discharge, in pursuance of the will of Thomas Lowndes, Esq; (the inventor of a method for meliorating the brine salt of this kingdom) a mortgage upon an estate devised for the endowment of the said professorship, by the said Thomas Lowndes; and to reimburse to the said Roger Long, the interest monies he hath paid, and that are growing due, and the expences he hath incurred in respect to the said mortgage, and that the same be paid without fee or reward

1280 0 0

44532 18 10 1/2

MARCH 29.

1. That towards defraying the charge of pay, and cloathing for the Militia, from December 31, 1758, to March 25, 1760, and for repaying to his majesty the sum of 13321. 10s. advanced by him for the service of the militia, pursuant to an address of this house of November 29 last, there be granted upon account

90000 0 0

2. That towards enabling the governors and guardians of the Foundling-hospital, to receive all such children under a certain age, to be by them limited, as shall be brought to the said hospital, before January 1, 1760; and also towards enabling them to maintain and educate such children as are now under their care; and to continue to carry into execution the good purposes for which they were incorporated; and that the same be issued and paid for the use of the said hospital, without fee or reward, or any deduction whatsoever; there be granted the farther sum of

30000 0 0

120000 0 0

APRIL 2.

L. S. d.

For defraying the extraordinary expences of his majesty's land forces and other services incurred in the year 1758, and not provided for by parliament

466785 20 5 2

APRIL 10.

1. For enabling the commissioners appointed, by virtue of an act made in the last session of parliament, intitled, *An Act for vesting certain Messuages, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, for the better securing his Majesty's Docks, &c.* to make compensation to the proprietors of such lands and hereditaments at, and near Chatham, as have been purchased for the purposes mentioned in the said act, and for damage done to the lands adjacent

708 3 0

2. For enabling the said commissioners to make compensation to the proprietors of such lands and hereditaments at, and near Portsmouth, as have been purchased for the purposes mentioned in the said act

6937 13 7 1

3. For enabling the said commissioners to make compensation to the proprietors of such lands and hereditaments at, and near Plymouth, as have been purchased for the purposes mentioned in the said act

25159 17 6

4. Towards carrying on the works for fortifying and securing the harbour of Milford

10000 0 0

42805 14 1 1

APRIL 22.

Upon account for paying and discharging the debts, with the necessary expences attending the payment of the same, claimed and sustained upon the land and estates which became forfeited to the crown, by the attainder of John Drummond, brother to James Drummond, intitled duke of Perth, or so much of the said debts as shall be remaining unsatisfied, according to the several decrees in that behalf respectively made, by the lords of session in Scotland, and pursuant to an act of the 25th of his present majesty, intitled *An Act for annexing certain forfeited Estates in Scotland to the Crown unalienably, &c.*

69970 15 9 1

APRIL 30.

1. Upon account, to be paid to the East-India company, towards enabling them to defray the expence of a military force in their settlements, to be maintained by them in lieu of the battalion of his majesty's forces, commanded by col. Adlercron, withdrawn from thence, and now returned to Ireland

20000 0 0

2. Upon account, to enable his majesty to give a proper compensation to the respective provinces in North-America, for the expences incurred by them, in the levying, cloathing, and pay of the troops raised by the same, according as the active vigour and strenuous efforts of the respective provinces shall be thought by his majesty to merit

100000 0 0

200000 0 10

MAY 10.

1. To make good the like sum issued by his majesty to John Mill, Esq; to be by him paid over to the victuallers and innholders of the county and town of Southampton and other victuallers and innholders in the like circumstances, in consideration of the great expences they were put to by the Hessian troops having been so long billeted at their Houses, pursuant to an address of this house

2500 0 0

2. To make good the like sum issued by his majesty to the judges of England, Scotland, and Wales, in augmentation of their salaries, pursuant to an address of this house

21450 0 0

3. To make good the like sum which has been issued, pursuant to the address of this house, to the widow and administratrix of Nicholas Hardinge, Esq; deceased in repayment, and full satisfaction for the balance or surplus of his account for printing journals

journals of the house of commons

£.	s.	d.
278	16	6

14728	16	6
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MAY 15.

1. That the several annual sums following, be granted to his majesty, to be applied in augmentation of the salaries of such of the judges, for the time being, in the superior courts of justice, in England, as are herein aftermentioned, that is to say 500l. to each of the puisne judges of the court of king's bench;—500l. to each of the judges in the court of common pleas, at Westminster; 1000l. to the chief baron in the court of Exchequer, at Westminster; and 500l. to each of the other barons of the said court, in every year

6000	0	0
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2. The like grant for the judges in the courts of session and exchequer in Scotland; that is to say, 300l. to the president of the said court of session; 300l. to the chief baron of the said court of the exchequer; and 200l. to each of the other judges of the said courts in every year

4100	0	0
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3. The like grant to the justices of Chester, and of the great sessions for the counties in Wales; that is to say, 200l. to the chief justice of Chester; 150l. to the second justice of Chester; and 150l. to each of the justices of the great sessions for the counties in Wales, in every year

1250	0	0
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11450	0	0
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MAY 21.

1. To make good the interest of the several principal sums to be paid in pursuance of an act of the 31st of his present majesty, for the purchase of several lands and hereditaments, for the better securing his majesty's docks, ships, and stores at Portsmouth, Chatham and Plymouth, from the respective times the said lands and hereditaments were first made use of for the purposes aforesaid, or interest became payable, to August, 25, 1759.

1716	1	7	$\frac{1}{2}$
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2. For defraying the charges, incurred in pursuance of an act of the 31st of his present majesty, for purchasing lands, for the better securing his majesty's docks, ships, and stores, at Portsmouth, Chatham, and Plymouth

2443	3	1
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4159	4	8	$\frac{1}{2}$
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MAY 24.

Upon account to enable his majesty to defray any extraordinary expences of the war, incurred, or to be incurred, for the service of 1759; and to take all such measures as may be necessary to disappoint or defeat any enterprizes or designs of his enemies, and as the exigency of affairs may require

1000000	0	0
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Total of the grants made by the committee of supply

22761310	19	5	$\frac{3}{4}$
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These were all the grants made by the committee of supply in the course of last session; and as soon as the two first resolutions of this committee were agreed to by the house, on November 30, it was resolved, that the house would the next morning resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to consider of ways and means for raising the supply granted to his majesty; which committee was by several adjournments continued to the 25th of May, and the resolutions it came to in that time were agreed to by the house on the days as follow, viz.

DECEMBER 2, 1758.

1. A resolution in the usual form*, for raising a land tax of 4s. in the pound for one year, from March 25, 1759

2037854	19	11
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2. A resolution in the usual form†, for continuing the malt tax from June 23, 1759, to June, 24, 1760

750000	0	0
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JANUARY 31, 1759.

1. That the 3l. per cent. annuities, amounting to 3,100,000l. granted *anno* 1757, be, with the consent of the several proprietors, added to, and made a part of the joint stock of 3l. per cent. transferrable annuities at the bank of England, consolidated by the acts 25, 28, and 29, of his present majesty's reign, and the charges and expences in respect thereof be charged upon, and paid out of the sinking fund, until redemption thereof by parliament, in the same and like manner as the annuities consolidated aforesaid are paid and payable; and, that such persons who shall not, on or before April 5, 1759, signify their dissent, in books to be opened at the bank for that purpose, shall be deemed and taken to assent thereto.

2. That all the monies that have arisen since January 5, 1759, or that shall, or may hereafter arise, of the produce of the several additional stamp duties on pamphlets and printed papers, the additional duty on coals exported, the surplus of the new duty on licences for retailing wine; and the surplus of the duties on licences for retailing spirituous liquors, which were made a fund for payment of 3l. per cent. per ann. at the bank on 3,000,000l. borrowed by virtue of an act of 30 George II. towards the supply of the year 1757, as also the annuities on single lives, payable at the receipt of the exchequer in respect of the same, shall be carried to, and made a part of the fund, commonly called the sinking fund.

3. That the several annuities on single lives granted *anno* 1757, payable at the exchequer, in respect to the aforesaid 3,000,000l. be, from January 5, 1759. charged upon, and made payable out of the produce of the said sinking fund.

FEBRUARY 3.

That towards raising the supply granted to his majesty, the sum of 6,600,000l. be raised by transferrable annuities after the rate of 3l. per cent. per ann. and that an additional capital of fifteen pounds be added to every one hundred pounds advanced; which additional capital shall consist of 10l. given in a lottery ticket to each subscriber, and of 5l. in like transferrable annuities at 3l. per cent. The blanks and prizes of the lottery to be attended with like annuities, after the rate of 3l. per cent. per ann. to commence from the fifth day of January, 1760: And that the sum of 6,600,000l. together with the said additional capital of 5l. per cent. amounting to 330,000l. making in the whole 6,930,000l. do bear an interest after the rate of 3l. per cent. per ann. which interest shall commence from the fifth day of July, 1759. The said several annuities shall be transferable 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 shall be redeemable by parliament in the whole, or in part, by sums not less than 500,000l. at one time, six months notice having been first given of such payment or payments respectively. That the lottery shall consist of tickets of the value of ten pounds each, in a proportion not exceeding eight blanks to a prize; the blanks to be of the value of six pounds each.

That every subscriber shall, on or before the 13th day of February instant, make a deposit of 15l. per cent. on such sum as he shall chuse to subscribe towards raising the said sum of 6,600,000l. with the cashiers of the Bank of England, as a security for his making the future payments, on or before the times herein after limited, that is to say;

10l. per cent. on or before the 30th of March next.

10l. per cent. on or before the 27th of April next.

10l. per cent. on or before the 31st of May next.

10l. per cent. on or before the 28th of June next.

15l. per cent. on or before the 27th of July next.

10. per cent. on or before the 31st of August next.

10l. per cent. on or before the 28th of September next.

10l. per cent. on or before the 26th of October next.

Which several sums so received shall, by the said cashiers, be paid into the receipt of his majesty's exchequer, to be applied, from time to time, to such services as shall then have been voted by this house in this session of parliament, and not otherwise. That any subscriber paying in the whole, or any part of his subscription, previous to the days appointed for the respective payments, shall be allowed a discount after the rate of 3l. per cent. per ann. from the days of such respective payments to the respective times, on which such payments are directed to be made.

6609000 • •

MARCH 10.

1. That a subsidy of poundage of one shilling in the pound, be laid upon all tobacco, foreign linens, sugar and other grocery, East India goods, foreign brandy, and spirits, and paper imported into this kingdom, according to the value or rate respectively settled upon each commodity, by the several books of rates, or any act or acts of parliament relating thereto, over and above the present duties charged thereupon.

2. That an additional inland duty be charged upon all coffee to be sold in Great-Britain by wholesale or retail, and upon all chocolate to be made or sold in Great-Britain, to be paid by the respective sellers of such coffee, and by the respective makers or sellers of such chocolate.

3. That the said additional duty upon all coffee, be after the rate of 1s per pound weight, avoirdupoise, and in that proportion for a greater or lesser quantity, over and above the present inland duty, and over and above all customs and duties, payable upon the importation thereof.

4. That the said additional duty upon all chocolate, be after the rate of 9d. per pound weight avoirdupoise, and in that proportion for a greater or lesser quantity over and above the present inland duty payable thereupon.

APRIL 3.

That such part of the sum of 100,000l. granted in the last session, upon account, towards defraying the charge of pay and and cloathing for the militia for 1758, and for defraying such expences as were actually incurred upon the account of the militia, in the year 1757, as shall remain in the exchequer, after satisfaction of the said charges and expences, be issued and applied towards raising the supply granted in this session.

APRIL 12.

1. That from and after July 5, 1759, all persons may trade in sell, or vend any goods or wares, in which the quantity of gold, in any one separate and distinct piece of goods or wares, shall not exceed two penny weights, or the quantity of silver in any one separate and distinct piece of goods or ware, shall not exceed five penny weights, without being liable to take out a licence for that purpose.

2. That from and after the fifth of July, 1759, every person who shall trade in, sell or vend gold or silver plate, or any goods or wares, in which any gold or silver shall be manufactured, and the quantity of gold in any one such piece of plate or goods, or wares, shall be of the weight of two ounces or upwards, or the quantity of silver, in any one such piece of plate or goods, or ware, shall be of the weight of thirty ounces or upwards, shall pay 5l. for each annual licence, instead of the 40s now payable.

3. That from and after the fifth of July, 1759, all pawnbrokers trading in, vending or selling, gold, or silver plate, and all refiners of gold and silver, shall be obliged to take out annual licences, for each of which, they shall pay a duty of 5l. instead of the 40s. now payable.

4. That the sums to be paid for the said licences, shall be ap-

applicable to the same uses and purposes, as the sums charged on licences by an act of last session were applicable.

5. That a clause in an act of the 9th and 10th of William III. intitled, *An Act to settle the Trade to Africa*, for allowing, during a limited time, a drawback of the duties upon the exportation of copper bars imported, and with a proviso continued by several acts, to June 24, 1758, and from thence to the end of the next session, is near expiring, and fit to be continued.

6. That so much of an act of the 8th of George I. for the encouragement of the silk manufactures of this kingdom, &c. as relates to the encouragement of our silk manufactures, and to the taking off several duties on merchandize exported, is near expiring and fit to be continued.

7. That so much of an act of the second of his present majesty, for the better preservation of his majesty's woods in America, &c. as relates to the premiums upon masts, yards, and bowsprits, tar, pitch, and turpentine, is near expiring and fit to be continued.

8. That an act of the fifth of his present majesty, for encouraging the growth of coffee in our plantations in America, is near expiring, and fit to be continued.

9. That an act of the 19th of his present majesty, for the more effectual securing the duties on foreign made sail-cloth imported into this kingdom, &c. is near expiring, and fit to be continued.

APRIL 30.

1. That the sum remaining in the receipt of the exchequer, disposable by parliament, of the produce of the sinking fund, for the quarter ended April 5, 1759, be issued and applied towards making good the supply granted in this session

150078 17 0 1

2. That the sum now remaining in the exchequer, being the overplus of the grants for the service of 1758, be issued and applied towards making good the supply granted in this session

73308 3 10 1

253384 0 11

MAY 17.

1. That the duties now payable upon raw short silk or capiton, and silk nubs, or husks of silk shall, from and after July 5, 1759, cease and determine, and be no longer paid.

2. That in lieu thereof, the same duties shall, from and after July 5, 1759, be paid upon the importation of raw short silk or capiton, and silk nubs, or husks of silk, as are now payable upon raw long silk imported, and be applied to the same uses and purposes.

3. That the sum repaid into the receipt of the exchequer, and now remaining there, being the sum which was granted, December, 15, 1755, to enable his majesty to make good his engagements with the empress of Russia, be issued and applied, towards making good the supply granted in this session

100000 0 0

4. That towards raising the annual sums of money granted to his majesty to be applied in augmentation of the salaries of the puisne judges in the court of king's bench, the judges in the court of common pleas, the barons of the coif in the court of the Exchequer and Westminster, and of the justices of Chester, and the great sessions for the counties in Wales, an additional stamp duty of six pence be charged upon every piece of vellum or parchment, or sheet or piece of paper, on which shall be engrossed or written any affidavit to be made use of in any court of law or equity at Westminster, or in the courts of the great sessions in Wales, or county palatine of Chester, except affidavits taken pursuant to several acts made in the thirtieth and thirty second year of the reign of king Charles II. for burying in woollen, and except such affidavits, as shall be taken before the officers of the customs, or any justice or justices of the peace, or before any commissioners appointed, or to be appointed by an act of parliament, for the assessing or levying

levying any aids or duties, granted, or to be granted to his majesty, his heirs and successors, and which affidavits shall be taken by the said officers of the customs, justices or commissioners, by virtue of their authority, as justices of the peace or commissioners, respectively.

5. That, towards raising the said annual sums, an additional stamp duty of Six-pence be charged upon every piece of vellum, or parchment, or sheet, or piece of paper, on which shall be ingrossed or written any copy of such affidavit, as is herein before charged, that shall be filed or read in any of the aforesaid courts.

6. That an additional stamp duty of Six-pence be charged upon every piece of vellum or parchment, or sheet or piece of paper, on which shall be ingrossed or written any common bail to be filed in any court of law at Westminster, or in any of the aforesaid courts, and any appearance that shall be made upon such bail.

7. That an additional stamp duty of Six pence be charged upon every piece of vellum or parchment, or sheet or piece of paper, on which shall be ingrossed or written, any rule or order made or given in any court of law or equity at Westminster.

8. That an additional stamp duty of Six pence be charged upon every piece of vellum or parchment, or sheet or piece of paper, on which shall be ingrossed or written any copy of such rule or order.

9. That an additional stamp duty of Six pence be charged upon every piece of vellum or parchment, or sheet or piece of paper, on which shall be ingrossed or written any original writ, (except such original on which a writ of *capias* issues) *subpoena*, bill of Middlesex, *latitat*, writ of *capias*, *quo minus*, writ of *dedimus potestatem* to take answers, examine witnesses, or appoint guardians, or any other writ whatsoever, or any other process or mandate, that shall issue out of, or pass the seals of any the courts of Westminster, courts of the great sessions in Wales, courts in the counties palatine, or any other court, whatsoever, holding plea where the debt or damage doth amount to forty shillings, or above, or the thing in demand is of that value, writs of covenant for levying fines, writs of entry for suffering common recoveries, and writs of *habeas corpus* excepted.

10. That an additional stamp duty of one penny be charged upon every piece of vellum or parchment, or sheet or piece of paper, on which shall be ingrossed or written, any deposition taken in the court of chancery, or other court of equity at Westminster, (except the paper draughts of depositions taken by virtue of any commission before they are ingrossed) or upon which shall be ingrossed or written any copy of any bill, answer, plea, demurrer, replication, rejoinder, interrogatories, depositions, or other proceedings whatsoever in such courts of equity.

11. That an additional stamp duty of one penny be charged upon every piece of vellum or parchment, or sheet or piece of paper, on which shall be ingrossed or written, any declaration, plea, replication rejoinder, demurrer, or other pleading whatsoever, in any court of law at Westminster, or in any of the courts of the principality of Wales, or in any of the courts in the counties palatine of Chester, Lancaster, or Durham.

12. That an additional stamp duty of one penny be charged upon every piece of vellum or parchment, or sheet or piece of paper, on which shall be ingrossed or written, any copy of such declarations, pleas, replications, rejoinders, demurrers, or other pleadings.

13. That the annual sums of money, granted to his majesty, to be applied in augmentation of the salaries of the judges in the courts of session and exchequer, in Scotland, be charged upon, and made payable out of the duties and revenues, in that part of Great-Britain, called Scotland, which, by an act made in the 10th

year of the reign of queen Anne, were charged, or made chargeable, with the payment of the fees, salaries, and other charges allowed, or to be allowed, by her majesty, her heirs or successors, for keeping up the courts of session and julticiary, and exchequer court in Scotland.

MAY 22.

That towards raising the supply granted to his majesty, there be issued and applied, out of such monies as shall, or may arise, of the surplusses, excesses, or overplus monies, composing the sinking fund, the sum of

2250000 0 0

MAY 26.

That there be raised by loans or exchequered bills, to be charged on the first aids to be granted in the next session, the sum of

1000000 0 0

Total of the liquidated provisions made by the committee of ways and means

12991239 0 0

Excess of the provisions, beside the uncertain sum provided by the resolution of April 3.

239928 1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$

Now, with respect to the resolutions of the committee of supply in general, we ought to distinguish between what was granted for the current service of the year 1759, and what was granted for other purposes; and consequently we must deduct from the total of the grants, the sums granted by the following resolutions, viz.

Second resolution of December 12.	—	—	—	—	323987	13	3
Resolution of December 19	—	—	—	—	1000000	0	0
Fifth resolution of January 29	—	—	—	—	800000	0	0
Resolution of February 5	—	—	—	—	15000	0	0
Resolution of February 22	—	—	—	—	667771	19	7
Second resolution of February 26	—	—	—	—	11278	18	5
First, second, and fourth resolutions of March 19	—	—	—	—	34532	18	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Resolution of April 2	—	—	—	—	46678	10	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Resolution of April 10	—	—	—	—	42805	14	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Resolution of April 12	—	—	—	—	69910	15	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Resolutions of May 10 and 15	—	—	—	—	26178	16	6
Resolutions of May 21	—	—	—	—	4159	4	8 $\frac{1}{2}$

Total of the sums granted for other purposes

3462411 11 8 $\frac{1}{2}$

This sum is therefore to be deducted from the sum total of the grants, and there will remain

9298899 7 9 $\frac{1}{2}$

This sum we may therefore reckon to have been granted for the sole service of 1759, in which I have included what was granted to our colonies, tho' granted for past services, because the like sum will, I suppose, be necessary for the service of the current year.

And we ought, likewise, to distinguish between what was granted for our own war, and our own defence, and what was granted for the support of the war in Germany, for which last service we must reckon the following grants, viz.

Those by the resolutions of December 18,	958343	18	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
And by the first, second, third, and fourth resolutions, of January 29	1009834	0	9 $\frac{1}{2}$

Total granted for the war in Germany

1968177 19 9 $\frac{1}{2}$

Deduct this sum from the total of the grants, for the sole service of 1759, and there will remain

7330611 8 0

Which sum we much reckon to have been granted for our own war and our own defence; but then as we have a number of our own troops now serving in Germany; and as the transporting them thither, and recruiting them while there,

&c. will cost the nation more than if they had been kept at home, something ought to be added to the total of the sums granted for supporting the war in Germany, and an equal sum deducted from the total of the sums granted for our own war, meaning that

by sea and in America, and for our own defence here at home.

I do not say, that our whole expence, for maintaining those troops, ought to be added or deducted, because if they had not been sent to Germany, they would probably have been kept on foot at home; but then our sending them to Germany, has very much weakened the vigour we might otherwise have made use of, in the prosecution of our own war, and now appears to have brought an expence upon the nation not thought of, nor provided for by last session of parliament; for if those troops had been kept at home, we should have had no occasion to have called any of the militia out to actual service; and had they been sent to America, we might by this time have been in possession of Martinico, as well as Guadalupe. If general Bligh, had, the last summer, had 12 or 14,000 troops, instead of the 5 or 6000 he had along with him at St. Cas, can we think that he would have retreated from the French, or that the French could, in several weeks, have brought such a number of troops against him as to oblige him to retreat in the manner he did? With such a number of troops, therefore, he would probably have been enabled to perform the service enjoined him by his instructions; for that general and his little army were not surely sent out upon their travels, as many of our young gentlemen are, merely to see the country at their own expence, and to return again perhaps greater fools than when they set out.

[To be continued in our next.]

EXTRACTS from the PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS, Vol. L.
Part II. Continued from p. 384.

An Account of the Effects of Electricity in paralytick Cases. In a Letter to John Pringle, M. D. F. R. S. from Benjamin Franklin, Esq; F. R. S. (See our last Vol. p. 396)

S I R,

THE following is what I can at present recollect, relating to the effects of electricity, in paralytick cases, which have fallen under my observation.

Some years since, when the newspapers made mention of great cures performed in Italy or Germany, by means of electricity, a number of paralyticks were brought to me, from different parts of Pennsylvania, and the neighbouring provinces, to be electrified; which I did for them at their request. My method was, to place the patient first in a chair,

on an electric stool, and draw a number of large strong sparks from all parts of the affected limb or side. Then I fully charged two six gallon glass jars, each of which had about three square feet of surface coated; and I sent the united shock of these through the affected limb or limbs, repeating the stroke commonly three times each day. The first thing observed, was an immediate greater sensible warmth in the lame limbs, that had received the stroke, than in the others; and the next morning the patients usually related that they had, in the night, felt a pricking sensation in the flesh of the paralytick limbs; and would sometimes shew a number of small red spots, which they supposed were occasioned by those prickings. The limbs too were found more capable of voluntary motion, and seemed to receive strength. A man, for instance, who could not the first day lift the lame hand from off his knee, would the next day raise it four or five inches, the third day higher, and on the fifth day was able, but with a feeble languid motion, to take off his hat. These appearances gave great spirits to the patients, and made them hope a perfect cure; but I do not remember, that I ever saw any amendment after the fifth day; which the patients perceiving, and finding the shocks pretty severe, they became discouraged, went home, and in a short time relapsed; so that I never knew any advantage from electricity, in palsies, that was permanent. And how far the apparent temporary advantage might arise, from the exercise in the patients journey, and coming daily to my house, or from the spirits given by the hope of success, enabling them to exert more strength in moving their limbs, I will not pretend to say.

Perhaps some permanent advantage might have been obtained, if the electric shocks had been accompanied with proper medicine and regimen, under the direction of a skillful physician. It may be, too, that a few great strokes, as given in my method, may not be so proper as many small ones; since, by the account from Scotland, of a case in which 200 shocks from a phial were given daily, it seems, that a perfect cure has been made. As to any uncommon strength supposed to be in the machine used in that case, I imagine it could have no share in the effect produced; since the strength of the shock, from charged glass, is in proportion to the quantity of surface of the glass coated; so that my shocks, from those

those large jars, must have been much greater than any that could be received from a phial held in the hand. I am, with great respect,

S I R,

London, Your most obedient servant,
Dec. 21, 1757.

R. FRANKLIN. A

An Account of the Case of a Boy, troubled with convulsive Fits, cured by the discharge of Worms. By the Rev. Richard Oram, M. A. Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Ely.

JOSEPH, son of John and Mary B Poſſie, of Ingham, in the county of Norfolk, was subject to convulsive fits from his infancy; which were common and tolerable, till he was about seven years of age. About that time they began to attack him in all the varieties that can be conceived. Sometimes he was thrown upon the ground; sometimes he was twirled round like a top by them; at others he would spring upwards to a considerable height, &c. and once he leaped over an iron bar, that was placed purposely before the fire, to prevent his falling into it. He was much burned; but was rendered so habitually stupid by his fits, that he never expressed the least sense of pain after this accident. His intellect was so much impaired, and almost destroyed, by the frequency and violence of his fits, that he scarce seemed to be conscious of any thing. He did not acknowledge his father or mother, by any expressions or signs; nor seemed to distinguish them from other people. If, at any time, he escaped out of the house, without the observation of the family, he had not understanding to find and return to it; but would pursue the direction or road he first took, and sometimes lose himself. Once he was missing for a whole night, and found the next morning, in the middle of a fen, stuck fast in mud, as deep as his breast. He was very voracious, and would frequently call for something to eat; which was the only indication he gave of his knowing any thing. No kind of filth or nastiness can be conceived, which he would not eat or drink without distinction. He appeared to be as ill as he really was; for he was become a most shocking spectacle. He was so much emaciated, that he seemed to have no flesh upon his bones; and his body so distorted, that he was rendered quite a cripple. His parents consulted a

physician at Norwich, who very judiciously (as it will appear) considered his disorder as a worm-case, and prescribed for it accordingly; but (being afraid, I presume, to give too violent medicines to the boy) without success. In short, he was so singularly afflicted, that his parents told me, they could not help thinking him under some evil influence.

It was observed, that his disorder varied, and grew worse, at certain periods of the moon.

In these miserable circumstances the poor boy continued to languish, till he was about eleven years of age (July 1757) when he accidentally found a mixture of white lead* and oil, which had some time before been prepared for some purpose of painting, set by on a shelf, and placed, as it was thought, out of his reach. There was near half a pint of this mixture when he found it; and, as he did not leave much, it is thought he swallowed about a quarter of a pint of it. There was also some lamp-black in the composition, which was added to give it a proper colour, for the particular use it was intended for in painting. It was, as I suppose it usually is, linseed oil, which had been mixed with the lead and lamp-black.

The draught began to operate very soon, by vomiting and purging him for near 24 hours, in the most violent manner. A large quantity of black inky matter was discharged; and an infinite number of worms, almost as small as threads, were voided. These operations were so intense, that his life was despaired of. But he has not only survived them; but experienced a most wonderful change and improvement after them: For his parents assured me, in November 1757, when I saw him, that he had daily grown better, from the time of his drinking the mixture, both in body and mind. Instead of a skeleton, as he almost was before, he is become fat, and rather corpulent; and his appetite is no longer ravenous, but moderate and common. His body too, is become straight and erect. His understanding is, at least, as much benefited by this peculiar remedy. It cannot be expected, that he should already have attained much knowledge, as he seemed, before he was so wonderfully relieved, to be almost destitute of ideas; but he appeared, when I saw him, to have acquired nearly as much knowledge, in four

* It is not improbable, that a considerable portion of whitening might be used instead of pure white lead, which is frequently done: And this supposition is favoured by the mixture's not proving fatal to the boy, as such a quantity of white lead in all probability would,

four months, as children usually do in four years, and to reason pretty well on those things which he knew. He is now capable of being employed on many occasions; is often sent a mile or two on errands, which he discharges as carefully, and then returns as safely, as any person.

It is farther remarkable, that the boy's mother, her father, and sister, are frequently infested with worms. Her father, though about 60 years of age, is still much troubled with them: The worms, which he voids, appear flat, and much larger, than those which his children have observed. Her sister is often exceedingly disordered by them. About three months since, they threw her into violent convulsions, and for some time deprived her of her senses. But the mother of the boy has been affected in a more extraordinary manner than the rest. About 20 years ago she voided some worms, which forced their way through the pores of the skin, as it is supposed; for they were found in small clusters under her arms. As she was very young then, she does not remember how she was particularly affected; only that she suffered violent struggles and convulsions. She is still, about five or six times in the year, seized with fainting fits, which usually attack her in bed, and last three or four minutes; but she cannot certainly say, though there is very little reason to doubt, that they are occasioned by worms.

An Account of the same Subject, in a Letter from Mr. John Gaze, of Walket, in the County of Norfolk, to Mr. William Arderon, F. R. S. Communicated by Mr. Henry Baker, F. R. S.

JOSEPH Pottle, son of John Pottle, of Ingham, in Norfolk, until about the age of seven years, was an healthy, well-looking child; but about that age was afflicted with stoppages, which often threw him into convulsive fits, and at last rendered him quite an idiot. He continued in this condition for about four years, eating and drinking, all that time, any thing that came in his way, even his own excrements, if not narrowly watched. His father took the advice of several eminent physicians, both at Norwich and elsewhere; but all their prescriptions proved of no service.

About the beginning of August last, he happened to get at a painting pot, wherein there was about a pound of white lead, and lamp-black, mixed up with linseed oil. This he eat almost all up, before he was discovered. It vomited and

purged him, and brought away prodigious numbers of small worms. In a few days he grew well, his senses returned, and he is now able to give as rational answers as can be expected from a boy of his age. His appetite is good, he is very brisk, and has not had the least return of his former disorder.

I heard of the above by several people; but not being satisfied, got my friend to go to Mr. Pottle's house, of whom he had the foregoing account.

Jan. 12, 1758.

An Account of the extraordinary Heat of the Weather, in July 1757, and of the Effects of it. In a Letter from John Huxham, M. D. F. R. S. to William Watson, M. D. F. R. S. See p. 370.

IFIND by your letter, that the heat at London was not so great in the beginning of July 1757, as at Plymouth, by two or three degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer. We had again, after much rain at the close of the month, and in the beginning of August, excessive heat, viz. on the 8th, 9th, and 10th of August; which mounted the mercury in that thermometer to 85; nay, on the 9th, to near 86. I never before remember the mercury in that thermometer to exceed 84, and that is, even here, a very extraordinary degree of heat.

The consequences of this extremely hot season, were hæmorrhages from several parts of the body; the nose especially, in men and children, and the uterus in women. Sudden and violent pains of the head and vertigo, profuse sweats, great debility and oppression of the spirits, affected many. There were putrid

fevers in great abundance; and a vast quantity of fluxes of the belly, both bilious and bloody, with which the fevers also were commonly attended. These fevers were always ushered in by severe pains of the head, back, and stomach; vomitings of green, and sometimes of black bile, with vast oppression of the præcordia, continual anxiety, and want of sleep. These were soon succeeded by tremores tendinum, subsultus, delirium, or stupor. The pulse was commonly very quick, but seldom tense or strong; was sometimes heavy and undose. The blood oftentimes florid, but loose; sometimes livid, very rarely sily: In some, however, at the very attack, it was pretty dense and florid. The tongue was generally foul, brown, and sometimes blackish; and towards the crisis often dry. The urine was commonly high coloured,

and

and in small quantity; frequently turbid, and towards the end deposited a great deal of lateritious sediment. A vast number were seized with this fever, during, and soon after, the excessive heats; though but few died in proportion. Long and great heats always very much exalt the acrimony of the bilious humours, of which we had this summer abundant instances.

Bleeding early was generally beneficial; profuse, always hurtful, especially near the state of the fever.

A remarkable Case of Cohesions of all the Intestines, &c. in a Man of about 34 Years of Age, who died some Time last Summer, and afterwards fell under the Inspection of Mr. Nicholas Jenty.

THE subject was tall, and partly emaciated. I found nothing externally but a wound in the left side, which seemed to me to have been degenerated into an ulcer. As I did not know the man when he was alive, and had him two days after his decease, I cannot give an immediate account of the cause of his death. But in opening his abdomen, I found the epiploon adhering close to the intestines, in such a manner that I could not part it without tearing it. It felt rough and dry. And as I was going to remove the intestines, to examine the mesentery, I found them so coherent one with the other, that it was impossible for me to divide them without laceration. Then I inflated the intestinal tube, for the inspection of this extraordinary phenomenon; but, to my great surprize, all the external parts of the intestines appeared smooth; very few of the circulations were seen, occasioned by the strong lateral cohesions of their sides with each other. The substance of the intestines was rough, and a great many pimples, as big as the head of a pin, appeared in them, and were almost free from any moisture. It is proper to observe, that these pimples have been taken for glands, by the late Dr. James Douglas, and others; whereas they are, in reality, nothing else but the orifices of the exhaling vessels obstructed, and are not to be met with except in morbid cases.

After having made incisions in that part of the colon next to the rectum, I found the peritoneum, or external membrane which invests the intestines, and the viscera of the abdomen, to be of the thickness of a six-pence; and I fairly drew all the intestines from their external membrane, without separating their cohesions;

the peritoneum, or external membrane, afterwards appearing like another set of intestines. I found a fluid in the intestines; and I will not take upon me to say, how the peristaltic motion must have been performed. And afterwards I parted the stomach from its external tunic, as I had done the intestines. I found no obstruction in the mesenteric glands; but every evolution of the mesentery, firmly cohered together. The liver also adhered closely to the diaphragm, and its adjacent parts: And in the vesicula fellis I found

the bile pretty thick, neither too green nor too yellow, but a tint between both. I met with nothing remarkable in the other parts of the abdomen. In opening the thorax, I found the lungs closely adhering to the ribs laterally, and posteriorly and interiorly close to the pericardium. In making an incision, to open the pericardium, I found it so closely adhering to the heart, that I could not avoid wounding that organ, and with much difficulty could part it from it. I met with no fluid in the pericardium. The heart was small; and in the internal side the pores of the pericardium appeared so large, that one might have insinuated the head of a middling pin into them. They have been described by some anatomists, who have met with cases somewhat similar to this, but without such universal adhesions; and they have been supposed to have been glands. The same pores likewise appeared on the heart; which, in my opinion, are nothing but the extremities of the exhaling vessels. In removing the heart, I found the dorsal, and other lymphatic glands above the lungs, quite large, indurated, and of a dark greyish colour. Nothing remarkable appeared in the lungs; only, that the portion of the pleura, which invests the lungs, and is generally thin, was here thick and rough; and through a glass it appeared as if covered with grains of sand, and might in several places have been easily torn from the lungs.

The aorta was pretty large; and in that part of it, which runs on the tenth dorsal vertebra, I found a cystis, as big as an olive, full of pus; and lower down, immediately before that vessel perforates the diaphragm, I found another, something less, full of matter likewise; both which portions I have by me. That portion of the aorta, where the cystis appeared, was rather thicker than the other, and ossuous. In opening the cranium, I found, in that part of the cerebrum which lies over the cerebellum, a table spoonful

of

of *pus*, of a greenish colour; and examining it through a glass, there was an appearance of *animalcula* in it.

An Account of the distilling Water fresh, from Sea Water, by Wood Ashes. By Capt. William Chapman. In a Letter to John Fothergill, M. D.

Whitby, 10th 2d mo. Feb. 1758.

THY kind acceptance of my last, emboldens me to inform thee how, on my return from a voyage to the north part of Russia, I procured a sufficient quantity of fresh water from sea water, without taking with me either instruments or ingredients expressly for the purpose.

Some time in September last, when I had been ten days at sea, by an accident (off the north cape of Finland) we lost the greatest part of our water. We had a hard gale of wind at south west, which continued three weeks, and drove us into 73° lat. During this time I was very uneasy, as knowing, if our passage should hold out long, we must be reduced to great straits; for we had no rains, but frequent fogs, which yielded water in very small quantities. I now blamed myself for not having a still along with me (as I had often thought no ship should be without one). But it was now too late; and there was a necessity to contrive some means for our preservation.

I was not a stranger to Appleby's method: I had also a pamphlet wrote by Dr. Butler, intitled, *An easy Method of procuring of fresh Water at Sea*. And I imagined, that soap might supply the place of capital lees, mentioned by him. I now set myself at work, to contrive a still; and ordered an old pitch-pot, that held about ten quarts, to be made clean: My carpenter, by my direction, fitted to it a cover of fir deal, about two inches thick, very close; so that it was easily made tight by luting it with paste. We had a hole through the cover, in which was fixed a wooden pipe nearly perpendicular. This I call the still-head: It was bored with an auger of $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch diameter, to within three inches of the top or extremity, where it was left solid. We made a hole in this, towards the upper part of its cavity (with a proper angle) to receive a long wooden pipe, which we fixed therein, to descend to the tub in which the worm should be placed. Here again I was at a loss; for we had no lead pipe, nor any sheet lead, on board. I thought, if I could contrive a strait pipe, to go through a large cask of cold water, it might answer the end of a worm. We

then cut a pewter dish, and made a pipe two feet long; and at three or four trials (for we did not let a little discourage us) we made it quite tight. We bored a hole through a cask, with a proper descent, in which we fixed the pewter pipe, and made both holes in the cask tight, and filled it with sea water: The pipe stuck without the cask three inches on each side. Having now got my apparatus in readiness, I put seven quarts of sea water, and an ounce of soap, into my pot, and set it on the fire. The cover was kept from rising by a prop of wood to the bow. We fixed on the head, and into it the long wooden pipe above mentioned, which was wide enough to receive the end of the pewter one into its cavity. We easily made the joint tight.

I need not tell thee with what anxiety I waited for success: But I was soon relieved; for, as soon as the pot boiled, the water began to run; and in 28 minutes I got a quart of fresh water. I tried it with an hydrometer I had on board, and found it as light as river water; but it had a rank oily taste, which I imagine was given it by the soap. This taste diminished considerably, in two or three days, but not so much as to make it quite palatable. Our sheep and fowls drank this water very greedily without any ill effects. We constantly kept our still at work, and got a gallon of water every two hours; which, if there had been a necessity to drink it, would have been sufficient for our ship's crew.

I now thought of trying to get water more palatable; and often perused the pamphlet above mentioned, especially the quotation from Sir R. Hawkins's voyage, who "with four billets distilled a hog's-head of water wholesome and nourishing." I concluded he had delivered this account under a veil, lest his method should be discovered: For it is plain, that by four billets, he could not mean the fuel, as they would scarce *warm* a hog's-head of water. When, ruminating on this, it came into my head, that he burnt his four billets to ashes, and with the mixture of those ashes with sea water, he distilled a hog's-head of fresh water, wholesome and nourishing. Pleased with this discovery, I cut a billet small, and burnt it to ashes; and after cleaning my pot, I put into it a spoonful of those ashes, with the usual quantity of sea water. The result answered my expectations: The water came off bright and transparent, with an agreeable pungent taste, which at first I thought was occasioned by the ashes, but afterwards

afterwards was convinced it received it from the resin or turpentine in the pot, or pipes, annexed to it. I was now relieved from my fears, of being distressed through want of water; yet thought it necessary to advise my people not to be too free in the use of this, whilst we had any of our old stock remaining; and told them I would make the experiment first myself; which I did, by drinking a few glasses every day without any ill effect whatever. This water was equally light with the other, and lathered very well with soap. We had expended our old stock of water before we reached England; but had reserved a good quantity of that which we distilled. After my arrival at Shields, I invited several of my acquaintance on board to taste the water: They drank several glasses, and thought it nothing inferior to spring water. I made them a bowl of punch of it, which was highly commended.

I have not the convenience of a still here, or should have repeated the experiment, for the conviction of some of my friends: For, as to myself, I am firmly persuaded, that wood ashes, mixed with sea water, will yield, when distilled, as good fresh water as can be wished for. And, I think, if every ship bound a long voyage, was to take a small still, with Dr. Hales's improvement,* they need never want fresh water. Wood ashes may easily be made, whilst there is any wood in the ship; and the extraordinary expence of fuel will be trifling, if they contrive so that the still may stand on the fire along with the ship's boiler.

I shall think myself sufficiently recompensed, if any hints here may tend to the relief of my brother sailors, from the dismal extremity of want of water; an extremity too little regarded by those, who have never experienced it.

P. S. During my passage from Russia we very rarely had any *aurora borealis*; and those few we saw were faint, and of short continuance: At which I was much surprised: For, about ten years ago, being in a high north latitude, we had very beautiful ones almost every night, in the month of September; which exceeded any I have seen described in the *Philosophical Transactions*, or *Memoires de l'Academie Royale*.

WILLIAM CHAPMAN.

THOUGHTS ON FAITH, &c. From Mr. Butler's *Posthumous Works*.

FAITH is so far from being above reason and knowledge, that it is be-

low ignorance, which it depends upon: For no man can believe and not be ignorant; but he may be ignorant and not believe.—Whensoever reason and demonstration appear, faith and ignorance vanish together.

A They that dispute matters of faith into nice particulars, and curious circumstances, do as unwisely as a geographer, that would undertake to draw a true map of *terra incognita*, by mere imagination. For, though there is such a part of the earth, and that not without mountains and vallies, and plains, and rivers; yet to attempt the description of these, and assign their situations and tracts, without a view of the place, is more than ridiculous.

B He that thinks to please God, by forcing his understanding in disquisitions of him, beyond the limits which he has been pleased to prescribe, beside the loss of his labour, does but endeavour to intrude where he is denied access, and preposterously attempts to serve God by disobeying him.

C It is a dangerous thing to be too inquisitive, and to search too narrowly into a true religion: For 50,000 Bethshemites were destroyed, for looking into the *Ark of the Covenant*; and ten times as many have been ruined, for looking too curiously into that book, in which that story is recorded.

D Almost all the miracles in the Jewish history, from their deliverance from their first slavery, by the plagues of Egypt, to their second captivity in Babylon, were performed by the destruction, ruin, and calamity of mankind.—But all those that our Saviour wrought to confirm his doctrine, quite contrary, by raising the dead to life, curing of desperate diseases, making the blind see, casting out of devils, and feeding of hungry multitudes, &c. but never doing harm to any thing; all suitable to those excellent lessons of peace, love, charity, and concord, to which the whole purpose of all that he did or said perpetually tended.—Whosoever, therefore, does endeavour to draw rules, or examples, for the practice of christianity, from the extraordinary proceedings of the Jews, must of necessity make a strange confusion and adulterate mixture of the christian religion, by depraving and alloying it with that, which is so directly averle and contrary to its own nature. And as this unnatural mixture, of two different religions, was the first cause of dissention among the Apostles themselves, and afterwards determined and resolved against

against, by them all: So there is no doctrine of rebellion, that was ever vented among christians, that was not revived, and raised, from this kind of false and forced construction.

The enmities of religious people would never rise to such a height, were it not for their mistake, that God is better served with their opinions than their practices; opinions being very inconsiderable, further than they have influence upon actions.

All reformations of religion, seldom extend further than the mere opinions of men. The amendment of their lives and conversations, are equally unregarded by all churches, how much soever they differ in doctrine and discipline. And though all the reformation our Saviour preached to the world, was only repentance and amendment of life, without taking any notice at all of men's opinions and judgments; yet all the christian churches take the contrary course, and believe religion more concerned in one erroneous opinion, than all the most inhuman and impious actions in the world.

Charity is the chiefest of all christian virtues, without which, all the rest signify nothing: For faith and hope can only bring us on our way to the confines of this world; but charity is not only our convoy to heaven, but engaged to stay with us there for ever.—And yet there is not any sort of religious people in the world, that will not renounce and disclaim this necessary cause of salvation for meer trifles of the slightest moment imaginable; nay, will not preposterously endeavour to secure their eternal happiness by destroying that, without which it is never to be obtained. From hence are all their spiritual quarrels derived, and such punctilios of opinion, tho' more nice and peevish than those of love and honour in romances, are yet maintained with such animosity, as if heaven were to be purchased no way but that, which is the most certain and infallible, of all others, to lose it.

They that profess religion, and believe it consists in frequenting of sermons, do as if they would say, they have a great desire to serve God, but would fain be persuaded to lose it.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

NOTwithstanding the bulk of your readers may be supposed not to be instructed by, and therefore not delighted August, 1759.

with algebraic controversy; and tho' proximity in writing is what I never could abide; yet I am afraid my epistle will be drawn to an immoderate length. However, I will endeavour to be as succinct as is consistent with perspicuity.

2. Errors of long standing, which have been published by authors of known ability, are the most likely to deceive, because the reader, prepossessed in favour of the ability of his author, (and perhaps of his infallibility too) readily acquiesces in what he proposes as truth.

3. The four theorems objected to by me, p. 252, have been received for truths, or in all cases as approximations to truth, by all within the circle of my acquaintance; and by Mr. G. Browne's letter, p. 287, I fear they have, almost generally, been received as excellent and useful C theorems.

4. For this cause it seems necessary that the lovers of algebra should, one and all, be cautioned against too easily permitting these theorems to rank with truth, or even receiving them as general approximations thereto; since but in a very few cases can they be admitted to the reputation of approximations.

5. The theorems having been published above half a century, must be therefore generally known; and therefore I thought, and still think, that their fallacy ought, if possible, to be made as publick. It is for this cause that I again beg the favour of your Magazine, as a vehicle for an universal conveyance of what I have farther to say.

6. The first thing observable in Mr. A. Z. as a writer, see p. 286, is the air of importance he assumes. *He looks disdain on little folks below.* "On writers F of my class and sagacity."—When I had read the whole, a couplet in the fable of the frightened farmer, which I remember to have read in your collection, occurred to my memory; who, before his flight, "Val'd no mortal of a louse—and— Of foes could stay at least a thousand."—

G 7. The reader is desired particularly to observe, that neither Mr. A. Z. nor G. B. charge me with having made any wrong calculation, or having committed any the least error; but grant, that the theorems are productive of the absurdities I have charged upon them, save that Mr. A. Z. says, if I understand him right; that I have not assigned the true cause, why the rate comes out infinite; but his saying so is not a sufficient proof to the contrary. He has not quoted the whole of what I said, (which should have been done) to which if he adverts, he will find, that I say

say and prove, that the supposition of the purchase money with its interest, amounting to the same as the annuity, both being continued for the same time at the same rate, is a wrong supposition, when P is equal to, or less than, $t - 1. u$.

8. He tells us, that "public spirit is a rare virtue in these degenerate days:" true, and I will tell him what is as rare; which is, an author accused and convicted of errors, frankly and honestly acknowledging them to be such: Tho' this indeed is a kind of publick spirit, seeing, he who has publickly, tho' unwittingly deceived, ought to endeavour, in the most likely publick manner, to undeceive his readers. And as a farther proof, that the author whom Mr. A. Z. labours to exculpate is not without errors in print, I would direct the reader to his spheric trigonometry, where, amidst several errors and omissions, he will find under Case I. of oblique triangles (in which case two sides $A C$ and $B C$ and an angle A opposite to one of them, are given to find the Angle B opposite the other) the following remark: "This case is ambiguous when $B C$ is less than $A C$, since it cannot be determined from the data, whether B be acute or obtuse:" Whereas, on the contrary, I assert, whenever in this case the given angle is obtuse, and the side opposite thereto less than the side opposite the required angle, then the required angle must infallibly be obtuse too, and so not ambiguous: But, as I may, perhaps, hereafter crave a corner of your Magazine, to set these affairs in their true light, I shall say no more of them at present.

9. I am charged with want of candour, for inserting in my catalogue one who was well acquainted with "the merit and extent of the theorem." I have read the passage Mr. A. Z. quotes (in part) from that author, and cannot perceive the least indication of such knowledge. 'Tis true, he says, they are matter of more speculation than real use. But why? Not because they are big with absurdity, not a word of that: But "because it is not more customary, but more equitable to allow compound interest." (and what author could be ignorant of this?) Here, I remark, he does not say compound interest is always allowed, tho' Mr. A. Z. tells us, at the beginning of his letter, "All purchases are computed at compound interest:" and yet, at the end, he says, "These rules will give a near approximation to the truth, in all real cases, when the time is short, which was, I suppose, the reason of their being first given." So

that, according to him, authors have given the theorems that we might in some cases do what is never done with them. *A disputant ought to have a good memory.* But,

10. Let us suppose the authors not to be unapprized of the true merit and extent of their theorems; this will help the matter not at all, because, if they knew their rules to have a tendency of doing more harm than good, they either should wholly have suppressed them, or cautioned their readers against making any wrong use of them. They should have shewn in what cases they would be useful, and when not (their deficiency I hope Mr. A. Z. will supply.) Science in general, and algebra in particular, is sufficiently involved with darkness, and invironed with difficulties, so that an author should never augment them by any wilful neglect: Besides, it is infinitely beneath the dignity of science to give rules unguarded, which lead to wrong conclusions, and which infallibly must perplex and puzzle the learner. So it seems, Mr. A. Z. by endeavouring to exculpate, makes his authors appear more blameable:

D *Incidit in Scyllam cupiens vitare charybdin.*

11. He says, I ought to have shewn, from the nature of the subject, that equating $p r t + p$ with $\frac{t r u - t r u + 2 t u}{2}$ is re-

pugnant to established principles: But this, he immediately adds, is a point above these improvers of science. But, Why so fast? Why so positive? What do you mean by established principles?

If you mean this, that $\frac{u}{1 + t r}$ is the pre-

sent worth of u , computed at simple interest, which is given as such by all the writers on the subject that I have seen, it will be easy to shew, that equating as above is contrary to established principles: For the authors who treat of the present worth of annuities, computed at simple interest, suppose a sum, u , which would be due in t time, to be continued to $t + T$ time, (that is, till the last payment of the annuity becomes due) and allow interest for it during T time, and then find its present worth from its amount, thus;

$\frac{u + u r T}{1 + T r + t r}$. This they assume as the present value of u ; which, therefore, by their own hypothesis, must be equal to

$\frac{u}{1 + t r}$: Whereas the truth is, the former exceeds the latter by $\frac{u r T}{\frac{1}{r t} + \frac{1}{t} + T r + t r + 2}$

and

and so much will the increase upon every payment be, by attempting to get the worth of the annuity by the latter hypothesis instead of the former, which would give

$$x \cdot \frac{x}{1+r} + \frac{x}{1+2r} + \frac{x}{1+3r} \dots \dots \dots + A$$

$\frac{x}{1+r}$ for the value thereof.

12. It is worth remarking, that my two opponents are diametrically opposite in sentiment. Thus Mr. A. Z. says, "*The very foundation of simple interest is not reconcilable to truth.*" Mr. B. says, "*If it were not so, there could be no equality between buyer and seller*"; Mr. A. Z. acknowledges "*The utter impossibility of giving any thing upon the principles of simple interest, that will bear the test of a demonstration*"; whereas Mr. B. insists, that the theorem is strictly, certainly, and universally true! As Mr. A. Z. here speaks exactly my own sentiments, what he has said, may serve as an answer to Mr. Brown.

13. Mr. A. Z. has, somehow, an opinion, that I supposed a possibility of giving a theorem upon the principles of simple interest, that would support the character Mr. B. gives of the controverted one, tho' nothing I have wrote indicates this. But then, why do you find fault? To what I have already said (10) I add, because the theorems are in a manner useless; they being as replete with error, as the deception of their being true has been general, and because they are a disgrace to science, and as such ought to be exploded. "But in all real cases, says A. Z. when the time is short, they give a near approximation to the truth." What he means by real cases, he has not told us; however, Mr. Ward, the inventor, has given, I suppose, what may be a real case, in the following question. If 543l. 10s. 1d. $\frac{1}{2}$ were given for 75l. per ann. to be continued nine years, what rate would be made of the purchase money? The answer he gives is 6; whereas the true, answer is not quite 5l. per cent. per ann. Here it approximates as near to truth as the countryman's watch, that would indicate the time of the day within an hour or two.

14. Let it be here noted, that I do not say but that, when the time is short, the purchase money may be so accommodated to the annuity, that the gain made thereby, calculated from the theorem in dispute, may answer pretty well. But then the error may be as great for a short as for any longer time. Examples follow. If

5l. per ann. for five years, were purchased for 10l. the theorem informs us that the purchaser would make 10l. per cent. by his purchase money, which is an error of above 2l. per cent. If but 15l. were paid for the said annuity for the same

time, then we are informed the buyer would make 40l. per cent. If only 10,001 (which are not 10l. and a farthing) were paid for the same, then we are told that the purchaser would make 299980l. per cent. If the purchase money were but 10,0005 (which are not 10l. and an half farthing) then the rate would be 599980l. above twice as much as the foregoing. And lastly, if only 10l. were the purchase money of the said annuity, then the theorem informs us, that the gain would be greater than figures can express!

Whereas a person almost ignorant of C arithmetick, would tell us, that one who paid 10l. for an annuity of 5l. to be continued five years, would, besides the advantage of having 2l. of his purchase money yearly, make 30l. per cent. Are not such theorems a credit to any book in which they are inserted! What noble, D sublime, and exalted ideas, must the vulgar entertain of them! and how must they revere their vindicators; who can, with Mr. Brown, call them *excellent and useful*, and say they are *true, strictly true, ay, universally true.*—*May I never be conspicuous at the expence of truth!*

E 15. Mr. A. Z. concludes with telling me that "it is incumbent upon me to give a theorem founded upon simple interest, which will not be liable to the same or like objections;" that is, that I am to do what he has just said is impossible to be done. This brings to mind a story of a F certain Hibernian, who after some altercation with another, said; but I hate these disputes—Take that drinking glass in your hand, and throw it with all your might upon the stone hearth; if it does not break, then what you have said is true, but if it does, then truth is on my side. However, tho' what Mr. A. Z. requires of me is G impossible to be done, yet it needs no great depth of algebraick knowledge to give a theorem, which, tho' not just, shall not be productive of such monstrous absurdities, as he says naturally arises from the subject itself.

H Lastly, if Mr. Brown will realize to me the gain, which his favourite theorem informs me I shall make, by laying out so small a sum as 10l. I hereby publicly promise to bear the whole of the national expence alone, to pay

off all the publick debts, and to make every deserving man as happy as money can make him. Witnesses, July 19, 1759.
CHARLES MORTON.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

AS you have given the earl of Clarendon's account of the sale of Dunkirk, * I think you should give the account we have of that famous affair, from the negotiations of the count d'Estrades, who was the minister employed by the French king to transact that business; therefore I have sent you copies of some of his letters, and extracts from others upon that subject. I am, &c.

The first letter the count gives us, relating to this subject, is as follows :

The Earl of Clarendon, Chancellor of England, to Count d'Estrades.

S I R, Hampton-court, June 29, 1662.

"As I have frequently reflected upon several particulars of the sundry conferences we have had together, and finding a disposition in the king my master, to give all sorts of proof of the desire which he entertains to bind still more the ties of friendship betwixt him and his most christian majesty, I have sent on this journey M. Bellings, whom you know to be a person in whom I confide, to communicate to you my sentiments; to whom, I desire you to give credence, and to believe that I am truly, &c."

The second is as follows :

The King of England to Count d'Estrades.

S I R, Hampton-court, July 27, 1662.

"I am informed of your being set out on your journey, as ambassador to Holland, and that this may find you at Calais; for which reason, as I have a great many things to communicate to you, and to resolve upon an affair which the chancellor has proposed to me, I wish you would, to oblige me, turn a little out of your road, and take this in your way. I am persuaded the king my brother will not disapprove of it; and to facilitate your voyage, I have ordered my brother's yacht to be sent for you. Mean while I remain, &c.

Signed, CHARLES, Rex."

The next I shall give you is as follows :

Count d'Estrades to the King.

London, Aug. 17, 1662.

"Since my arrival I have had one conference with the king of England, and

two with the chancellor, on the subject of my journey hither. They turned, on their part, upon explaining to me their motives for the proposal which has been made to your majesty, which are chiefly, the strong desire the king of England has by that to attain a strict alliance with you, and explaining his reasons for making so high a demand as twelve millions, because of the great expence he had been put to for the maintenance of that place and the support of Portugal, which have already cost him ten millions, as also upon account of the intrinsic value of the place, the cannon and stores, its harbour, the reputation of the place, and the great advantages you may reap by it.

I would upon this have broke off the negotiation, by shewing how widely he was mistaken as to its real value, by the

great difference there was between five hundred thousand English crowns, at which Cromwell had valued it at the time he designed a war with the Dutch, to whom it behoved to be much more necessary than it could ever be to your majesty, and acquainted him, that on account of this precedent I could not go beyond what was then offered, and that I had reason to doubt whether they had so great a value for your majesty's friendship, because they asked so extravagant a price, and that I might conclude from thence that they were not in earnest about treating. By talking thus, and putting on an air of indifference, I threw them into a great surprize, as they could not believe it was possible I should receive the proposal in such a manner, or that I had orders to offer so little, considering the value and importance of the places, the cannon and stores, which they value more than the fortifications, amounting to two millions, which they pretend we should pay for as they are to remain; to all which the chancellor added, that as the thought of this treaty proceeded from him, he did not pretend to disguise that the necessity of the affairs in England had brought this thought into his mind, but would not oblige him to make a bad bargain; that he was the only person in this sentiment, together with the king and the duke of York, and that he was still to bring over Monk, the high treasurer, and Sandwich, whom he could not hope to gain but by the greatness of the sum which should be paid to the king; that having already proposed the matter on account of the necessity of the state, they had offered an expedient for preserving it and saving the king the expence, which was to put that place

place under the authority of parliament again, in which case they would be at the expence of maintaining it, and the king be still as much master of it as before, and if that should happen, and the king be forced to accept of that expedient, the door would be shut for ever to any such A treaty as that now proposed, for which there was no farther time than till the parliament should again meet; for if that was once met again, nobody dared to make the least mention of such a proposal; that he would not pretend to enhance the price by telling me of the offers made by Spain, because his master had rejected them all on account of the desire he had of a strict friendship with your majesty, whose alliance he thought also more for his advantage. To which I replied, that I did not enter into those considerations of advantage or disadvantage, but I reckoned he had duly weighed them when he first thought of this treaty, and at the same time how to manage them; that I was only to represent to him, that as the king of England was under some necessities, so you had also your own share, which hindered your being so considerable a sum out of pocket as they demanded; and that certainly he was deceived in the great opinion which he had conceived of that place, and of the advantages which might accrue to your majesty, because you had ten other places besides, which opened you a way into Flanders when you had any thing to push in that quarter; and in this manner I ended this last of our three conferences, seeming to be disgusted to the last degree with their demand, and doubt not to hear from them again, and if they make any more reasonable demands, I shall dispatch a courier to your majesty to give you an account, with a fuller detail of this negotiation. Mean while, your majesty may judge better than I how much we differ as to price, and that there is no great probability of our agreeing. I shall expect other orders than those I had at my coming away. I should not omit to inform you, that the chancellor told me, there were precautions to be taken in relation to the queen mother as to this affair, and that the king had told him, that it should be given out that he had desired me to pass over into England to persuade me to endeavour to induce your majesty to lend him a sum of money in his present pressing occasions, and that he had ordered the chancellor to see me upon that very account, and they had agreed between them to complain of my stiffness as to this loan, and that the

chancellor particularly should inform the queen, by way of confidence, that I was a strange man, and that he was the most deceived that could be, and as if in my conversation with him I had insinuated, that as a security for the money to be lent, some place should be given as a pledge, as Holland, and even France had been obliged to do so in former days in another case, and that he seemed not to understand my meaning, as being a demand he never would advise the king to consent to; all this disguise to be practised, on purpose that if the present treaty should take place, the queen may be ready to believe that she had some intimation of it, and that they had been obliged to it out of necessity. I, on my own part, have reason to complain of the chancellor, as of a man, who aims at procuring all advantages to his master, without any regard to those of your majesty; all this confirms me, that they are desirous of the treaty, and that the price is the only difficulty, and in which they are unreasonable."

And the next I shall give you is, from the same to the same, as follows:

To the King.

SIRE, London, Aug. 21, 1662.

"All that passed in the three conferences which I had with the king of England and the chancellor, has been communicated to the duke of York, to general Monk, to the high treasurer, and to Sandwich, who have had two conferences on the subject amongst themselves, to resolve on what answer was to be made to me on the offer which I had made; and the next day, which was yesterday, the chancellor sent Mr. Beling to tell me, that he should be glad to speak to me, and I immediately went to his house. He told me over again, that it was pure necessity obliged his master to part with Dunkirk, and that he was not afraid to let me know this from the beginning, because he treated with me as one who is a friend to the king of England, and the minister of a great prince his ally, of whom he had no distrust, and that in both those characters he would own to me, there were four expedients to be taken in the business now proposed. The first, to treat with the Spaniards, who at this very time offered any terms for that town; the second, with the Dutch, that offered for it an immense sum; the third, was, to put it into the hands of the parliament, who would be at all the expence, and leave the king full as much master of it

as at present; the fourth was, to bargain with your majesty, which last appeared to him more just and more agreeable to his master's interest, which was the reason he had made me the first proposal; but that after hearing what I offered, and which he had reported to the persons above-mentioned, and had met to come to some resolution, every body was surpris'd, and easily remembered, that when Cromwell had offered it at 500,000 crowns, it was exclusive of the artillery, stores, and the new works, which were to be paid for over and above, and upon this resolved, rather to put the place into the hands of the parliament, because, that when it was known that it had been disposed of for so small a sum, the king could not but expose himself to reproach, or he, the chancellor, at least be liable to a publick censure, that might endanger even his life; that it was his opinion, rather to make a present of it to your majesty, and to leave the price to your own generosity; but that as this was not in his power to do, and he was so deeply concerned in conducting an affair of such delicacy, he was obliged to conceal his opinion, and to seem to agree with that of others, so as not to appear as the chief promoter of this treaty; that the most pressing argument which he made use of to prevail with them to consent, was, the supply of money which the king might draw from thence, and that thereby he might discharge the debts he was obliged to be bound for in maintaining this place, but that my scanty offers had destroyed that motive, and shewed them, that either we had no trade, no inclination to have Dunkirk, or that we put too small a value upon it. And after this, he enlarged still more, to shew me the importance of the place on account of its situation and harbour, which had made it so considerable in former times, and to exaggerate the advantages which your majesty might reap from thence, if you had at any time any views on that side of Flanders. After this, he proceeded to the particular expence it had been of to England before and since the restoration, for the payment of a strong garrison, and maintaining the fortifications which had been made; that I ought to consider, that if ever France should think of getting it by any other way than that now proposed, what expence they would be put to, and if it would not exceed the two millions I offered; that there had been more than two millions laid out on the fortifications alone; that the artillery and ammunition

was worth more than one million, and that I could not but be sensible that as the king his master had for three years maintained a strong garrison in the place, he must have expended four millions more; so that all those articles put together, and making all allowances, he thought it was very apparent that the king his master shewed the great inclination he had to treat with your majesty, that he was willing to accept of seven millions; that all he could obtain of the lord high treasurer and the others, was, to get them to consent to this reduction in the price; that it was my part to make known your majesty's last intentions; that for his part, he had no more to say to me on the part of the king his master.

I made answer, that I was infinitely obliged to him for so candidly opening to me the state of affairs; that your majesty, who always had a particular value for his friendship, would have occasion to know, that he was not mistaken in his opinion of him; that this had induced you to receive the proposals made to me by Mr. Beling, believing, that as they came from him, they were sincere, and no ways meant to break off any of the engagements you had entered into with Spain and Holland, but to cultivate a still more strict friendship with your majesty by some treaty of this kind; supposing the king of England would make no demands but what were reasonable and honourable; and it was upon these grounds that he allowed me to come over into England, and had given me the power which I had already communicated to him, &c."

And after adding a good deal more upon the subject, this letter concludes thus:

"The numbers of persons to whom, your majesty sees, the chancellor has been obliged to communicate this affair, has occasioned rumours to be spread both at court and in the city of London, on the subject of my journey, and for this very reason it will be necessary to hasten the conclusion of it, if it be wished to succeed.

Friday last the duke and dutchess of York came to St. James's, and I took that opportunity to deliver the dutchess the present of which I had spoke, at the first time of seeing her. She received it with all the thankful and honourable acknowledgment of obligation, as could be shown on such an occasion. She much admired the fashion, and the duke of York, who was present, agreed that nothing would be genteeler or in a better taste. It was carried the same day to

Hampton-

Hampton-Court, to be shewn to the king and queen. I am, &c."

The other letters give an account of many conferences which the count had with the king of England and his chancellor, about settling the price and conditions of this sale; but no one else except the duke of York, and Mr. Beling, ever appears to have been present at any of these conferences. I shall, therefore, only add, that a letter from the French king to the count, dated St. Germain, August 27, 1662, concludes thus:

"I forgot to tell you to make it known to the dutchess of York, my sister, that I am highly sensible of her good offices on this occasion, and shall be pleased extremely to shew it on all opportunities."

At last, all the conditions and terms of the sale having been settled and agreed on, between count d'Estrades and the chancellor, the latter, together with the earl of Southampton, the duke of Albemarle, and the earl of Sandwich, were appointed by the king of England on his part, and the count d'Estrades was appointed by the king of France on his part, in a formal manner, to adjust, conclude, and sign the treaty. Accordingly it was, by both parties, signed and sealed, October 27, 1662; and the letter from count d'Estrades to his master, upon this occasion, is as follows:

To the King.

SIRE, London, Oct. 27, 1662.

"At last, after several delays, and getting over several difficulties, I have signed the treaty of Dunkirk, and send it to your majesty by this express; I ought not to omit that the chancellor was the person of all the others who suffered most during the contest which was formed by all the council on this affair. The commissioners laboured most to break it off, and it may be said, that the reasons alleged were so strong, that the king of England, and duke of York, would have been staggered, had he not taken great pains to keep them to their first resolutions; this was apparent to all the court, and from thence they took occasion to blame him as the sole author of the treaty. His enemies, and all the Spanish faction, have attacked his conduct on that score, and cry loudly against him, that as he had very impolitically made the match with Portugal, before he had secured the protection of France; so he had as imprudently parted with Dunkirk, without being assured of that strict friendship and union, which he boasted of would be pro-

cured with your majesty by the treaty in relation to that place, that when you once found yourself master of it, without any stipulation or particular engagement with England, you would think your civility nothing but mere courtesy, which would not embark you in any affairs. That as his own interest had made him engage in the business of the match, to be revenged for some bad treatment from the Spaniards, and out of fear of being supplanted by the Spanish faction in England, so out of a view to his own interest, by being supported by that of France, he had sacrificed the interest of the king his master, and given up a place, which, for the honour of England and its importance as to foreign nations, was more valuable than all Ireland, &c. &c."

And after adding a great deal more upon the subject, the count concludes thus:

"After signing the treaty, the chancellor told me that there was a report stronger than ever, both at court and among the people, that your majesty would forget what the king of England had done to oblige you, as soon as you had Dunkirk in possession, which had already excited murmurings against him; and they give out that the king would have no supplies from the parliament or people, in case this affair should occasion any disturbance in the kingdom, and as he had a greater hand in this than any person, so he would have the greatest share of the blame, and might happen to be the first who might be reproached by the king his master; that, to deliver him from this apprehension, he should be infinitely obliged to your majesty if you would be pleased to write to him a letter, declaring a civil acknowledgment of the obliging manner of his proceeding in this affair, and, at the same time, to make some civil offers, in case this affair should be followed by any bad consequences, which offers should not bring you under any engagements, but might notwithstanding be of use. If your majesty agrees to this opinion, and thinks proper to send me such a letter by the return of the courier, I foresee that it will be of great service to the king of England, and that the chancellor will be thereby strengthened against the attacks of the malecontent faction."

He told me further, this morning, that most of the merchants of the city of London, had come up to Whitehall to complain of this treaty, which is now made publick; and among the grievances they complain of, the chief is that Dunkirk will become the retreat of all the corsairs

or privateers, as soon as it comes into your majesty's hands, and that thereby all their trade will be ruined. That the king had given them for answer, that he had made the treaty with a king, who was his relation and friend, who would deem it his interest to maintain a good correspondence A with him and his subjects, and that he might assure them that nothing would happen of what they apprehended, but that to confirm this assurance, and to put a stop to all the rumours, he wished your majesty would publish a new ordonnance against privateers or corsairs, which the king of England would make proper use of to undeceive these people.

If this be what your majesty can do, as I see no inconvenience, once you are master of the place; and take occasion from thence to make an ostensive article of it, in the first dispatch you honour me with, C I shall thereby have an easy opportunity to oblige the king of England.

I am, &c."

The king's answer to this letter, among other things, has this remarkable passage.

"This courier will deliver you a present for M. Beling, to whom you will D signify, that I shall be glad on all occasions to testify my affection."

And I shall conclude this abstract with the two following letters from his most christian majesty, with which d'Estrades concludes his account of this affair.

Copy of a Letter from the King of France, to the King of England.

"Sir, my brother, all the circumstances of your procedure in the business of Dunkirk, from beginning to end, have been so obliging to me, that they give you a right to expect with assurance, that I F should preserve a due sense of it at all times, and on all occasions. I must acknowledge to you, that what most sensibly affected me was, that you preferred a reliance on my word, to all the security offered to you upon my part; I may say that without hazarding any thing you G have by this means, as much as by the other essential particulars of this negotiation, bound more and more the ties of friendship, which I entertain in my heart. Also that I can have no greater pleasure, than to give solid and effectual proofs whenever I have it in my power, and I H am persuaded that you will be sensible of this, by what the count d'Estrades will inform you on another affair which you know, as to which deserving your reliance and trust, I shall at present add no more, but to assure you, that none can

be with more warmth and sincerity than I, Sir, my brother,

Your brother LOUIS.
To the king of Great-Britain my brother."

Copy of a Letter from the King of France, to the Chancellor of England.

"As nothing could be more obliging than the king of Great-Britain, my brother's way of proceeding with me in the affair of Dunkirk, there would be something wanting in my acknowledgment of it, if it did not extend to a person who B serves him so worthily as you do; be persuaded that I shall embrace every occasion to convince you, that I am well acquainted with the share you have had in this essential mark of that friendship he has shewn to me, and referring to the count d'Estrades, to assure you more particularly of my affection and esteem. God keep you under his holy protection.

Wrote at Paris, 30th of October, 1662.

Signed LOUIS."

Account of the ACROPOLIS or Castle of ATHENS, in its present State. From The Ruins of Athens, lately published.

"THE Acropolis, or castle, is built upon a large rock, with precipices on every side, except the north west end, which rises by a steep ascent to the entrance, and is better fortified than the rest, by high and thick walls. The whole rock, which is an oval, being about twelve hundred ordinary paces in circumference, and surrounded with walls of great antiquity, especially at the foundations, making an area twice as long as broad. About two hundred paces lower, towards the bottom of the hill, are distinctly seen the foundations of other walls, encompassing the first almost, round which are said to be those built by Theseus, who first enlarged the city. One gate standeth on the south side, and two others, consisting of vast stones, on the north and north-east sides, but the walls G are almost levelled with the ground. It may be easily demonstrated, both by the monuments of antiquity yet remaining, and from history, that Athens had another wall, including this second wall, and encompassing the whole city, spread far and wide about it; to which were joined H two other long walls, one reaching to Pyraea, the other to Phalarea. The Hæga hath for its garrison about an hundred Turks of the country, who reside there with their families, and are always upon their guard, to oppose pirates, who often land there, and do mischief. Wherefore all

all night, a party of this guard, by turns, go the rounds, making a great noise, as well to signify their watchfulness, as to inform their enemies, if any come, they are ready to receive them: These soldiers are called Neferides, or Isarilides in Turkish, and Castriani in Greek.

Going up to the castle from the town by degrees, and winding about to the entrance, which is at the north-west end of the rock, within the first gate, in the walls are two figures in basso relievo, that join hands, which seem to be a man and his wife, giving each other their last farewell,

as is sometimes seen in ancient monuments, with the word in Latin, *vale*; and in Greek ΧΑΙΡΕ, or adieu. Mounting a little farther thro' a narrow court, with a covert on the side of it for the guards, is the second gate, over which is

A soft of maible, with an inscription of one Flavius Marcellinus, indicating, that he rebuilt the gates of the town at his own charges: Perhaps meaning only the gates of the Acropolis; for that, as Thucydides observes, was called the city, even after the rest was rebuilt.

ΦΑ . ΣΕΠΤΙΜΙΟΣ ΜΑΡΚ . . . ΗΝΟΣΦΑΛΜ ΚΑΙ ΑΠΟ
ΑΓΩΝΟΘΕΤΩΝ ΕΚ ΤΩΝ ΙΑΙΩΝ ΤΟ Ψ ΠΥΛΩΝΑΣ
ΤΗ ΠΟΛΕΙ.

Past the second gate, are some ancient foundations. Thence through another small court the way leads to a third gate, over which is a basso relievo of an eagle, the ensign of the Roman sovereignty; the goodness of whose sculpture shews it to be ancient. Passing this gate, you are within the Acropolis, where the first thing to be observed is a little temple on the right hand; namely, that dedicated to victory without wings, built of white marble, with one end near the wall, where, it is said, Ægeus cast himself down at the sight of the black sails his son Theseus forgot to change, when he returned victorious from the combat with the minotaur in Crete: Therefore stiled without wings, because the fame thereof arrived not at Athens before Theseus, that brought it: Otherwise victory was always represented with wings. This temple is fifteen feet long, and about eight or nine broad, of white marble, with pillars of the dorick order. The entablature has a basso relievo on it, of small figures, well cut; and now serves for a powder magazine."

From the same Work we shall give a short Account of the Temple of MINERVA.

"It is built of admirable white marble. The plan of it is above twice as long as it is broad, being two hundred and twenty eight feet, ten inches, and six parts in length, and one hundred and one feet eight inches, and two thirds of a part wide; it rises with an ascent every way of five steps, which serve as a basis to the portico, that is supported by fluted columns of the dorick order, without any basis. These pillars are forty six in number, being eight to the front, and as many behind, and seventeen on each side. They

are thirty-three feet, eight inches, and three parts and two thirds high, and six feet, eight parts and an half diameter. The distance between pillar and pillar is eight feet, ten parts, and two thirds. These pillars support an entablature round the temple, charged with historical figures of admirable workmanship. The figures of the pediment, which the ancients called the eagle, appear, tho' from that height, to be as big as life; being in alto relievo, and well executed.

The figure in the middle has its right arm broken, which probably held the thunder: Between his legs, without doubt, was placed the eagle; for the beard and majesty expressed in his countenance, sufficiently shew it to have been made for Jupiter: He stands naked, for so he was usually represented, especially by the Greeks. At his right hand is another figure, covered half way down the leg, coming towards Jupiter, which perhaps was a victory, leading the horses of Minerva's triumphant chariot, which follows it: The horses are finished with such amazing art, that the vigour, spirit, and fire, natural to those generous animals, seem here to receive addition, as if inspired by the goddesses they draw. Minerva is in the chariot, rather as the goddess of learning than war, without helmet, buckler, or a Medusa's head on her breast, as Pausanias describes her image within the temple. Behind her is another figure of a woman sitting. The next two figures, sitting in the corner, are the emperor Hadrian and his empress Sabina, as appears by the many medals and statues to be seen of them. On the left hand of Jupiter are five or six figures, probably an assembly of the gods, where Jupiter introduces Minerva, and acknowledges

edges her his daughter. The pediment at the other end of the temple was adorned with figures, expressing Minerva's contest with Neptune, about who should name the city of Athens, of which remains only part of a sea horse. The freeze is charged with a basso relievo at several distances, divided into squares four feet eight inches, representing the battle of the Athenians with the Centaurs."

Some Account of the Trial of John Stevenson, late of Bickerton, in Cheshire, Cheese-factor, who was tried at Chester B Affizes, on April 27, 1759, before Mr. Justice Swinnerton, and Mr. Justice White, for the Murder of Mr. Francis Elcock, late of Nantwich, Attorney.

Mr. Attorney-General for Cheshire, Council for the Crown, thus set forth the Fact :

"**T**HE prisoner had been for many years a cheese-factor in this county; but failing in his credit some years ago, has, since then, taken sanctuary in his house at Bickerton, and there kept himself confined, to prevent the effects of a civil process. The young gentleman, whose death you are now to enquire into, was employed as an attorney for one of the prisoner's creditors, to sue out a writ against him, which he accordingly did, and obtained the sheriff's warrant thereon, and delivered it to one of the officers named therein, with directions to arrest the prisoner. The officer apprehending he should be denied admittance to the prisoner, had recourse to a stratagem: He wrote a letter to the prisoner, signifying, that the gentleman who sent it wanted to buy some young trees from the prisoner, and desiring that the bearer of the letter might be permitted to view the trees, or to that purpose. The officer went to the prisoner's house, with this letter; and knocking at the door, a person came to the window, to whom it was delivered; and as soon as the prisoner had read the letter, the officer was admitted to him. After some discourse relating to the trees, the bailiff acquainted the prisoner, Stevenson, with the real errand he came upon, and then actually arrested him, the prisoner. After a short pause, and taking a turn or two in his house, he suddenly presented a pistol at the breast of the officer, and swore, if he did not immediately leave the house he would blow his brains out, and without waiting for an answer, actually snapped the pistol at him, which missed fire: But he could not rest here; he snapped the pistol three times, but provi-

dentially it did not go off. It was high time for the bailiff now to retire. He went to Mr. Elcock, who was in the neighbourhood, and told him, that he had arrested the prisoner, who rescued himself, by snapping a pistol at him; and desired Mr. Elcock to get him assistance for the retaking the prisoner, whereupon Mr. Elcock, and the plaintiff in the action, with one or two other persons, returned with the officer to the prisoner's house, which they found locked; and Mr. Elcock going to one of the doors, demanded entrance, and desired the prisoner to yield to the arrest: But the prisoner took up a gun, and discharged it thro' the door against which Mr. Elcock stood, and unfortunately killed him. The prisoner's keeping the fire arms loaded in his house, his snapping a loaded pistol three different times at the bailiff, in the execution of his duty, and his discharging the gun whereby the deceased was killed, too fatally evince that the prisoner did intend and design an unlawful killing."

These facts were incontestably proved by the evidence of John James, the bailiff, who arrested the prisoner, John Atkin, his assistant, and William Griffiths, who said "he was in Mr. Stevenson's house at Bickerton when Mr. Elcock was shot. The prisoner fired the gun at the back door, and brought it in afterwards, and took it into the parlour. After the gun was fired, the people without shouted murder. I went to the window, and saw a man in blue cloaths supported, or held up, between two men. I told Mr. Stevenson, that I believed there was never a man killed, but there was one hurt, and they called him Mr. Elcock. He said, "I don't know what business a man of his coat had among such men as these. I am glad of it."

Mr. Robert Baxter then informed the court, that he was concerned in making out warrants for the sheriff of Cheshire, being appointed so to act by parole, and that "it was usual, when the plaintiffs would have special bailiffs appointed, to leave blanks in the warrants for their names to be inserted. This is never refused upon the sheriff being indemnified, and when the attorney is known to be a fair practitioner. The nature of the indemnity given to the sheriff upon this occasion is, that he should not suffer by escapes or rescues. I apprehend Mr. Lowe, or Mr. Elcock, or both of them, had a right to insert the names of the special bailiffs, in the blank left in the warrant, whereon the prisoner was arrested. It is usual for attorneys in the

the country to send their directions to their agents in Chester to take out writs ; and the agent's name is generally added to the name of the country attorney in the writ, since the late act of parliament for that purpose ; but before that, the name of the attorney was only put to the writ."

" This is the warrant I made out on the writ, the first of March, against the prisoner : But the names John James, and John Jones, have been since inserted. The seal was to the warrant when I delivered it. I don't remember that any arrest was ever set aside, or disputed on account of a blank warrant having been sent out."

These two points constituting the nicety of the case, Mr. recorder of Chester, of council for the prisoner, thus said : " I humbly conceive, that no warrant or process from the sheriff can be executed by any persons but by those whom the sheriff appoints. The high sheriff may appoint his deputy, and the appointment of the under sheriff of this county was by deed, and not a parole appointment. Under that appointment, the under sheriff is armed with a power of doing the lawful duty and business of the sheriff himself."

But, in the present case, Mr. Baxter, who made out the warrant, was the person acting under the under sheriff ; he was not appointed by any deed, or instrument in writing, but by word of mouth only : And Mr. Baxter, under this defective appointment, made out a warrant, and sent it out, after it was sealed, with a blank left therein for the names of the special bailiffs to be inserted in it. No warrant whatever from the sheriff ought to receive the least addition, diminution, or alteration, after it passes the seal of office ; and if any person, in the execution of a warrant which shall receive any addition or diminution, or any alteration whatsoever, after it has passed the seal, shall be killed, such killing cannot be murder.

And if a person, not lawfully authorized, shall attempt to deprive a man of his liberty, altho' by a legal warrant, and is killed in such attempt, the killing in that case also is not murder. The authority of judge Hale is directly in point, Hale's P. C. 457, where my lord Hale lays down the law, in these words : " If a sheriff's bailiff comes to execute a process, but has not a legal authority, as if the name of the bailiff, plaintiff, or defendant be interlined, or inserted, after the sealing thereof, by the bailiff himself or any other, if such bailiff be killed, it is but man-slaughter, and not murder." Tho' warrants have sometimes been sent out by the person acting for the sheriff

with blanks, yet that usage, or practice, cannot be considered to extend to over-rule or set aside the known law set down by my lord Hale. Mr. Elcock exceeded the limits of the orders the bailiff had given him ; for he was striving to break open the door, with a crow, when the gun was fired : And therefore I submit to your lordship, whether Mr. Elcock did not exceed the orders, and authority given him by James, supposing that James had, in himself, any power at all (which I humbly conceive he had not) and could have transferred any power or authority to Mr. Elcock. These are two questions which appear to me to be in favour of the prisoner, and to deserve consideration ; and if the court shall be of the same opinion, I humbly hope you will not suffer a general verdict to go against the prisoner, but reserve those points for the consideration of the court."

These arguments were corroborated by the prisoner's other council, Mr. Perrin, and Mr. Maddocks, to whom Mr. Attorney general made this reply. " By the common law, an under-sheriff may be appointed by parole or deed ; and several under sheriffs, for different purposes. One sheriff in London has two under-sheriffs, two counters, two prisons : The business is carried on by different persons.—And there is a sheriff's office in Furnival's inn, the business of which is executed by a clerk ; and those persons are appointed by parole. Mr. Baxter has been appointed in the same manner, and it has been usual to make out blank warrants for a great number of years. Prescription for thirty years is good, unless the contrary appears ; and here nothing does appear to the contrary. Mr. Baxter did make out this warrant against the prisoner, and directed it to John Evans, a bailiff, and left a blank, for the attorney to insert two other names : Mr. Elcock did put in those two names, and must be considered as a clerk, or agent to the sheriff ; and if so, John James was lawfully authorized to arrest the prisoner, upon that warrant, and did actually arrest the prisoner, who afterwards, by violence, rescued himself from the custody of the bailiff. The law upon a rescous, gives authority for the purpose of taking a defendant,—to break open doors, and justifies all persons, aiding and assisting the officer, whether they be requested or no.—If a bailiff takes a man by the hand out of a window, it is an arrest, and he may justify the breaking open of doors, after the defendant, if he should attempt to escape ; and I

humbly apprehend, the reason for breaking open the door was stronger in this case—Circs Peer Williams, the corporation of Bewdley relating to Venires—Tho' upon complaint of a rescous, a writ of rescous may be sued out, yet that does not prevent taking other remedies, such as breaking open doors. The sheriff may return a rescous upon a mesne process, but cannot upon an execution; he must raise a posse-comitatus; but that does not hinder him from raising the posse comitatus for a rescous from an arrest upon a mesne process if he thinks fit.—It was the duty of every man to aid and assist John James the bailiff, to retake the prisoner, after he had rescued himself from the hands of justice by force and violence. The authority in lord Hale, cited by the prisoner's council, is a very old authority: I do not find it named in serjeant Hawkins's pleas of the crown, and therefore I apprehend the serjeant doubted it."

These reasons were enforced by Mr. Falconer, and Mr. Hayward the other council for the crown, and the event of the several arguments were as follow.

"Mr. Justice Swinnerton. This being an inquisition for blood, to delay the execution of justice may tend to overset and destroy justice. However, if you gentlemen at the bar, of counsel for the prisoner, will give this court your honour, that you verily believe the points of law which seem to have arisen upon this trial will in the end avail the prisoner, and that you think judgment of murder may be averted from him, upon the decision of those points; and that you do not ask indulgence for the sake of delay, but from reasonable hopes that the prisoner may be acquitted of murder, when the facts come to be argued, I will most readily consent to direct the jury to find a special verdict; but if, on the other hand, you think that the prisoner may not be availed by the determination of the court upon those points, I rely upon your honour, and hope you will not request it.

Mr. Townsend. With great submission to the court, we humbly apprehend, that the prisoner will receive the utmost advantage upon the determination of the facts to be stated: We have the authority of lord Hale on our side, and shall have time to consult other authorities, which may probably give us further assurances that the prisoner's life, in the end, will be saved by the decision of those points. But if we should fail, I have no doubt upon me, but the conduct of myself, and of the other council for the prisoner, will be

clear from every imputation, inasmuch as we request this indulgence under the patronage of my lord Hale, and not to delay or protract justice, but that the prisoner may receive that benefit from the law, which we humbly conceive he is intitled unto; and for these reasons only, we desire, that the court will give the prisoner an opportunity of having those points argued.—The court consented. [The determination upon the pleadings hereafter had, shall be communicated to our readers.]

To the AUTHOR, &c.

S I R,

AN article inserted in some of our news papers, "of captain Lockhart's having brought into the Downs, as captures, 20 or more of the Dutch small craft, trading with or for our enemies the French;" is, I find, received with the greatest pleasure throughout the nation; and, if true, may contribute, more than all that hath been transacted in the courts of justice, to determine our wavering allies upon declaring, in a more positive manner than they have hitherto done, what we are to trust to at this extraordinary crisis. I say, a declaration one way or other is all that is desired; and though I am far from believing Great Britain a match for all the naval power in Europe, when united together, as some have too rashly asserted; it is surely not going beyond the truth to affirm, that France, in its present languishing condition, will receive but little benefit from a Dutch declaration of war in its favour; whereas such an eclairecissement, at the present juncture, cannot but be attended with consequences to our country of too interesting a nature, and too plain not to be guessed at. So much hath been said, with regard to treaties subsisting between the two nations, that it may seem superfluous to attempt clearing up the difficulty further than it hath been already done. Something plausible is, I confess, alleged on both sides: And, after all, treaties in general are but too much calculated for immediate conveniency, to be controverted or chicaned away on a change of times and circumstances. This I lament, as but too customary among princes and states, though by no means an allowable practice, in point of morality and common honesty: Without engaging, therefore, on a subject most men are already sufficiently tired with, I shall endeavour to set the controversy on a new and more intelligible footing, by referring the reader to the behaviour and conduct of

the Dutch themselves in a similar case (similar, I mean, as far as relates to the point in question.)

“ At this time [viz. the eve of the first Dutch war] they, the Dutch, says the continuator of lord Clarendon's life, gave the king [of England] an *advantage*, in point of *justice*, and which *concerned* all other nations, in point of *traffic* and *commerce*: It had been begun by them in the East-Indies, where they had planted themselves in great and strong towns, and had many harbours well fortified, in which they constantly *maintained* a great number of good and strong ships; by which they were *absolute masters* of those seas, and forced the neighbour kings and princes to enter into such terms of amity with them, as they thought fit to require. And if they found that any *advantageous trade* was driven, in any port, by any other nation, they presently sent their ships to lie before that port, and denounced war against the prince to whom that port belonged: Which being done, they published a declaration “ that it *should not be lawful* for any nation whatsoever to trade in the territories of that prince with whom they were at war:” And, upon this pretence, they would not suffer an English ship, belonging to the East-India company, to enter into a port, to lade and take in a cargo of goods, that had been provided by their factors there, before there was any mention or imagination of such a war, and of which there was no other instance of hostility, than the very declaration *. And, at this time, they transplanted this new prerogative to Guiney: And, having, as they said, (for there was no other evidence of it) a war with one of these princes, they would not suffer the English ships to enter into those harbours where they had always traded.” I shall only observe, that in every one of the circumstances of this case (which I have distinguished by Italicks) reason, justice, and common policy, militate more strongly in favour of British proceedings, at present, than they did, for a behaviour, at that time, in the Dutch, which, indeed, the historian calls *unheard of insolence*.

Be that as it will; what is here offered, from so good authority, cannot but be looked on as *argumentum ad hominem*, and as such absolutely conclusive, with regard to such as espouse the Dutch interest, and aggravate, beyond all decency, those hardships the subjects of the states-general complain of. One argument, however, I would remind the Dutch advocates of, which they either designedly overlook, or

perhaps have not duly attended to. I have the above recited author for my authority here likewise. It is, that during the said Dutch war, the French acted, in opposition to the English, for and in behalf of the Dutch, with whom they then had a *secret* treaty, [Who is sure they have not one now?] the very part, in all its circumstances, the Dutch are, at this instant, acting for them. The English then, as now, upon like grounds, made captives of the French ships, and were as much complained of by the subjects of the grand monarch: But remonstrances of either side going for nothing, our ancestors nobly persevered in distressing their open and avowed enemies, in the very bosom of their *secret* ones, which neither French nor Dutch being long able to support, and having then, as now, tried to interest other maritime states in the quarrel, to no purpose, a general peace soon ensued, which undoubtedly will be the case now, if we are resolute, and determined in the point, as we ought to be. Gratitude for favours received is certainly commendable; and the French may think themselves entitled, in their turn, to the civilities the Dutch are now shewing them.—But, besides that this matter, in the abstract, is no concern of ours; casuists and divines all assure us, that the performance of any one duty, how important soever, is no longer to be regarded, when it unavoidably tends, mediately or immediately, to render us criminal in the sight of God, upon sundry other accounts. I am, &c.

July 28, 1759.

W.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, August 7.

Extract of a Letter from Andrew Mitchell, Esq; his Majesty's Minister to the King of Prussia, to the Right Hon. the Earl of Hohenkneffe, dated from his Prussian Majesty's Camp at Schmotseiffen, July 24. 1759.

“ THIS night, after nine o'clock, M. Eichel acquainted me, by the king of Prussia's order, that a few hours ago an aid de camp was arrived from general Wedel, who now commands the Prussian army against the Russians, with the following account of an action, that happened yesterday morning between the two armies.

The Russians, which were encamped in sight of the Prussians, near Zullichau, began to march towards Croffen; and general Wedel thought proper to attack them upon their march, which he did with great success, having, it is reckoned, killed 7000 upon the spot, with very little loss on his side (it is said 300 killed and 500 wounded). Lieutenant-general Schurlemer, at the head of the Prussian

Prussian cavalry, distinguished himself very much, and made great slaughter of the enemy. I do not hear of the loss of any general officer on the side of the Prussians, except major-general Wopersnow, who was killed in the action.

These are all the particulars that are yet known of this affair."

From the London Gazette Extraordinary.

Whitehall, Aug. 8. This morning Mr. Roworth, one of his majesty's messengers, arrived at the earl of Holderness's office, with the following letter from major-general Yorke, his majesty's minister plenipotentiary at the Hague.

Copy of a Letter from Major-General Yorke to the Earl of Holderness, dated Hague, August 6, 1759, One o'Clock after Midnight.

My Lord,

"I may now wish your lordship joy, as I do from the bottom of my heart, of the glorious victory obtained by prince Ferdinand over the French, on the 1st instant. Captain Ligonier, and M. Efforf, who are dispatched by his serene highness to his majesty, have taken the route from Utrecht to Helvoet, without taking this in their way; so that I can only send your lordship a copy of captain Ligonier's letter by a Chevening boat, as it may perhaps get over when the packet-boat cannot; and I have charged the messenger to make the best of his way. As those gentlemen have favoured us with no detail, I am able to send none; but we have received an express from Cleves to-day, with an account, That a French courier was gone through there with the news, *Que Mors. de Contades étoit totalement battu*; (That Mons. de Contades was totally defeated;) and the dispositions making by the enemy along the Rhine are an ample confirmation of this great event, with which it has pleased the Almighty to bless his majesty's arms.

May I presume, in all humility, to lay myself at the king's feet, with my most dutiful congratulations upon this glorious news. His majesty has not a subject who is happier upon this occasion, than he who has the honour to be, with the greatest respect, my lord, your lordship's most obedient humble servant,

JOSEPH YORKE."

Copy of a Letter from Captain Ligonier, to Major-General Yorke.

SIR, Utrecht, August 5, 1759.

"Adjutant general Efforf, and I, being sent, by order of prince Ferdinand, to give his majesty an account of the success of the allies the 1st of this month, we beg you would be pleased to send an order to Helvoetsluys for us to have an extraordinary packet-boat at our arrival there. A courier, who set out before us, and took his route by Osnabrugg, we imagine must be arrived in England, or at least set sail for it. Our orders were to pass through East Frize, by which considerable detour, we are prevented bringing the first account of the victory, so

must content ourselves with confirming it. Broglie's corps joined Contades the day before the battle, the particulars of which will be sent you in a few days. Our loss is very small, considering the whole first line was engaged. As we set out from this place immediately, I beg you will send us an order for the packet-boat with the utmost expedition. I beg pardon for this liberty, and am, with the utmost respect, &c.

E. LIGONIER,

Aid du camp to prince Ferdinand."

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Prince Ferdinand's Head Quarters, at Minden, August 4. The French having pushed forward a detachment, as far as Vechte, in order to block up the small garrison we had there, prince Ferdinand determined to relieve that place: This was executed by M. de Schlieffen, his serene highness's aid de camp, with about 4000 hussars, followed by 200 of Brienbach's dragons. After some measures were taken about provisions at Vechte, the garrison of Bremen marched thither, under the command of general Drees, and from thence to Osnabruck, where the Volontaires de Clermont were in garrison. M. de Schlieffen forced one of the gates of the town, and made himself master of it: The Volontaires lost some men, and two pieces of cannon. This happened on the 28th of July, in the morning.

On the 27th, in the evening, the hereditary prince of Brunswick marched with 6000 men towards Lubeke, and, in the morning of the 28th, dislodged the enemy, who occupied this pass. The 29th he marched to Rimsel, where he was joined by general Drees, from Osnabruck. The hereditary prince then advanced, the 30th, towards Herford, and on the 1st posted himself at Kirchlinniger, which was in the road of the enemy's convoys coming from Paderborn. Prince Ferdinand, with the grand army, made a short march on the 29th on his right towards Hille; general Wangenheim remaining with a body of troops in the camp of Thornhausen. Some battalions of grenadiers, with the light troops, were left on the right side of the Weser, to observe the army under the duke de Broglie. It was soon observed, that the enemy were not inattentive to these dispositions. In effect,

marshal Contades came to attack us on the 1st of August. The battle begun at five in the morning, and ended, by the retreat of the enemy, about noon. They attacked general Wangenheim briskly, without making the least impression on him. Prince Ferdinand came up instantly, with the main body of the army; and the heat of the action was then turned upon our right. The British infantry who were there, as well as the Hanoverian guards, performed wonders. Every regiment that was engaged, distinguished itself highly, and not a platoon in the whole army gave way one single step during the whole action. The particulars thereof

thereof cannot yet be given. A considerable number of prisoners have been taken, among which are the comte de Lutzelbourg, and the marquis de Monti, marechaux de camp; and M. Vogue, colonel; and many other persons of distinction. The prince de Camille, is among the slain. Twenty-five pieces of cannon, ten pair of colours, and seven standards, have been taken. M. de Contades passed the Weser, in the night, between the 1st and 2d, and gave orders for burning the bridges. Prince Ferdinand entered the town of Minden on the 2d at noon, the garrison having surrendered themselves prisoners of war. The enemy take the route of Hesse: They burn and pillage all the towns and villages upon quitting them. The same day an engagement happened between the hereditary prince and M. de Brissac, of which the following is a relation.

Coveldt, August 1. The body of troops under the command of the duc de Brissac, encamped, on the 31st of July at night, with their left to the village of Coveldt, their front to the Werra, and their right towards the Salt-Pitts: That body was judged to consist of 7 or 8000 men. Their position was inattacking in front, and there was no other way to come at them but by surrounding their left; for which purpose the following dispositions were made. Three attacks were formed, all of which were to depend on the success of that on the right. The troops destined for that attack, consisted of a battalion of Diepenbreich, two of the Brunswick guards, 200 volunteers, and four squadrons of Bock dragoons; the four battalions of Old Zastrow, Behr, Bock, and Canitz, and one squadron of Charles Breitenbach, with all the heavy cannon, composed the center; the left was formed of three battalions, Block, Dreves, and Zastrow, and of four squadrons of Busch. The troops of the center were designed to keep the enemy at bay, whilst those of the right should surround their left; those of our left were to march to the bridge, near the Salt-Pitts, in order to prevent the enemy's retreat to Minden.

The hereditary prince marched with the right; count Kielmansegge was in the center; and M. de Dreves, and M. de Bock, brought up the left. We set out at three o'clock in the morning from our camp at Quernam. The enemy, on their part, likewise intended to attack us: As soon as count Kielmansegge had come out of the defile of Beck, the enemy presented themselves before him; and a cannonade began on both sides. The right was to pass the Werra, in order to turn the enemy's left, at the village of Kirchlinger, upon a very narrow bridge. This difficulty, however, was in some measure removed by the spirit of the troops, the infantry fording the river, partly behind the horsemen, and partly in peasants waggons.

By the passage of the Werra, the position of the enemy was entirely changed; the

fire of the artillery was brisk on both sides, and lasted for two hours, though ours had always the superiority. At last, upon our shewing ourselves upon their rear, they immediately gave way, and, in filing off, came upon the skirts of M. de Bock, who received them with a discharge of artillery, which was well supported. At last, finding themselves entirely surrounded, they had no other resource but in flight. Five pieces of the enemy's cannon, with their baggage, are in our hands.—The number of the prisoners taken, is not exactly known, but we believe there are five officers among them. Lieutenant-general Kielmansegge deserves the highest commendations. M. Otte, colonel of old Zastrow's, distinguished himself greatly at the head of his regiment, and repulsed the enemy's cavalry, that fell upon him, with a considerable loss. Our loss is very slight. Captain Wegner, of the artillery, is wounded in the leg; to him, and to major Storck, is owing the good service we had from the artillery.

The following List has been received of the killed, wounded, and missing, in his Majesty's six Regiments of British Infantry and Artillery, in the above-mentioned Battle of Thornhausen.

D 11th Regiment, major-general Napier. Killed. Lieutenants Falkingham, Proby, and Townshend, four sergeants, one drummer, 77 rank and file.—Wounded. Lieutenant-colonel Robinson, Capts. Murray, Clowdesly, and Campbell, captain-lieutenant Dunbar, Lieuts. Fletcher, Barlow, Lawless, Freeman, Campbell, and Rose, ensigns. E Forbes, Parkhill, and Kay, eleven sergeants, four drummers, 175 rank and file.—Missing. Capts. Chalbert and Ackland, eleven rank and file.

F 20th Regiment, major-general Kingfley. Killed. Capts. Frierison, Stewart, and Cowley, Lieuts. Brown and Norbury, ensign Crawford, one sergeant, 79 rank and file.—Wounded. Capts. Grey, Parr, and Tennent, captain-lieutenant Parry, Lieuts. Luke Nugent, Thomson, Denshire, and Boswell, ensigns Erwin, Dent, and Renton, twelve sergeants, 212 rank and file.

G 23d Regiment, lieutenant-general Huske. Killed. Four sergeants, 31 rank and file.—Wounded. Lieutenant-colonel Pole, Capts. Fowler and Fox, captain-lieutenant Bolton, first lieutenants Orpin, Reynell, Groves, Barber, and Patterson, second lieutenant Ferguson, six sergeants, three drummers, 153 rank and file.—Missing. Ten rank and file.

H 25th Regiment, lieutenant-general earl of Home. Killed. One sergeant, 18 rank and file.—Wounded. Capt. Gore, Lieuts. A. Campbell, Sterrop and Wilson, ensigns Pinard, Edgar, and Lockhart, four sergeants, 115 rank and file.—Missing. Nine rank and file.

37th Regiment, lieutenant-general Stuart. Killed. Lieutenant and adjutant Green, one sergeant, 42 rank and file.—Wounded. Capts. Cliffe, Bayly, Blunt, Græme, Parkhurst,

hurst, and lord viscount Allen, Lieuts. Smith, Barbutt, Spencer, Slorach, and Hamilton, ensign Elliott, four serjeants, four drummers, 180 rank and file.—Dead of their wounds. Captain-lieutenant Hutchinson, Lieut. Brome.—Missing. Twenty-two rank and file.

51st Regiment, colonel Brudenel. Killed. Lieutenant and adjutant Widdows, 20 rank and file.—Wounded. Lieutenant-colonel Furry, Capts. Montgomery, Blair, Donnellan, and Walker, Lieuts. Gordon, Knollis, and Green, ensign Peake, three serjeants, 75 rank and file.—Missing. One serjeant, four rank and file.

Royal Regiment of Artillery. Killed. Two rank and file.—Wounded. Lieuts. Rogers and Harrington, one serjeant, nine rank and file.—Missing. Lieut. Carden, two rank and file.

Total killed. 3 captains, 7 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 11 serjeants, 1 drummer, and 269 rank and file.—Wounded 3 lieutenant-colonels, 23 captains 28 lieutenant, 12 ensigns, 41 serjeants, 11 drummers, and 919 rank and file.—Missing, 2 captains 2 lieutenants, 1 serjeant, 58 rank and file.—Dead of their wounds, 1 captain lieutenant, 1 lieutenant.

Berlin, July 28. Count Dohna having had leave, as he desired, to quit the command of the army against the Russians, and to retire to Berlin for the recovery of his health; lieutenant general Wedel, was appointed to succeed him, who accordingly arrived at the camp of Zullichau (see the following map.) on the 22d instant, escorted by 200 dragoons of Scorlemmer's regiment, commanded by Major Podewils. That officer had, in his march, defeated one of the enemy's detachments (that was then plundering the village of Radwita) of which he took 69 prisoners, and killed upwards of 80. General Wedel's first step, on his arrival, was to reconnoitre the position of the Russian camp at Langemeil. On the 23d it appearing by the motions of the enemy, that their intention was to quit that camp, and again draw nearer the Oder, general Wedel, on his side, in order to oppose their passing that river, marched the army in two columns, one towards Kay, and the other towards Moze. The head of our van guard, consisting of cavalry, had hardly passed the defile of Kay, before they attacked the enemy's light troops, which were repulsed with great loss. The enemy was afterwards continually harrassed on their march; and our cavalry, commanded by general Scorlemmer, fell upon them at different times, with great impetuosity and success. Lieutenant general Manteuffel made, also, an attack with six battalions, and possessed himself of several of the enemies batteries. But as the Russians were advancing under cover of the batteries they had placed on the heights, from whence they fired very briskly, while the artillery on our side could be of no service, general Wedel thought proper to content himself with the advantages, he had

gained, without returning to the charge. He therefore pitched his camp within cannon shot of the enemy; his right wing extending to the hill of Kay, where the attack begun. The loss we have had, cannot yet be ascertained: It certainly does not exceed 1000 men killed and wounded. That of the enemy, which is not exactly known, is very considerable. We lost general Woperfnow, in one of the attacks, and general Manteuffel was wounded.

The following, by Prince Ferdinand's Order, was delivered to the Army under his Command.

Head-quarters, a Sudhermen, Aug. 2, 1759. HIS highness orders his warmest thanks to be given to the whole army, for their great bravery and good behaviour yesterday; particularly to the British infantry, and the two battalions of Hanoverian guards; to all the cavalry of the left wing, and to general Wangerheim's corps, particularly the regiment of Holstein, the Hessian cavalry, the Hanoverian regiment du Corps, and Hammerhinn; the same to all the brigades of heavy artillery. His highness declares publicly, that, next to God, he attributes the glory of the day to the intrepidity, and extraordinary good behaviour, of these troops, which he assures them he shall retain the strongest sense of, as long as he lives; and if ever, upon any occasion, he shall be able to serve these brave troops, or any one of them in particular, it will give him the utmost pleasure. His highness orders his particular thanks to be likewise given to general Sporken, the duke of Holstein, and lieutenant-generals Imhoff and West. His highness is extremely obliged to the count de Buckebourg, for all his care and trouble, in the management of the artillery, which was served with great effect; likewise to the commanding officers of the several brigades of artillery, viz. Col. Brown, Lieut. Col. Huske, Major Hasse, and the English Capts. Philips, Drummond, and Foy. His highness thinks himself infinitely obliged to majors-general Waldegrave and Kingsley, for their great conduct, and the good order in which they conducted their brigades. His highness further orders it to be declared, to lieutenant-general the marquis of Granby, that he is persuaded, that if he had had the good fortune to have had him at the head of the cavalry of the right wing, his presence would have greatly contributed to make the decision of the day more complete, and more brilliant. In short, his highness orders those of his suite, whose behaviour he most admired, to be particularly named, as the duke of Richmond, Col. Fitzroy, Capt. Ligonier, Col. Watson, Capt. Wilson, aids du camp; adjutants Estorf, Bulow, Derendold, the counts Taub and Mallerk, his highness having much reason to be satisfied with their conduct.—His highness desires and orders the generals of his army, that, upon all occasions, when orders are brought to them, by his aids du camp, that they be obeyed *punctually*, and without delay.

We give the following EXTRACTS from The History of the Spanish Armada, &c. lately published, as they are Matters of much Curiosity, and may serve as a Memento to the present Race of Britons.

An ABSTRACT of the Numbers of every Sort of the ARMED MEN in the Counties through the Kingdom, taken Anno 1588 *.

Counties.	Able men.	Armed.	Trained.	Untrained.	Pioneers.	Launces.	Light-horfe.	Petronels.
Suffex	7572	4000	2000	2000	50	20	204	30
Surrey	8552	1892	1500	372	200	8	98	29
Barkeshire	3120	1900	1000	900	115	10	95	2
Oxford	4504	1164		110	30	30	150	40
Gloucestre	14000	4000	3000	1000	300	20	180	35
Essex		4000	2000	2000	600	50	200	
Northampton	1240	1200	600	640	80	20	80	
Southampton		2478	806	1672	1000			374
Notfolk		4400	2300	2100		80	82	55
Suffolk		4239	2000	2239		80	230	84
Kent	18266	7124	2958	4166	1077	70	210	
Lancashire		1170	1170			64	265	
Cheshire		2189	2189			30	50	91
Lincoln	6400	2150	1500	630	630	20	50	37
Dorset		3330	1500	1800		23	130	
Devonshire	10000	6100	3660	2550	600	120		22
Derbyshire	1600	1000	400	600	60		150	26
Stafford	1900	1000	400	600	100	8	50	20
Buckingham	2850	600	600		600	8	50	
Cornwall	7766	3600	1500	2100		4	96	
Somerset	2000	4000	4000		1000	50	250	60
Wiltshire	7400	2400	1200	1200		15	100	10
Cambridge	1000	1000	500	500		14	40	80
Huntington		400	400		9	19	65	
Middlesex		1000	500	500		20	60	
Hertfordshire		3000	1500	1500	200	20	60	
Nottingham	2800	1000	400	600	100	20	60	20
London	17883	10000	6000	4000				20
Total of the English Shires	111513	80875	44727	35989	7133	823	2823	563

The ABSTRACT of the Numbers of every Sort of the ARMED MEN, in the Marches of Wales, and the English Shires annexed.

Counties.	Able men.	Armed.	Trained.	Untrained.	Pioneers.	Launces.	Light-horfe.	Petronels.
Salop		1200	600	600	700	28	70	
Denbigh	1200	600	400	200	160		30	100
Flintshire		300	200	100	200		3	30
Caermarthen		704	300	400	300		15	10
Radnor	1500	400	200	200	100		14	
Anglesea	1120	1120			100		17	
Worcester			600		100	17	23	10
Montgomery		600	300	300	50	1	19	30
Pembroke		800	800	800	396			30
		6324	3400	1900	2106	47	351	100
Sum total of the Welch Shires	11423	87199	18147	37889	9213	870	602	678

Sum of the armed footmen { Trained men 48127 } 87196
 { Untrained 37889 }
 Besides horsemen { Pioneers 9213 }
 { Launces 870 } 11831
 { Light-horfe 3078 }
 { Petronels 678 }
 Total 107040
 Ablemen 20,000 { Furnished 60,000 }
 { Horsemen 400 }

Besides the forces upon the borders, and the forces of Yorkshire, reserved to answer the services northward; and sundry of the Welch shires, which are not certified.

The RATES for the Entertainment of the Officers of the Companies appointed for the Service, in the Year 1588. (See our Vol. for 1737, p. 505.)

T HE lieutenant-general of the army per diem	6l.
Halberdiers at per diem	30s.
T he marshal of the field per diem	40s.
Halberdiers at per diem	15s.
T he provost marshal per diem	13s. 4d.
T he goaler per diem	1 8d.
Eight tipstaves at 8d. piece per diem	5 4d.
Ten halberdiers at ditto	6 8
T he captain-general of the launces per diem	20 0
Lieutenants	10 0
Guidon	1 6
Trumpet	1 6
Clarke	1 6
Surgeon	1 6
Ten halberdiers at 8d. a piece	6 8
C aptain-general of the light-horse per diem	20 0
Lieutenant	10 0
Guidon	1 6
Trumpet	1 6
Clarke	1 6
Surgeon	1 6
Ten halberdiers at 8d. a piece	6 8
T he colonel-general of the foot-men per diem	40 0
Lieutenant	10 0
Serjeant-major	10 0
Four corporals of the field, at 4s. each	16 0
Ten halberdiers, at 8d. each	6 8
T he treasurer at war per diem	6 8
Four Clarke, at 2s. each	8 0
Ten halberdiers, at 8d. each	6 8
T he master of the ordnance per diem	10 0
Lieutenant	6 8
Inferiour officers of the ordnance per diem	6 8
Ten halberdiers at	6 8
T he muster master per diem	6 8
Four clerks, at 2s. each	8 0
T he commissary of the victuals per diem	6 8
One clerk	2 0
T he trench master per diem	6 8
T he master of the carriages per diem	4 0
Master carttakers the piece per diem	4 0
Four clerks, at the piece	4 0
T he quarter master per diem	10 0
Six furriers at the piece	10 0
T he scoutmaster per diem	6 8
Two light-horse at 16d. each	2 8
T he judge general per diem	2 8
The entertainment of the officers of the regiment	2 8
T he colonel, being a nobleman, per diem	10 0
H e being a knight or nobleman's son, per diem	13 4
Lieutenant-colonel per diem	6 8

Authentick Advices having been received, in 1592 and 1593, that King Philip meditated

to take a Revenge, for the Defeat of his invincible Armada, and to invade England, by the way of Scotland, the Great ELIZABETH made the following remarkable Speech to her Parliament; which should be reflected on by many amongst us, who have been too tardy in doing their Duty to the Publick in the present Crisis.

Queen ELIZABETH's Speech to both Houses of Parliament, April 10, 1593.

THIS kingdom hath had many wife, noble, and victorious princes: I will not compare with any of them for wisdom, fortitude, or any other virtues; but saving the duty of a child, that is not to compare with his father in love, care, sincerity, and justice, I will compare with any prince that ever you had or shall have.—It may be thought simplicity in me, that all this time of my reign, I have not fought to advance my territories and enlarge my dominions; for opportunity hath served me to do it. I acknowledge my womanhood and weakness in that respect; but though it hath not been hard to obtain, yet I doubted how to keep the things so obtained: That hath only held me from such attempts. And I must say, my mind was never to invade my neighbours, or to usurp over any; I am contented to reign over mine own, and to rule as a just prince.—Yet the king of Spain doth challenge me to be the quarreller, and the beginner of all these wars, in which he doth me the greatest wrong that can be; for my conscience doth not accuse my thoughts, where'n I have done him the least injury; but I am persuaded in my conscience, if he knew what I know, he himself would be sorry for the wrong that he hath done me.—I fear not all his threatenings; his great preparations and mighty forces do not stir me; for though he come against me with a greater power than ever was his invincible navy, I doubt not (God assisting me, upon whom I always trust) but that I shall be able to defeat and overthrow him, I have great advantage against him, for my cause is just.—I heard say, when he attempted his last invasion, some upon the sea coast forsook their towns, and flew up higher in the country, and left all naked and exposed to his entrance. But I swear unto you by God if I knew those persons, or of any that should so hereafter, I will make them know as feel what it is to be fearful in so urgent cause.—The subsidies you gave me I accept thankfully, if you give me your good-wills with them; but if the necessity of the time, and your preservations do not require it, I would refuse them. But let me tell you, that trifling is not so much, but that it is needful for a prince to have so much always lying in her coffers, for your defence in time of need, and not to be driven to get it when it should use it.—You that be lieutenants and gentlemen of command in your countries require you to take care that the people be armed, and in readiness upon all occasions.

that be judges and justices of the peace, I command and straightly charge you, that you see the laws to be duly executed, and that you make them living laws when we have put life into them.

PREMIUMS of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, continued from p. 367.

PREMIUMS to encourage and improve Manufactures, Machines, &c.

FOR making the largest quantity of the crapes, commonly used for mourning hatbands, scarves, &c. nearly equal in goodness to the best foreign crapes, not less than 100 yards, to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1760, 30l.—For making a piece of drugget, of the same quality and nearest in price to a pattern which will be delivered by the register of the society, to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1760, 20l. The length of the piece to be not less than 30 yards, the breadth about 21 inches. N. B. The person who gained the first premium last year will not be admitted as a claimant for this year's premium.—A premium of 100l. will be given for the first year, 50l. for the second year, and 25l. a year for the three succeeding years, to the person or persons who shall first erect and exercise a saw-mill capable of sawing timber into useful planks and scantlings.—To the person who shall invent or produce to the society, on or before the first Tuesday in April, 1760, the best model of a tide-mill, made by a scale of at least one inch to a foot, and capable of being tried by water, in which, from the proper height and width of the water wheel, the number, size, and position of its floats or ladles, and the just application of the water to the same, of the first drawing, and all the intermediate heights of 12 feet down to a four foot head or fall, measuring from the bottom of the conduit to the top of the water, and the most proper and simple construction of the gears, to move or drive the stones or other work of the mill, the greatest effect which shall be produced in proportion to the quantity of water expended, 50l.—To the person who shall invent, and produce to the society on or before the first Tuesday in April, 1760, the best model of a wind mill, in which the number, form, size, and positions of the sails are such as produce the greatest effects from the action of the wind in all its various velocities, and the machinery of the whole such as to communicate, in the most simple manner, a proper uniform motion to the shaft of the mill in all the variations of the wind's velocity: The model to be made by a scale of one inch to a foot, 50l.—For marbling the greatest quantity of paper, equal in goodness to the best marbled paper imported, not less than one ream, to be produced on or before the second Tuesday in February, 1760, 10l.—For making the greatest quantity of paper, and best in qua-

lity, from silk rags alone, not less than two reams of white paper, and five reams of paper of a light brown colour, nearest and most agreeable to the colour of a pattern which will be delivered by the register of the society, to be produced on or before the last Tuesday in April, 1760, 20l. For the 1d greatest quantity, and best in quality, not less than two reams of white, and five reams of the light brown colour, 10l. For the 3d ditto, not less than the above quantity, 5l.—For discovering and producing, on or before the 1st Tuesday in November next, the most effectual, easy, expeditious, and cheap method, whereby the various colours out of a large quantity of silk rags may be readily discharged, yet the fibres of the silk may still keep their strength firm as before, and be no ways rendered unfit for the purpose of making silk paper, and on condition that such method may be published for the benefit of the paper manufacturer, 10l. N. B. All persons are desired to save their silk rags.—To the person who shall produce the best block of a ship, to draw 17 feet water (depth of keel included) and to be 650 tons burthen, with those two properties united in the greatest degree, 50l. Also, to the person who shall produce the best block, on the same principles, of 12 feet draught of water, and 380 tons, 30l. Each block to be made by a quarter scale, that is a quarter of an inch to a foot. The bodies of the blocks of each size to be hollowed and worked nearly to the same scantling or thickness which the timber and planks together of ships of such burthens respectively usually are. The keel of the larger size not exceeding one foot, four inches: The keel of the less not to exceed one foot. Each block to have the knee of the head, or cutwater, as well as the rudder, fix'd to it. A deck to be fixed in each, with a hatchway large enough to pass the hand through, to shift her load for ballast for trimming her; and a mast of proportionable dimensions to be fixed in each, for making the experiments necessary to ascertain her stiffness. The bottoms to be painted with white paint, up to the sailing water line, which is to be marked in feet upon the stem and post. The wales not to be raised, but to be expressed in black paint, and no decorations to be allowed, except in paint only. The configuration of the body, and every circumstance not prescribed above, is left to the judgment, genius, and choice of the artist. The angle at which the stiffness will be tried is to be 20 degrees of inclination from the perpendicular, that which requires most force to heel her to that angle being accounted the stiffest. Each candidate must produce his block to the society, with an exact draught thereof, and his reasons in writing why he prefers that particular form, on or before the last Tuesday in March 1760, and the trial to be on (or as

near as may be to) the 1st of May following. A method of trial will be contrived by the society, in order to determine which has the greatest share, or maximum, of both qualities taken together, so that a deficiency in either property, shall be balanced by a proportionable excellence in the other. If no more than one candidate for each kind do offer; or in case no more than one model in each kind be thought, by the society, to answer their description, or be worthy of trial; then such candidate or model, in either kind, to be intitled to 1*l*. The candidates are to take notice, that the tonnage, weight of the body, ballast, mast, yards, stores, provisions, &c. included, are to bring the ship down to her sailing water line.—For the finest spun yarn, from flax of English growth, not less than six pounds weight, to be produced on or before the 2d Tuesday in February, 1760, 1*l*.—1*l*. will be given to any parish, within the bills of mortality, in whose workhouse the greatest quantity of wheat shall be ground into meal, with hand-mills worked by the poor, in proportion to the number maintained therein, which meal shall be consumed in the said workhouse, or sold out to other persons: Satisfactory proof to be made thereof on or before the 2d Tuesday in February, 1760. For the 2d greatest quantity, in like manner, 1*l*. For the 3d ditto, 1*l*.—To the masters or mistresses, or those who under any denomination superintend the labour of the poor in workhouses, the following premiums will be given, viz. For spinning the best worsted yarn, in any workhouse wherein the poor are not let to farm, not less than 500 lb. wt. (fit for the use of weavers) which shall, on or before the 3d Tuesday in February, 1760, 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, 2*l*.—For spinning not less than 1000 lb. wt. of linnen yarn, from hemp or flax (fit for any handicraft trade in the lower branches of weaving) in any such workhouse, and by such poor persons as above, within the time aforesaid, sufficient samples to be produced, 2*l*. to the best deserving.—For spinning not less than 200 lb. wt. of the finest linnen yarn (fit for the principal branches of weaving) for making stockings, or to be used as sewing thread: The time and conditions as above-mentioned, 2*l*.—For spinning not less than 500 lb. wt. of cotton yarn, nearer to the sort called Surat or Turkey cotton yarn, in any workhouse: Time and conditions as above, 2*l*.—For causing to be knit, within the time above-mentioned, in the workhouse of any parish whose poor are not farmed out, by not less than 20 women and children, the largest quantity, in proportion to the number to be employed, of white, low-priced, slight worsted hose for women, from yarn spun in the said workhouse; such hose to weigh about 3 lb. per dozen, and each stocking to measure full 23 inches in the

leg, and 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, 2*l*.—N. B. The premium will be given for the greatest number of such hose as come nearest to a pattern to be given by the society, in proportion of one dozen at least, for each woman and child. For the 2d parcel, in quantity and quality, of the like hose, on the same conditions, 1*l*.—For causing to be knit, on the above conditions, the best and largest quantity of the like worsted hose, of the same size, and about the same weight, but knit from three threads, the long wheel spinning, 1*l*. For the 2d parcel, ditto in quantity and goodness, 1*l*. The hose must be produced to the society, or to such persons as they shall appoint to examine the same; and must be made, as near as can be, to 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 workhouses as are candidates for spinning or knitting, specifying the number, sex, and ages of the poor maintained in their respective workhouses, distinguishing such of them as are employed therein, and the justness of the samples delivered in, and also a certificate or certificates, from the rector, vicar, or curate, and from the overseers of the poor of the parish where each workhouse is situated, that they have respectively examined into the facts certified by such master or other person, believe the same to be true, and that the poor have been treated, in the mean time, with humanity and compassion. No person will be intitled to more than one of the above premiums.—To such parish or parishes as shall separately or jointly set up, open, or regulate workhouses, for the relief and employment of their poor, upon the plan lately printed and published by Mr. Bailey, and shall, before the 3d Wednesday in February 1760, lay before the society, in writing, an account or narrative of their proceedings, with such remarks, as their experience in the execution of the said plan shall point out, as material for the improvement thereof, or for remedying any defects therein: To the parish or parishes which, in managing their workhouse, shall appear to the society to have kept the nearest to the said plan, to have made the most effectual trials thereof, and to have suggested the best remarks for improvements to be made upon it, 15*l*. And to such other parish or parishes, as shall, in the judgment of the society, stand in the 2d degree of merit, on the like account, 10*l*.

[To be concluded in our next.]

Our correspondents shall all be obliged in due time: Their valuable favours we acknowledge with gratitude; but the important affairs that occur, and cannot be postponed, oblige us to trespass upon their patience, notwithstanding we have long been forced to increase our quantity.

A man that's neither high nor low, In par-ty or in stature;
A rake, a rattle, or a beau, And un-
us'd to flatter.
Let him not be a learned fool, Who
nods o'er mus-ty books; Who eats and drinks, and lives by rule, And
weighs our words and looks.

2.
Let him be easy, free, and gay,
Of dancing never tir'd,
Have something always smart to say,
Yet silent when requir'd.
Let him be rich, not covetous,
Nor gen'rous to excess,
Willing that I should keep the purse,
And please my self in dress.

3.
A little courage let him have,
From insults, to protect me;
Provided he is not so brave
As e'er to contradict me.
Ten thousand pounds a year I like,
But if so much can't be,
You seven from the ten may strike,
I'll be content with three.

4.
His face, no matter if 'tis plain;
But let it not be fair:
The man is sure my heart to gain,
Who can with this compare.
And if some lord shou'd chance agree
With this above description,
Tho' I'm not fond of quality,
It shall be no objection.

*casenod by PRINCE EDWARD'S embarking, to
join the Fleet off Brest.*

By the Rev. R. ENGLISH.

ACCCEPT, great prince, the tributary lay,
Which an unpractis'd muse aspires to pay.
Although the task to greater bards belong,
The pleasing theme invites th' advent'rous
song. [plains,

While dangers threaten Albion's happy
Edward the softer scenes of life disdains;
His country calls, and courts can charm no
more;

Eager he speeds his progress to the shore,
Where the proud vessel rides, ordain'd to bear
Young Cæsar and his fortunes to the war.

Behold, he launches from th' admiring land,
Follow'd by blessings from the crowded strand;
Echo repeating from the hills and vales,
Grant him, ye heav'nly pow'rs, propitious
gales! [sweep

The conscious north, that late with furious
Pour'd wild confusion o'er the lab'ring deep,
Hushes each ruder breath, the waves subside,
And joyful tritons round the vessel glide;
Obsequious breezes waft the princely train,
'Cross the smooth surface of the smiling main.

When lo! Britannia quits her native skies,
And from yon tow'ring cliff prophetic cries;
"To Gallia's coast, auspicious youth, repair,
Where guardian fleets attend thy royal care;
By you inspir'd, each British heart shall glow,
And France, in vain, oppose th' impending blow.
The subject seas shall own thy sov'reign sway,
And far as waves can roll thy fame convey.
Edward's exploits shall rival ancient days,
And rescu'd nations crown the hero's praise."

So spoke the goddess, and to realms of light
Along the pure expanse wing'd her imperial
flight.

Plymouth, August 14, 1759.

Sung by Mr. LOWE.

COME, thou rosy, dimpled boy,
Source of ev'ry heartfelt joy!
Leave the blissful bow'rs a-while,
Paphos, and the Cyprian isle,
Visit Britain's rocky shore;
Britons too, thy pow'r adore:
Britons, hardy, bold, and free,
Own thy laws, and yield to thee.
Source of ev'ry heartfelt joy,
Come, thou rosy, dimpled boy!

Haste to Sylvia, haste away,
This is thine, and Hymen's day;
Bid her thy soft bondage wear,
Bid her for love's rites prepare;
Let the nymphs, with many a flow'r,
Deck the sacred nuptial bow'r;
Thither lead the lovely fair,
And let Hymen too be there:
This is thine and Hymen's day,
Haste to Sylvia, haste away.

Only while we love we live,
Love alone can pleasure give:
Pow'r and pomp, and tinsel state,
Those false pageants of the great,

Crowns and scepters, envy'd things,
And the pride of eastern kings,
Are but childish empty toys,
When compar'd to love's sweet joys:
Love alone can pleasure give,
Only while we love we live.

On Miss Mo———TH.

WAFT me, ye winds, where wood-
bines grow,

Where rising flow'rs adorn the spring,
Where gently murmur'ing riv'lets flow,
And softly cooing Rock-doves sing.

There, in the cool, the kind retreat,
Far from the sports that glad the plain,

My Mo——th's scorn I will repeat,
And to the silent grove complain.

And if by chance the maid draw near,
Lur'd by the music of my song;

Whisper, ye gales, that she is there,
And I'll the tender strain prolong.

In notes more moving I'll relate

The cruel story of my woe,
Until the fair lament my fate,

And grieves she 'as us'd such true love so.
MUZAPRIL.

CHARLES and ANNA.

MY muse asleep, my harp unstrung,
For twice ten years I ne'er had sung:

Of rhiming I had lost the use,

'Till CHARLES and ANNA wak'd my muse;

'Till CHARLES, a true and faithful swain

As ever trod the English plain,

For ANNA sigh'd, nor sigh'd in vain.

At first the slighted every offer,

Which love and honour both cou'd proffer;

Cold as the frozen north, her breast,

Of vows and sighs withstood the test:

But, at her coldness not dismay'd,

He still pursu'd the flying maid,

'Till he at length had found the art

To melt the ice around her heart:

No longer able to withstand,

She with her heart has giv'n her hand.

A chaster love, a purer flame,

Ne'er warm'd the breast of any dame:

Nor can the heart of man discover

More real passion than her lover.

Joys more refin'd, or more sincere,

Ne'er fill'd the breast of any pair:

How, then, can such a flame expire,

Where love and virtue both conspire

To blow the coals, and feed the fire?

Bath, Aug. 4, 1759.

Upon the late Endeavours against Mr. PITTS.

—BUT what more oft in nations grown

corrupt,

And by their vices brought to servitude,

Than to love bondage more than liberty;

Bondage with ease, than strenuous liberty;

And to despise, or envy, or suspect

Whom God hath of his special favour rais'd

As their deliverer; if he ought begin,

How frequent to desert him, and at last

To heap ingratitude on worthless deeds.

Tryfull, SAMSON AGONISTES.

To the MANK of Mr. HANDEL.

By Mr. LOCKMAN.

TO mourn o'er thee, I call not on the nine,
Nor wait for influence at Apollo's shrine;
Vain fictions! O for David's sacred string!
Who but a muse divine of thee should sing?—
Fall'n thy flow'ring tenement of clay,
Back to the stars thy spirit wing'd her way;
For heav'n indulgent only lent thee here,
Our pangs to soften, and our griefs to cheer;
Our jarring passions sweetly to controul,
And lift to extasy th' aspiring soul.

O wondrous sounds, thine from yon re-
gion came, [inflame!
And hence, thus strongly, they each breast
Such strains thou heard'st at thy return to
skies,

When the Messiah blest'd thy ravish'd eyes.
Cherubs, in his high praise, thy anthems sung,
And heav'n with thy great hallelujahs rung.

POLLY CHAMP.

*Her lascivious nature did at first adorn,
With Pallas soul in Cytherea's form.*

COWLEY.

Sometimes, tho' rare, a woman we may
find,
Complete in person, and complete in mind:
Such saw the muse, when, in a boxen shade,
By pow'r's divine, a form divine was made;
When Pallas, Venus, and the graces strove
To strike a pattern for creating Jove.
The graces first their mutual help bestow,
Teach the soft breast to heave, the neck to grow;
Then turn the taper waist with curious art,
And sweet proportion to the whole impart:
So just each organ, and each nerve so neat,
Venus confess'd the symmetry complete;
Then kiss'd the image, and her hand she lent,
To colour all with nature's beauteous teint.
For much may beauty heighten ev'ry grace,
And much the painter mend the pencil's face.

Next Pallas came (for Pallas should be the
T'inspire with mental energy the fair.)
She said, no beauty takes a wife man's sig'
Without a soul to give that beauty light:
The limner's paint in darkness cannot chan-
Nor, without virtue, can the fairest form.
So thought the blue-ey'd goddess as she sto:
The work admiring, and pronounc'd it go:
Then strait impress'd with wisdom's saci
stamp.

On the fair figure—charming POLLY CHAM-
Aug. 2, 1759. OCTHA

Why LOVERS are POETS?

LOVERS and poets are by all allow'd
To feed on thin and unsubstantial food:
Bards oft for dinner pore o'er musty book
And lovers swear they live on pleasant look:
Perhaps 'tis owing to a food so light
Lovers turn wits, and are so prone to writ
Strand.

Wrote on a beautiful young LADY's Snuff-Box

WHAT secret charm is there in me,
More than the scissars, knife, or twe-
That lovers always on me seize?
Can I procure them any ease?
Or do I, hostage like, remain,
'Till further favours they obtain?
I almost think that I have gone
In a few years to twenty-one,
By whom I was as much ador'd,
As papists do a wooden lord—.

T. G.

Wrote extempore, in the LONDON MAGAZINE
for December last, under the Verses on FOUR
Ladies, occasioned by a Meeting at Stratford
upon Avon.

MISTAKEN bard, to think your pray'r
Shall to the gods ascend;—
For by commending all the fair,
You all of them offend.

T. G.

T H E

Monthly Chronologer.

SUNDAY, July 16.

HOUSE was consumed by
lightning, at Sherborne, in
Dorsetshire.

WEDNESDAY, 18.

At Canterbury was caught
a very fine sturgeon, which
weighed upwards of a hun-

dred weight, and was seven feet two inches
long (see our last Vol. p. 311, 313)

SATURDAY, 18.

Sailed from Plymouth, the Hero man of
war, Capt. Edgcombe, having prince Ed-
ward on board, in company with the Ve-
nus, Pallas, Adæon, Sapphire, and South-

ampton frigates, to join Sir Edward Hawke's
fleet (see p. 393.) [His royal highness, on
the 2d inst. arrived in the bay, and was re-
ceived with the greatest demonstrations of
joy by the fleet, and complimented by all
the admirals and captains, according to their
seniority.]

WEDNESDAY, August 1.

At a numerous committee for building the
new bridge, a motion was made by Sir
Robert Ladbroke, and unanimously agreed
to by the committee, "That the thanks of
this committee be given to Mr. Peterfon,
for his particular assistance in obtaining the
act of parliament for a new bridge, and his

z:al

zeal and attention to promote the means for carrying the act into execution." (See p. 392.)

Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, at the head of the allied army, routed M. Contades, though his army was greatly superior; for a full account of which battle see p. 438. We have, to gratify the curiosity of our readers, procured the annexed plan of the battle.—**REFERENCES.** A Minden.—B The Wester.—C The French army, the night before the battle.—D A battery, from which they cannonaded the right wing of the allied army, near Hille.—E The French forming to attack the corps of general Wangenheim.—F A rising ground, behind which G Wangenheim was posted, with a strong advanced guard.—H Batteries, from which the allies flanked the French, and did great execution.—I The allied army.—K A farmhouse, called Dortstehenhäufen, with some entrenchments.—L Position of the right wing of the allies, when the French began the fire from the battery D and prince Ferdinand drew them to the left.—M Corps of 20,000 men, under the hereditary prince of Brunswick, sifting off to attack the duke de Brisac at Coveltd, on the Werra, or Regan.—N Corps under the duke de Brisac.—O The morais.—P The French army, after their defeat, on the other side of Minden.

THURSDAY, 2.

Was heard before the lords of appeal, the cause of the San Antonio e Almas. Francisco Xavier da Costa, master, taken in her voyage from Nantz to Lisbon, by the Hercules privateer, of London, Patrick Campbell, commander, and the Drake privateer, of Bristol, Robert Richardson, commander. The ship appearing incontestably a Portuguese ship, and the treaty of 1654, making the cargoes on board such ships free in Europe, they decreed the said treaty with Portugal a subsisting treaty, reversed the decree given in the admiralty court, and restored the ship and goods, condemning the captors in costs in the process (see p. 394.)

FRIDAY, 3.

Was held the anniversary meeting of the governors of St. Luke's hospital; the collection amounted to 214l. 16s.

Birmingham. A fire happened at Bengworth in Worcestershire, by which 12 houses were destroyed.

SATURDAY, 4.

A surgeon, 6 feet in length, was taken near Woolwich, and the same day was, by order of the lord mayor, made a present of to his majesty, by the water-bailiff.

Oxford. The Right Hon. the earl of Westmorland, chancellor of this university, having received a letter from the king of Prussia (written with his majesty's own hand) expressing his thanks for the present lately made him from hence, of the new volume of lord Clarendon's history; the same has been communicated to the vice-chancellor, and on Saturday last was read to the

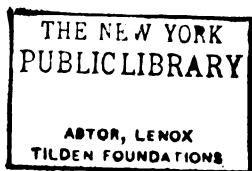
doctors and masters in full convocation. And, the same day, the seal was affixed to a letter to the king of Naples, containing the thanks of the university, for a present lately received from his Neapolitan majesty, of two large volumes in folio, being the history of the curiosities and antiquities discovered at Portici.

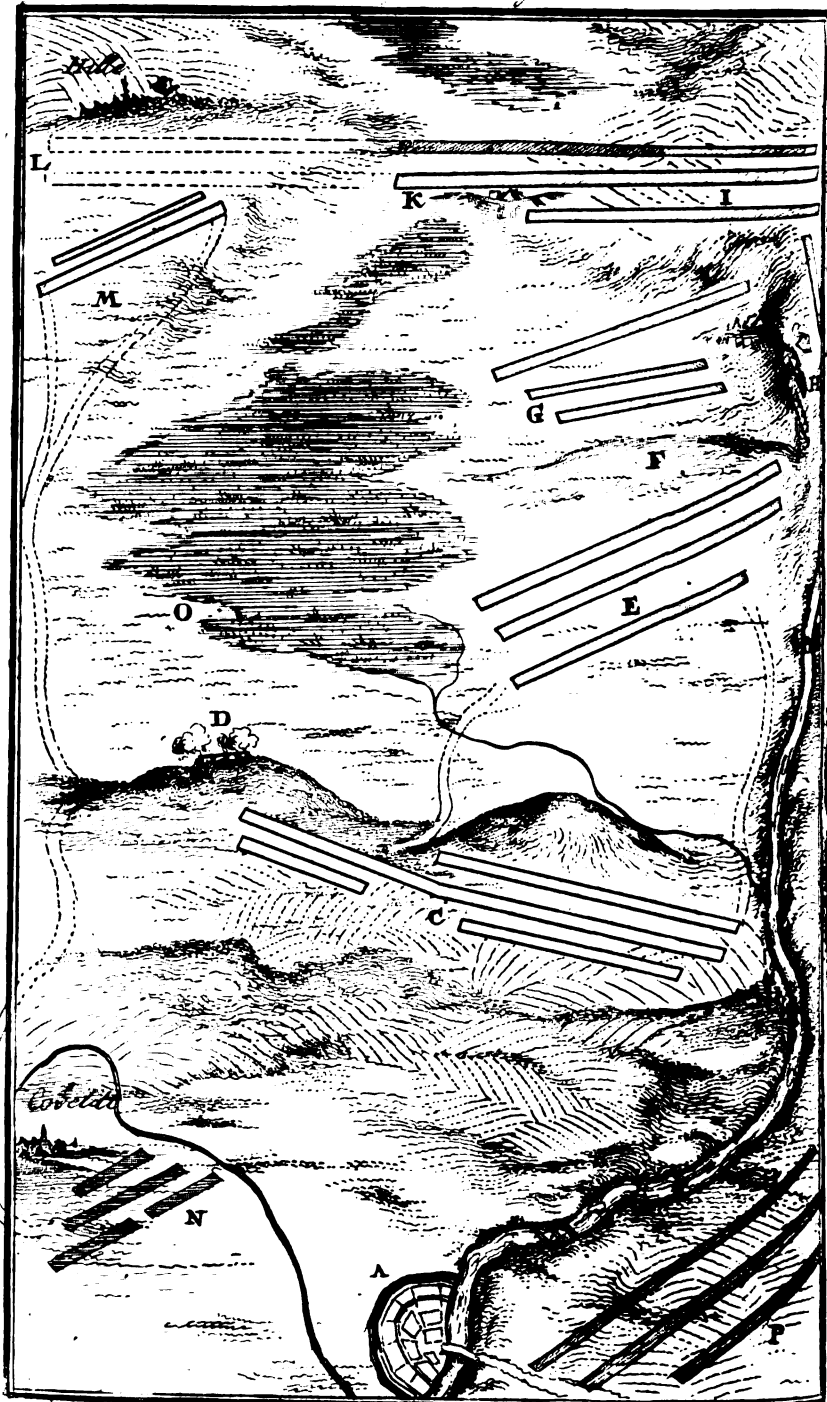
TUESDAY, 7.

Whitehall. On Saturday last the Hon. major-general Barrington, commander in chief of his majesty's forces in the island of Guadalupe, arrived from that place at Portsmouth, on board his majesty's ship the Roebuck, and immediately dispatched lieutenant-colonel Skeen, his aid de camp, to the Right Hon. Mr. secretary Pitt, with the capitulations of the island of Marigalante, which surrendered on the 26th of May, to his majesty's arms, upon the same terms which had been granted to the islands of Guadalupe and Grand Terre. [All accounts from Guadalupe continue to extol the fertility and value of that island, and say, that if the merits of that conquest were well examined, with Grand Terre, and the appendages now annexed, it would be found a much superior acquisition to Martinico; at least, the French are more injured in their sugar trade than if Martinico had only fallen. There is likewise one circumstance, which is not generally known, that has tended to diminish the figure which Guadalupe would otherwise have made, viz. that the inhabitants were obliged to send all their produce to Martinico, before it went to Europe, no ships being allowed to go from Guadalupe directly to France; so that we formerly heard but little of its trade, it being included in that of Martinico, whose importance it thus assisted to aggrandize, at the expense of its own character. This embargo on their trade, the people of Guadalupe will now be relieved from, and hence will become the more contented with their new masters and government, when they experience the great advantages which they derive from their present connections. The town of Basse Terre is a chaos of ruins, but the inhabitants have taken possession of their shattered houses, and are about to repair them. In the mean time, they have built temporary huts to defend themselves from the weather and rains, which now begin to fall in great plenty. The French there demonstrate their peculiar happy disposition in accommodating themselves to the times; for those who have been reduced from a state of affluence to indigence, who but lately had their palaces to range in, and have now the world to commence a new, crawl into these little sheds with the same gaiety and cheerfulness as they were wont to do in their most undisturbed prosperity.]

FRIDAY, 10.

Kensington. Whereas his majesty was pleased, by his order in council of the 11th of July last, to declare and order (amongst other





Richardson del: A Plan of the Battle of Mendeny 1751

other things) that all such of his faithful subjects, who should from and after that time enlist themselves as soldiers in his land service, should not be sent out of Great-Britain, and should be intitled to their discharge in three years, or at the end of the war, if they should chuse it. And whereas doubts have arisen, with respect to the extent and meaning of his majesty's said order,—his majesty doth therefore hereby declare, that the conditions therein contained, are not meant or intended to extend to such who shall enlist themselves in Great-Britain, to serve in regiments abroad, whether Ireland or elsewhere, or to such who may chuse to enlist in any of his majesty's corps, in the usual manner, without limitation of time, or place of service (see p. 393.)

The bounties and rewards to seamen and able-bodied landmen, that shall enter themselves on board of his majesty's ships, are to be continued to be paid till the 29th of September next (see p. 394.)

TUES. AY, 14.

A court of common-council was held at Guildhall, when the lord mayor acquainted them, that he had called that court to deliberate on a proposition of great consequence to the service of their king and country, and hoped that the result would be such as should do honour to the city, by proving the sincerity of their professions to his majesty. Whereupon the court resolved and ordered, among other considerations, that voluntary subscriptions should be received in the chamber of London, to be appropriated as bounty-money to such persons as shall enter into his majesty's service, and that the city subscribe 1000*l.* for that purpose; and a committee of 12 aldermen and 24 commoners, was appointed to attend at Guildhall, to dispose of the said bounty-money to the persons applying for the same; and that one alderman and two commoners be a quorum sufficient to transact business: And as a farther encouragement, every person so entering, shall be intitled to the freedom of this city at the expiration of three years, or sooner, if the war should end; and Sir James Hodges, the town clerk, was ordered by the court to wait upon the Right Hon. Mr. Pitt with the said resolutions, and desire him to inform his majesty of the same. Some of the committee are to wait upon lord Ligonier, to desire him to send proper officers to Guildhall, to receive such persons as shall be intitled. At the said court a motion was made and agreed to, that the persons who shall contract for building the new bridge, may be intitled to employ journey-men for that purpose that are non-freemen; and the vacant ground at Black-friars, is ordered to be enclosed, for the convenience of the workmen.

The town-clerk having, according to the above order, waited upon the Right Hon. Mr. secretary Pitt, that gentleman, the next day, sent the following letter.

August, 1759.

To the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of the City of London.

Whitehall, Aug. 15, 1759.

Having, in consequence of the desire of the court of common-council, had the honour to lay before the king, their resolutions of yesterday, for offering certain bounties and encouragements to such able bodied men as shall enlist themselves at the Guildhall of London, to serve in his majesty's land forces, upon the terms contained in his majesty's orders in council; I am commanded, by the king, to acquaint your lordship, (of which you will be pleased to make the proper communication) that his majesty thanks the city of London for this fresh testimony of their zeal and affection for his royal person and government.—I am farther commanded, by the king, to express his majesty's most entire satisfaction, in this signal proof of the unshaken resolution of the city of London, to support a just and necessary war, undertaken in defence of the rights and honour of his crown, and for the security of the colonies, the trade and navigation of Great-Britain.

I am, with great truth and respect,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient
Humble servant,

W. PITT.

[Mr. Pitt, Mr. Legge, the lord mayor, alderman Beckford, and William Belcher, Esq; have each subscribed 100*l.* the cloth-workers company 300*l.* the goldsmith's company 500*l.* and the apothecary's 100*l.* to carry these laudable resolutions into execution.]

WEDNESDAY, 15.

At a meeting of the committee for carrying into execution the act of parliament for erecting a bridge at Black-friars, it appeared, by the lists, that the sum subscribed for that purpose, amounted to 204,100*l.* which is 60,100*l.* more than was wanted for the necessary occasion (see p. 192.)

THURSDAY, 16,

A chapter of the garter was held at Kensington, when his serene highness prince Ferdinand was elected a knight of that most noble order.

Orders were received, at the custom-house at Liverpool, to admit sugars, and other produce of the island of Guadalupe, to be entered as sugars of the British plantations; and the Sarah, Capt. Taylor, has brought to that market, the first parcel of Guadalupe sugars imported into England, since the conquest of that island.

A house was consumed by fire, in Old Bond-street.

FRIDAY, 17.

The Minerva brought into Plymouth, five French barks, laden with ammunition, which were taken off Brest, by the Pallas.

SATURDAY, 18.

Whitehall. Among the papers which were taken at Detmold, on the 2th instant, by his majesty's light troops, an original letter

letter is found, from the marshal duc de Belleisle to marshal Contades, dated Versailles, July 23, 1759, in which there is the following passage.

"I am still afraid that Fischer sets out too late: It is, however, very important; and very essential, that we should raise large contributions. I see no other resource for our most urgent expences, and for refitting the troops, but in the money we may draw from the enemy's country; from whence we must likewise procure subsistence of all kinds, (independently of the money) that is to say, hay, straw, oats, for the winter, bread-corn, cattle, horses, and even men, to recruit our foreign troops. The war must not be prolonged, and perhaps it may be necessary, according to the events which may happen, between this time and the end of September, to make a downright desert before the the line of the quarters, which it may be thought proper to keep during the winter, in order that the enemy may be under a real impossibility of approaching us: At the same time reserving for ourselves a bare subsistence on the route, which may be the most convenient for us to take, in the middle of winter; to beat up, or seize upon the enemy's quarters. That this object may be fulfilled, I cause the greatest assiduity to be used, in preparing what is necessary for having all your troops, without exception, well clothed, well armed, well equipped, and well refitted, in every respect, before the end of November, with new tents, in order that, if it shall be adviseable for the king's political and military affairs, you may be well able to assemble the whole, or part of your army, to act offensively, and with vigour from the beginning of January; and that you may have the satisfaction to shew your enemies, and all Europe, that the French know how to act, and carry on war, in all seasons, when they have such a general as you are, and a minister of the department of war, that can foresee, and concert matters with the general.

You must be sensible, Sir, that what I say to you may become not only useful and honourable, but perhaps even necessary, with respect to what you know, and of which I shall say more in my private letter."

M. DUC DE BELLEISLE.

MONDAY, 20.

The Jamaica fleet, about 60 sail, arrived in the Downs.

The committee, at Guildhall, to give a bounty of five guineas to each of those persons who should voluntarily offer themselves for his majesty's service, met: when a great number were enlisted into the regiment of old buffs and each man had also a certificate from the town-clerk, that upon producing a testimonial of his good behaviour from a general officer, he would be entitled to the freedom of this city, without fee or reward.

TUESDAY, 21.

Eleven houses were consumed by fire, in Cherry-tree alley, Bunhill row.

WEDNESDAY, 22.

A quantity of powder blew up, in South-

Sea Castle, near Portsmouth, by which part of the fort was destroyed, and many lives were lost.

THURSDAY, 23.

The Friendship, Thompson, arrived from Jamaica, with about 500 hogheads of sugar on board, by some accident blew up at the Hope Point, by which several lives were lost. There were on board, when the misfortune happened, between 30 and 40 people, amongst whom 18 young creolians, that were coming here for education, the mate's wife and two children.

MONDAY, 26.

Admiral Rodney, in the Deptford of 80 guns, with two frigates, and six bomb-ketches, sailed from Spithead, for the coast of France.

In the late lists of the militia, Carmarthenshire (George Rice, Esq; lord-lieutenant) is represented without a militia. But the truth is, that the militia of that county was raised before the passing of the act for enforcing the first new militia act, and has long been complete (see p. 350.)

There was lately tried, at Westminster, before lord chief justice Willes (by a special jury) a cause, wherein Mr. Nickleson, of Poole, was Plaintiff, and Capt. Fortescue, of the Prince Edward man of war, defendant, for impressing the men out of the Thomas and Elizabeth, from Newfoundland to Poole, in consequence of which the said ship was lost; when a verdict was given for the plaintiff for 1000l. and costs of suit.

Account of the Success of the Whale Fishery this Year.

W H A L E S.

Seahorse	1	Providence	0
Mediterranean	1	Mary	0
Commerce	1	Sarah	1
Lion	0	Thomas	1
Young Eagle	3	Redding	0
Coronation	2	Adriatick	0
Cumberland	0	Parnassus	1
Weymo (2600 seals)	1	Terror	1
Hope (2300 dit.)	1	Britann. (3800 seals)	0
Henrietta	0	Thrasher	0
Duke of Bedford	0		

All the above ships belong to the port of London. Five ships belonging to Newcastle, have got nine whales; three ships belonging to Hull, have got nine whales, and one Liverpool ship hath two whales, &c.

The Dundee, Chien, is arrived at Dundee with two fish. The Leith ships caught one each; North Star, of Dunbar, and Prince of Wales, of ditto, one each; Endeavour, of ditto, none; Rising Sun, of Anstruther, one, and Hawke, of ditto, none; City of Aberdeen, one; Borrowstoness ships, none.

The fishery has been unsuccessful this season; and several ships have been lost. Four of the Dutch Greenland ships are arrived in the Texel with nine fish on board, and they have also been very unsuccessful, several of their ships having been lost.

The annual prizes given by the Hon. Edward Finch and Thomas Townshend, members of the university of Cambridge, were determined

determined in favour of Mr. Roberts, of King's-college, and Mr. Marsh, of Trinity-college, senior batchelors; and Mr. Tew, of King's-college, and Mr. Beadon, of St. John's-college, middle batchelors (see p. 219.)

ASSIZES. At Winchester two, a shop-keeper and an house-breaker, received sentence of death, one of whom was reprieved, At Salisbury one, for sheep-stealing, who was reprieved. At Maidstone two, one for the highway, and a girl for burglary, who was respited. At Lewes, a smuggler for murder, who was executed as usual, At Kingston one, for horse-stealing, and one for murder, who was executed. At Chertford two, one for horse-stealing, and the other for returning from transportation; the former was reprieved. At Worcester five, two for horse-stealing, one for sheep stealing, one for privately stealing, and one for the highway, four of them are reprieved. At Cambridge, a horse-stealer, who was reprieved. At Bury, a horse-stealer, who was reprieved. At Hereford one, for sheep stealing. At Durham one. At Norwich one, for stealing a Bullock, who was reprieved. At Shrewsbury, Joseph Darby and his two sons, for the murder of John Walker, in the execution of his office as a bailiff, at their house near Hales Owen, who were executed. The two sons were hung in chains near Hales Owen, and the old man's body was given to the surgeons for dissection. The wife of Joseph Darby, who was tried for being concerned in the said murder; was acquitted (see p. 213.) At Exeter eight, seven of them for divers felonies and robberies, and an incendiary. At Stafford, a sheep-stealer. At York three, two for burglary and felony, and one for murder, viz. Eugene Aram, who with Henry Terry, was tried for the murder of Daniel Clark, of Knaretsbrough, who disappeared on the 8th of February, 1744-5; having a little time before borrowed and bought on credit a large quantity of silver plate, a great number of watches, rings, and other things of value for the sake of which it was supposed he was murdered, no account ever having been got of him or them. Richard Houseman, who was acquitted, was the evidence against him. Aram, in his defence, expatiated greatly on many innocent persons suffering by the perjury of accomplices and circumstantial evidence, and as such recommended himself to the clemency of the judge and jury; who, on Houseman's evidence, with corroborating circumstances given by others, immediately brought him in guilty; and sentence of death was passed upon him. On the day fixed for his execution he cut, with a razor which he had concealed in the cell some time before, the veins of his left arm a little above the elbow, and also a little above the wrist, but missed the artery, by which, before it was discovered, he had lost so much blood that he was rendered very weak. Surgeons were immediately sent for, who

stopped the bleeding, and he was carried to Tyburn (at which place he was sensible, though very feeble, and was there asked if he had any thing to say, to which he answered, no) where he was executed, and his body carried to Knaretsbrough forest, where it is hung in chains, in the nearest part of it to that town, pursuant to his sentence. Henry Terry was acquitted. The assizes for Hertfordshire, Derbyshire, Dorsetshire, Wells, &c. proved to be maiden ones.

A Dutch Indiaman, which is arrived in the Texel, sailed from the Cape the 2^d of April, and on the 12th of May met three French men of war cruising to the windward of St. Helena, in lat. 16, 40. N. (the Achilles of 64 guns, and the Syren and Sapphire frigates of 30 guns each.) They chased three English East India ships homeward-bound; but could not come up with them.

As some boys were diverting themselves lately, near Elgin, in Scotland, in looking for birds-nests in the ruins of an old religious house, near that place, called, *My Lady's High House*, they discovered a quantity of gold coins, mostly Scots coin, some of them coined in the reign of queen Mary during her marriage with lord Darnley, and bear their names decyphered; those in the reign of James V. bear his effigies and his arms; and there are some of different sizes that appear to have been coined in the reign of James VI. one of these is larger than a crown piece, and has on one side this inscription, *Jacobus VI. Dei gratia Rex Scottorum*; and the Scots arms, with a double tressure on the shield, resembling a ship; with a sloop, mast, and sails; on the other side, *Florent scept. piis regna*; his Jova dat numeratque; with a cross florée, adorned with crowns, and betwixt each branch of the crown a lion rampant crowned.—There are also a few foreign coins; some of these have *Ludovicus Dei gratia Francorum Rex*, with the French arms crowned, on one side; and on the other, a cross topped with flowrets de luce, motto *XPS REGNAT XPS VINCIT XPS IMPERAT*; some, *Henricus III. D. G. Francie et Pol. Rex*; and some Spanish, with *Fernandus Elizabeth. Dei gratia*.—The characters on the other side are somewhat obscure, but thus much legible *Sub umbra—jvabunt. P*—All the letters are Roman characters.

Cambeltown, in Argyleshire, June 14. 1759. This Day Robert Mitchell, in Saddale, aged 83, has in life of children, grand children, and great grand children, 200; he walks from Saddale to Cambeltown, which is eight miles, does business, and walks home at night.

On Thursday the 2d instant, a farmer in Caith-hill, near Haddington in Scotland, sold new oats for 8s. 6d. per boll. The oats were neither sown nor plowed this year, but sprung up from the shaking of the last crop: This has likewise happened in several fields

fields near Edinburgh. That oats should remain in the ground all the winter, and thereafter come to full growth, and turn out a most plentiful crop, is so extraordinary, that the like has not happened in the memory of man, and can be attributed to nothing but the mildness of the season.

The parliament of Ireland is further prorogued to September 18.

Newport, Rhode-Island, May 1. Yesterday arrived here Capt. Deane, in eight days from Halifax, with whom came passenger the most unfortunate Richard Baron, late commander of the sloop Dolphin, bound from Teneriff to New-York, who in a hard gale of wind on his passage, lost his sails and rigging; after which he was 115 days entirely destitute of provisions of every kind, subsisting on nothing but barnicles and grass which grew on the vessel: Reduced to the greatest extremity, they were at last obliged, though with the utmost reluctance, to agree, to which they all consented, that one should die for the preservation of the rest; accordingly they cast lots, and he whose unhappy fate it was to fall a victim, submitted to be shot, and was their sustenance for some time, till it pleased God to send to their relief Capt. Bradshaw, bound from Plymouth to Halifax, who took the survivors on board his ship, and carried them into that port.

Portsmouth, New Hampshire, May 11. Last Monday, about two o'clock in the morning, we had an uncommon storm of thunder and lightning, which produced some melancholy effects, as it has greatly damaged the Rev. Mr. Haven's meeting-house; the lightning struck the steeple, and rending the spire in pieces quite down to the cupola, over the bell, descended in the north-easterly and south-westerly corner post; the former of which it shivered into small strips from end to end; and shattered one of the main posts in the end of the house; it seems then to have moved horizontally upon the stones of the underpinning, as it has split a considerable piece off a stone at the south-west corner of the meeting house, and entered the ground at ten or fifteen feet distance, making two considerable holes: But it is pretty evident a part of it took its course northerly, as three cows and a hog were in the morning found dead on the north side of the meeting-house, two of which were in a stable about 60 feet from the steeple. The glass windows in the steeple are all broke; two casements next the post which was split to pieces were stove quite into the house, &c.

We have here a fresh instance of that marvellous power with which electric fire is endowed: This meeting-house seems particularly exposed to the effects, as it is situated upon a small elevation, which has on three sides of it, not far distant, large quantities of water, which is a powerful non-conductor: And as this is the second or third time it has been struck with lightning,

Amsterdam, Aug. 17. Our ships employed in the whale fishery this year, have brought home 330 fish.

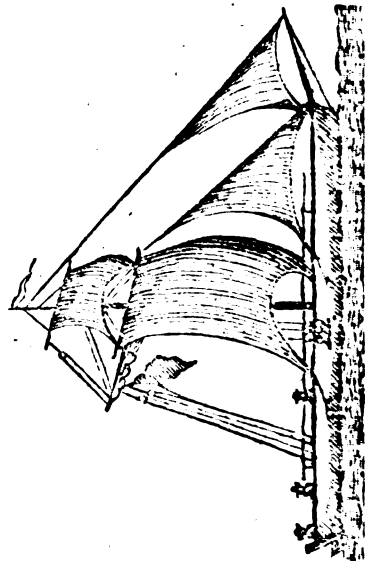
His serene highness prince Ferdinand, on the 3d instant issued the following order:

"In the compliment his serene highness made the troops yesterday (see p. 440.) he forgot four regiments that particularly distinguished themselves, viz. Hardenbergh's, 3d battalion of Hessian guards, prince William's, and Gillie's: It is not that his serene highness has reason to complain of any others, but as they had particular opportunities of distinguishing themselves, it is for that reason his serene highness mentions the attention he himself gives to their good conduct."

Head Quarters, at Bielefeld, Aug. 7. 1759.

"His serene highness duke Ferdinand sent orders to M. Hedeman, his treasurer, to pay the following officers of the British artillery the undermentioned gratuities, as a testimony of his great satisfaction at their gallant behaviour in the late action of the 1st of this month: To Capt. Philips 1000 crowns, to Capt. Machean, Capt. Drummond, Capt. Williams, and Capt. Foy, 500 crowns each. I hope the said gentlemen will accept of this present from his highness, as a mark of his particular esteem for them."

A FLAT-BOTTOMED BOAT, as it appeared (at Havre de Grace Road) in going from Havre to Honfleur.—Its Length about 90 Feet—24 in Breadth—10 deep—draws about 5 Feet Water, and is about 200 Tons. (See p. 382.)



MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

July 14. **H**ON. Robert Boyle Walsingham, son of the earl of Shannon, was married to Miss Williams, daughter of Sir Charles Hanbury Williams.

29. Charles Cocks, Esq; member for Ryegate, to Miss Eliot.

Aug. 1. Mr. Leonard Hammond, to Miss Caulton.

2. Mr. Thomas Shrimpton, to Miss Turner.

Samuel Johnes, Esq; to Miss Susanna Marsh.

10. George Brookes, jun. Esq; of Atherton, in Warwickshire, to Miss Bettsworth.

13. Rev. Mr. Abby, to Miss Harriot Allham.

22. Joseph Cope, Esq; to Miss Hanbury.

24. John Thomlinson, jun. Esq; to Miss Sergison, a 20,000l. fortune.

Aug. 1. Lady Lade, relict of the late Sir John Lade, Bart. was delivered of a son.

8. Lady Aberdour, of a son.

10. Lady Anne Dawson, of a son and heir.

21. Lady of Sir Peter Leicester, of a daughter.

26. Lady of Thomas Trollope Brown, Esq; of a son.

Mrs. Cam, of Wood-street, of three sons.

DEATHS.

July 22. **L**ADY. Jane Towers, of Pall-mall.

Edmund Morris, Esq; in the commission of the peace for Leicestershire.

23. Dr. Kervin Wright, an eminent physician, at Norwich.

24. Joseph Lee, of Thaxted, in Essex, Esq;

Aug. 4. Rev. Mr. John Lavington, an eminent dissenting minister, at Exeter.

John Robinson, of Rumsford, Esq; late an eminent merchant.

Right Hon. lord Farnham, of the kingdom of Ireland, succeeded in title and estate by his eldest son, the Hon. Robert Maxwell, now lord Farnham.

8. Thomas Pembroke, Esq; many years governor of the York-buildings company.

Right Hon. the earl of Castils.

Stephen Brunton, of Burlington, in Yorkshire, Esq;

Peter Storer, of Highgate, Esq;

10. Don Diego Pereira, baron de Aguilar.

11. Mr. Jacob Fernandez Nunes, an eminent merchant of this city.

12. Mr. Woods, an eminent wine-merchant, by a fall from his horse.

Her grace the dutchess of Chandois.

15. Charles Reynolds, of Lincolnshire, Esq; Rev. Dr. Heylin, rector of St. Mary le Strand, and prebendary of Westminster.

Edward Murphy, of Birr, in King's-county, in Ireland, aged 110.

20. Sir Joseph Allen, late surveyor of the navy.

Archibald Elliot, Esq; son of Sir Gilbert Elliot, Bart.

27. Rev. Dr. Andrew Trebeck, rector of St. George's, Hanover-square.

Sir William Anderson, Bart.

Lately. Lady of admiral Broderick.

Thomas Morehouse, of Clugwell, in Essex, Esq;

Thomas Caines, Esq; a considerable planter, at St. Christopher's.

Mr. Arcudeacon Payne, 41 years chaplain to our ambassadors, at Constantinople.

The celebrated M. Maupertuis, the mathematician, at Basil, in Switzerland.

On the 6th of July, in New England, aged 63, the Hon. Sir William Pepperell, Bart. lieutenant-general of his majesty's forces, and colonel of the 52d regiment of foot.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHitchall, August 4. Edward Smalley, A. M. was preferred to the rectory of Aldingham, in Lancashire.—Walter Cope, to the deanery of Dromore, in Ireland.

From the rest of the PAPERS.

Thomas Ellis, B. D. was presented to the rectory of Nutfield, in Surry.—Mr. Gallaty, to the rectory of Ash-Burton, in Hampshire.—Dr. Baiguy, to the archdeaconry of Salisbury.—Mr. Davis, to the living of Stoke, in Wiltshire.—Mr. Mayo, to the rectory of Micklemarsh, in the same county.—Mr. Benfon, to the vicarage of St. Andrew's, Shepherd's-weil, in Kent.—Mr. Berkeley, to the vicarage of Bray, in Berkshire.—Mr. Treadway, to the vicarage of Purlton-Morley, in Wiltshire.—Mr. Tarrant, to the rectory of the New Church, in the Strand.—Mr. Braithwaite, to the vicarage of Sharlow, in Gloucestershire.—Mr. Taylor, to the rectory of Budford, in Devonshire.—Mr. Christian, to the rectory of Knapton, in Norfolk.—Mr. White, to the vicarage of Purley, with Shenstone, in Bucks.—Mr. Black, to the rectory of Battlefield, in Bedfordshire.—Mr. Lowth, to a prebend of Winchester.—Mr. Herring, to the curacy of Fossemore, in Cornwall.—Mr. Flint, to the rectories of West Bourne, in Sussex, and North Waltham, in Hampshire.—Mr. Reynolds, to the rectory of Fonebury, in Hertfordshire.

A dispensation passed the seals to enable Richard Green, M. A. to hold the vicarage of North Mundham, with the vicarage of Hunstone, in Sussex.—To enable Daniel Bellamy, M. A. to hold the rectory of Huggeley, in Bucks, with the vicarage of St. Stephen's at St. Albans.—To enable Thomas Cowper, M. A. to hold the vicarage of Penrith, in Cumberland, with the vicarage of Barton, in Westmoreland.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHitchall, August 7. The king has been pleased to add four companies to the regiment of light infantry, or royal volunteers, commanded by Colonel Craufurd, and to appoint the following gentlemen to command the same, viz. St. John Jefferys, Temple West, Charles Egerton, William Forrester, Esqrs.

—, Aug. 11. To constitute and appoint, John Burgoyne, Esq; to be lieute-

nant-colonel commandant of a regiment of light dragoons, to be forthwith raised for his majesty's service. And William Gordon, Edward Walpole; Henry Laws Lutterell, Esqrs. to be captains in the said regiment. Sir William Williams, captain in the army.

—, Aug. 21. To constitute and appoint, Edward Ligonier, Esq; to be captain in the first regiment of foot guards.

—, Aug. 25. To constitute and appoint the most Hon. John Manners, Esq; commonly called marquis of Granby, lieutenant-general of his majesty's British forces, to be commander in chief of all his majesty's forces, as well horse as foot, now serving in Germany in his majesty's army, assembled or to be assembled there, under his most serene highness prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, commander in chief of the said army.

—To constitute and appoint the following lords and gentlemen to be general officers, viz. James Kennedy, Lewis Dejean, Henry Seymour Conway, James Abercromby, Esqrs. George earl of Albermarle, Henry Holmes, Esq; Sir Andrew Agnew, Bart. Robert Napier, Esq; Sir Richard Lyttelton, Francis Leighton, Esq; lord Robert Manners. John Mostyn, Edward Pole, and John Waldegrave, Esqrs. to be lieutenant-generals. John Parsons, Esq; lord Robert Bertie, John Adlercron, Philip Honeywood, Thomas Dunbar, Julius Caesar, James Durand, George Walsli, and John Campbell, Esqrs. to be major-generals.—To constitute and appoint, the Right Hon. William earl of Sutherland, to be lieutenant-colonel commandant of a battalion of highlanders, to be forthwith raised for his majesty's service.—To constitute and appoint, Robert Murray Keith, Esq; to be major commandant of a corps of highlanders, to be forthwith formed for his majesty's service.

Kennington, Aug. 20. His majesty in council was this day pleased to approve of James Hamilton Esq; to be deputy or lieutenant-governor of the province of Pennsylvania.

From the rest of the PAPERS.

John Craufurd, Esq; is appointed to be colonel of a regiment of light infantry, or royal volunteers, to be forthwith raised for his majesty's service; William lord viscount Pulteney, to be lieutenant-colonel, and Sir Hugh Williams, Bart. to be major of the said regiment.—John Campbell, Esq; to be colonel of a battalion of sensible men of Argyleshire, Dougal Campbell, lieutenant-colonel and Robert Campbell, to be major to the said battalion.—David Chapeau, Esq; lieutenant colonel of the 13th regiment of foot, and Samuel Edhouse, Esq; major.—Henry Paton, Esq; major of the 6th regiment of foot.—Generals Waldegrave and Kingdley, are created knights of the Bath.—Mr. Postlethwaite and Mr. Yeates, appointed principal clerks of the treasury.—William Burke, Esq; secretary of the island of Guadalupe, and Thomas Chapman, Esq; collector of the king's revenues there.

B—xx—xx.

CHRISTOPHER Higgins, of Loynton, in Staffordshire, money-lender.
James Clements, of Great Yarmouth, merchant.
Edward Blakeway, of Shrewsbury, draper.
William James of Liverpool, merchant.
John Mason, of Medburn, mercer and grocer.
Thomas Thorpe, of Great Kingfel. in Buckinghamshire, dealer and chapman.
John Ellis, of Horbury, near Wakefield, dry-salter.
Richard Jeffery, of Romley, in Hampshire, grocer.
Thomas Hunter, of Battersea, miller.
George Tremholm, and Thomas Hatterley, of Leeds, merchants.

COURSE of EXCHANGE,

London, Saturday, August 25, 1759.

Amsterdam 36 2 Usance.
Ditto at Sight 35 11.
Rotterdam 36 3.
Antwerp no Price.
Hamburgh 37 5 2 1/4 Usance;
Paris 2 Day's Date 30 1/2.
Ditto, a Usance 30 1/2.
Bourdeaux, ditto 30.
Cadiz 39 1/2 1/4.
Madrid 39 1/2 1/4.
Bilboa 39 1/2.
Leghorn 49.
Naples, no Price.
Genoa 48.
Venice 50 1/2.
Lisbon 52. 5d. 1/2.
Porto 52. 5d.
Dublin 8 1/2.

BILLS of Mortality, from July 17, to Aug. 14.

Christened	{ Males 519 } 1043
	{ Females 524 }
Buried	{ Males 718 } 1398
	{ Females 680 }
Died under a Years old	595
Between 2 and 5	138
5 and 10	60
10 and 20	49
20 and 30	101
30 and 40	92
40 and 50	106
50 and 60	84
60 and 70	85
70 and 80	61
80 and 90	22
90 and 100	4

Buried	{ Within the Walls — — 92
	{ Without the Walls — — 338
	{ In Mid. and Surg — — 686
	{ City and Sub. Westminster 282

Weekly, July 24	—	342
31	—	332
Aug. 7	—	345
14	—	376

1398

Increased in the Burials this Month 16.
Wheaten Peck Loaf, Weight 17lb. 6 Oze

Dr. 20. 7d 1/2

THE MONTHLY CATALOGUE
for August, 1759.

DIVINITY.

1. **A** N Essay on divine Prescience, and
Man's free Agency, delivered at a
Conference, in which a celebrated Doctor
of Divinity was President, April 2, 1741.
Pr. 6d.. Noon, Baldwin.

2. An humble Enquiry into the Nature
of the Gospel Offer, Faith and Assurance.
By J. Lavington, Jun. pr. 1s. Buckland.

HISTORY.

3. The History of the Spanish Armada,
pr. 2s. 6d. Dodsley. (See p. 441.)

BOTANY.

4. The vegetable System. By J. Hill,
M. D. pr. 1l. 11s. 6d. Baldwin.

PORTICAL.

5. A Tragi-Comic Dialogue, pr. 6d.

6. The Art of Preserving, pr. 1s. Burd.

SERMONS.

7. At the Assize at Maidstone. By Mr.
Edwards, pr. 6d. Payne.

8. On Matthew x 35, 36. By Mr.
Venn, pr. 6d. Townsend.

9. On A& Sunday, at Oxford. By Dr.
Buckler, pr. 6d. Rivington and Fletcher.

10. St. Paul's Orthodoxy, by Mr. Flem-
ming, pr. 6d. Noon.

11. Before the Chancellor, at Oxford, by
Dr. Neve, pr. 6d. Rivington and Fletcher.

12. At the Visitation at Huntingdon. By
Mr. Smith, pr. 6d. Ware.

13. A Charge to the Archdeaconry of St.
Albans. By Dr. Ibbetson, pr 6d. Whiston
and White.

MISCELLANEOUS.

14. The Military Engineer, 2. Vols. pr.
8s. Nourse.

15. A Proposal to supply the Navy with
Seamen, pr. 1s. Lewis.

16. A Scheme for raising a Sum of Money
for the new Bridge, pr. 1s. Pottinger.

17. A Letter to a late noble Commander
pr. 1s. Griffiths. (See p. 404.)

18. The Conduct of a noble Lord scruti-
nized, pr. 1s. Fuller.

19. The Life, Trial, &c. of Eugene Aram,
pr. 6d. Symphon.

20. Ditto, pr. 1s. Bristow. (See p. 408.)

21. Trial of Samuel Scrimshaw, and John
Ross, pr. 6d. Cooper.

[These Delinquents were convicted on
the Evidence of Peter Parry their accom-
plice, for sending threatening letters to Hum-
phrey Morris, of Dover-street, Esq; with
an intent to extort money from him. They,
together with one Richardson, who has ab-
sconded, kept an office of intelligence in
the Fleet-market, and Parry had applied to
them to get a place. This Parry having
had some acquaintance with the wife of
one Gosling, who was groom to Mr.
Morris, and being present at a meeting that
was held to bring this couple (who lived in
a state of enmity) to some terms, he heard
the woman in her passion, call her husband
Bugger. That very night he was to have
met Scrimshaw, &c. and at the next meeting

in making his apology, told what had passed
between Gosling and his wife. Scrimshaw
no sooner heard the word *Buggerer* but his
fertile brain suggested a scheme to get mo-
ney, and putting his finger to his nose, he
said, *something may come of this*. On this slender
foundation the conspiracy was formed and
carried on. Being found guilty they received
sentence to be imprisoned three years in
Newgate, and to stand twice in the pillory,
once in Cheap-side, and once in Fleet-street.]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1759.

I N the attempt made by the French upon
Munster, as mentioned in our last, they
had 900 men killed, and 1400 wounded,
which made them resolve to proceed with
more caution; and having got their heavy
artillery up from Wesel, they began the siege
of the town in a regular manner, which
they pushed on with such vigour, that by the
25th ult. the garrison found themselves ob-
liged to surrender prisoners of war; after
which, a large detachment was sent to begin
the siege of Lipstadt, and a strong garrison
left in Munster. In the mean time the
French army under marshal Contades, ad-
vanced as far as Minden, where, on the
16th ult. they possessed themselves of a strong
camp, having that town on their right, a
steep hill on their left, a morass in their front,
and a little rivulet in their rear. About the
same time prince Ferdinand moved from his
camp at Soltzenaw, first towards Nyenbourg,
but he soon after began to move towards the
French, and at last fixed his camp at Peter-
shagen, in which position the two ar-
mies continued until the 1st instant, when
was fought the battle of which we have al-
ready given the most authentick account.*

Upon occasion of this battle, the French
have found out a new distinction: They al-
low, their army was beat; but they say, it
was not defeated. We shall leave our rea-
ders to find out the difference, if they can;
but must observe, that the French have since
suffered every bad consequence of a defeat.
They have, indeed, left a garrison in Mun-
ster, but more with a design to secure their
retreat, than with any view to preserve the
place; for they have abandoned the siege of
Lipstadt, and every other place they were in
possession of in Westphalia; and they have
lost great numbers of men, and most of
their baggage waggons, in their retreat to
Cassel, as the hereditary prince of Brun-
swick, with a large detachment from the al-
lied army, was always at their heels, and
every day making an impression wherever
he could catch an opportunity. At Cassel
they ventured to make a halt for some time,
but by the last accounts they had likewise
retired from thence towards Marburg, and
the hereditary prince has not only made pri-
soners of 1500 wounded men, and the gar-
rison of 500 men, left by the French at
Cassel,

Cassel, but has also defeated a body of their troops, under M. d'Armentiers, and surrounded and taken another entire battalion.

As the king of Prussia has been obliged to withdraw most of his troops out of Saxony, the imperial army under the prince of Deuxponts has again begun its operations, and having no army in the field to oppose it, it has made itself master, not only of Halberstadt and Hall, but also of Leipzig and Torgaw; so that it is now master of a great part of Saxony, and threatens even Dresden itself with a siege, if the fear of that fine city's being destroyed by the Prussian governor, general Schmettau, does not prevent it.

Nothing very remarkable has happened between the Austrians and Prussians since our last; but the approach of the Russians has produced most alarming consequences on that side. Count Dohna judging it impracticable to attack the Russians in their strong camp near Pofna, he was obliged, for want of provisions, to return towards the Oder, and the king of Prussia thinking him a little too cautious, he divested him of the command of that army, which he gave to general Wedel. In the mean time the Russian army had advanced from Pofna to Zullichaw, in Silesia, where Wedel resolved to attack them. This brought on the battle of the 23d ult. * which ended with advantage to the Russians; or, as they give out, the total defeat of the Prussians. Be this as it will, it is certain that the Prussians, after a long and vigorous attack, were forced to retire with considerable loss; and the Russians soon after made themselves masters of Frankfort upon the Oder. As soon as the news of this engagement reached the king of Prussia, he marched with 10,000 of his best troops from his camp in Silesia, in order to join the remains of Wedel's army, and to take the command of the whole upon himself, having left the rest of his army in their strong camp under the command of his brother prince Henry. On the other hand, as soon as marshal count Daun heard of the king of Prussia's march, he detached from his army the generals Loudohn and Haddick, with above 20,000 men, mostly cavalry, to march by different routs through the north parts of Lusatia and Silesia to join the Russians. General Haddick's rear guard was several times attacked in his march by the Prussians, who made 12 or 1500 of them prisoners, and took several of their provision and ammunition waggons, but Loudohn's corps escaped without notice, and both joined the Russians, about the same time that the king of Prussia joined Wedel.

Thus both armies being reinforced, and the king of Prussia having recalled general Finck, whom he had before detached with 9000 men to make head against the imperial army in Saxony, he on the 12th of this month attacked the Russians and Austrians in their camp over against Frankfort upon the Oder, of which we shall give the most

authentick accounts we as yet have from the London Gazette, in two articles as follow.

Hague, Aug. 21. We have as yet no accounts directly from the Prussian ministry, touching the battle of the 12th instant, near Frankfort upon the Oder; but by private letters from different parts, it appears that, in the beginning of the day, the king of Prussia succeeded in his attack upon the left of the Russian army; but that the Russians had rallied and formed again, near the Jews burying-ground, where they were again attacked by his Prussian majesty without success, which induced the king to return to his camp at Wolkow, where he remains in perfect health: That the slaughter was very great on both sides. The Russians have attempted nothing since the action; and it is said, that general Haddick, with the Austrian cavalry, was returning to join marshal Daun's army.

Hague, August 24. Accounts have been received here from Berlin and Magdebourg, of the 18th inst. by which the situation of the king of Prussia, since the action of the 12th, appears by no means so bad as had at first been represented: The Russians had not then ventured to make any fresh attempt, and his Prussian majesty was employed in taking all possible measures to maintain his ground, and was getting together a fresh supply of artillery, in which great part of his loss had consisted.

Paris, Aug. 18. The marshal d'Estrees sets out this day, to take the command of the king's army in Germany. The marshal de Contades has sent a memorial to court, in which he blames the duke de Broglie for the loss of the battle of Minden. The duke on his part, has sent a memorial to the ministry, justifying himself at the expence of the marshal.

Paris, Aug. 18. On the 4th in the afternoon M. de la Clue's Squadron sailed out of the road of Toulon, but was detained all next day by a calm. The night following it put to sea with a favourable breeze. The English Squadron, which has cruized for some time off Barceloa, is returned to Gibraltar, doubtless to dispute our passage through the Straights. It is strong in number of ships, but they are weakly manned.

Letters from Madrid, by the Flanders mail, advise, that Ferdinand VI. king of Spain, &c. died the 10th of this month, in the 46th year of his age, being born the 23d of September, 1713. He was son to Philip V. (duke of Arjou, and grandson to Louis XIV. of France) and Louisa, daughter to Victor Amadeus, late duke of Savoy. — Ferdinand succeeded his father in the throne of Spain, September 7, 1746. He married Donna Maria, infanta of Portugal, by whom he had no children, so that the kingdom descends to the king of the Two Sicilies, his half brother, who was hourly expected at Madrid.

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN's Monthly Intelligencer.

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- With two fine CHARTS, one of the STRAITS of GIBRALTAR, &c. where the late Engagement happened: And the other of the River St. LAURENCE, both beautifully engraved by KITCHEN.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, at the Rose in Pater-Noster-Row: Of whom may be had, compleat Sets from the Year 1733 to this Time, neatly Bound or Stitch'd, or any single Month to compleat Sets.

PRICES of STOCKS in SEPTEMBER, &c.

[illegible]



T H E

LONDON MAGAZINE.

For SEPTEMBER, 1759.

*An impartial and succinct HISTORY of the
Origin and Progress of the present WAR.
Continued from p. 403.*



HOWEVER, notwithstanding the insufficiency of their intrenchment, the colonel, and the men under his command, bravely resolved to defend themselves to the last man, and by their shot killed a great number of the enemy, tho' with considerable loss to themselves, as their intrenchments were but a poor defence against the shot of the besiegers, who never fired without taking aim, and sheltered themselves as much as they could behind the adjacent trees, as no care had been taken to cut down and clear the woods within shot of the trenches; nor had the besieged any shelter from an incessant rain, but were obliged to stand in their trenches, which were at last half full of water: Yet in this condition they defended themselves till eight o'clock at night, when M. Villier, seeing what desperate men he had to deal with, to save his own people, offered them an honourable capitulation, and by twelve the terms were agreed on, which, as they are very curious, and shew how careful the French were to throw the blame of the war upon us, and to make it be thought that we were the aggressors, I shall give the reader at full length, as follows:

CAPITULATION granted by M. De Villier, Captain and Commander of Infantry and Troops of his most Christian Majesty, to the English Troops actually in the Fort of Necessity, which was built on the Lands of the King's Dominions, July 3, at eight o'clock at night, 1754, viz.

"AS our intentions have never been to trouble the peace and good harmony which reigns between the two princes in September, 1759.

amity, but only to revenge the assassination which has been done on one of our officers, bearer of a citation, as appears by his writing; as also to hinder any establishment on the lands of the dominions of the king my master: Upon these considerations we are willing to grant protection or favour to all the English that are in the said fort, upon the conditions hereafter mentioned.

Article 1. We grant the English commander to retire with all his garrison, and to return peaceably to his own country; and promise to hinder his receiving any insult from us French; and to restrain, as much as shall be in our power, the savages that are with us.

2. It shall be permitted him to go out and carry with him all that belongs to them, except the artillery, which we keep.

3. That we will allow them the honours of war, that they march out drum beating, with a swivel gun, being willing to shew them that we treat them as friends.

4. That, as soon as the articles are signed by the one part and the other, they strike the English colours.

5. That to-morrow, at break of day, a detachment of French shall go to make the garrison file off, and take possession of the fort.

6. And as the English have few oxen or horses, they are free to hide their effects, and come and search for them when they have met with their horses; and that they may, for this end, have guards in what number they please, upon condition they will give their word of honour not to work upon any building in this place, or any part this side of the mountain, during a year, to be accounted from this day.

7. And as the English have in their power an officer, two cadets, and most of the prisoners made in the assassination of the Sieur de Jannonville, that they promise

mise to send them back with safeguard to the fort du Gerne, situated on the Fine River. And for surety of this article, as well as this treaty, Mr. Jacob Vambram and Robert Srobo, both captains, shall be put as hostages till the arrival of the Canadians and French above-mentioned.

We oblige ourselves on our side to give an effort to return in safety these two officers, we promise our French in two months and half at farthest: A duplicate being made upon one of the posts of our blockade the day above.

CON. VILLIER."

From this capitulation one may likewise see how far the French extend their claim; for they now contend that we have no right to trade with any of the Indians, much less to establish any plantations, to the west of the Alleganey and Apalachian mountains. One would really think this nation has been asleep, or under some fascination, ever since the treaty of Utrecht!

Whether this was looked on as an hostility on either side is what I do not know. Our commissaries, at least the chief of them, Mr. Shirley, had retired from Paris the preceding Year; but the ambassadors continued at the respective courts, and by their means we continued to negotiate. The French would certainly have continued to negotiate as long as we continued not to oppose them in the incroachments they intended to make upon us in America, and not to disturb them in fortifying themselves in those they had already made: But, luckily for us, our Ohio company had too much interest with some of our ministers to permit either. The country about Fort du Quesne was what they had set their hearts upon, and was, indeed, a most desirable morsel; but it was first to be purchased from the Indians, which before seemed to have been forgot; and it was now to be recovered from the French. Of the former, the Indians themselves put us in mind; for they had openly declared their resentment of the survey before-mentioned, made by Mr. Gift^e; and some of those that then inhabited this very country, tho' formerly our friends, if not our subjects, afterwards joined the French, and were very active against us; and the French had now given us a feeling proof that it was not to be recovered from them by negotiation. These events were foreseen; and therefore, when the orders before-mentioned were sent to Virginia, some more vigorous measures were resolved on; and it was resolved to gain some sort of right by purchase from the Indians; but the great difficulty was how

to get our numerous distinct colonies to join in the execution of any one vigorous measure; and it was certain that they would not all contribute towards the price that was to be paid to the Indians for the purchase, as they never had a general council, or a general purse. However, it was resolved to attempt overcoming both these difficulties, and for this purpose a general meeting of the governors and chief men of most of our colonies was appointed to be held this summer at Albany, to which the Iroquois, or Six Nations, as we call them, were invited.

At this meeting some deputies from the northern Iroquois attended, but none from those nations that then inhabited the banks of the Ohio, nor can I find that they were ever invited, which was the more necessary, as the dependence of the Indian nations upon one another is very variable and uncertain; yet, nevertheless, at this assembly the commissioners pretended to enter into a treaty with those Indian chiefs that attended, for the purchase of a vast extent of country, reaching from the western settlements of Pennsylvania, as far as the lake Erie, then running westward along the coast of that lake beyond all the French forts and Indian settlements upon the river Ohio, and from thence southward as far as the northern boundaries of Virginia and Maryland; so that it was computed to contain about seven millions of square acres, and consequently contains a greater number of square acres than are contained in Yorkshire, Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancashire. What was to be paid for this valuable purchase, or who was to pay it, does not appear; but the Indian chiefs present were by ways and means induced to agree to the treaty. This, however, like French treaties, signified nothing; for the nations of those very chiefs refused to confirm what they had done; and the Delaware and Shawanese Indians, who then inhabited the Banks of the Ohio, not only refused to confirm this treaty, but took occasion from thence to join the French, and to declare war against the English.

These nations had indeed before several grounds of complaint against our people; for they had been driven from their habitations in New Jersey and Pennsylvania by methods which were not perhaps altogether justifiable, at least such as they thought so, having openly complained that they were cheated out of their possessions by fraud and forgery. However, in 1753, they were willing to have come

to a treaty with us, and actually sent a solemn message both to Virginia and Pennsylvania to solicit our assistance against the French. But this treaty at Albany, which was concluded without so much as inviting them to the congress, though the very lands they were in possession of were thereby conveyed to us, confirmed them in the belief of what the French had industriously inculcated, That they, the French, only intended to erect a few forts in their country for the security of trade, whereas nothing would satisfy the English but driving them quite out of the country, and planting it with their own people. This made it very easy afterwards for the French to prevail with these nations to declare war against us; and even the other nations of the Iroquois seemed not to be so zealous in our interest as they used to be; for they all complained, that in our former war against France we persuaded them to declare war, and yet, when we thought fit to make peace, we took no care of them in the treaty, but left them to make peace with the French in the best manner they could; a notion which they could not have conceived if any of our governors in America had been at the pains to explain the matter fully to them, tho' for this purpose it were to be wished that the word Allies, or Auxiliaries, had been inserted in the first article of the last treaty of peace at Aix-la-Chapelle.

At this Albany assembly, the commissioners were unanimously of opinion, that an union of all the British colonies was become absolutely necessary; and it was said, that a plan for this purpose was accordingly drawn up, in order to be laid before their respective constituents; but, if any such plan was drawn up, we do not hear that it has been approved of by any of the colonies, and it is probable that no such plan can ever be established but by an act of the British legislature: So that at this solemn assembly nothing was done but this famous treaty, for the purchase of an Indian country from those who had no right to it; and this, as might have been expected, had a very bad effect; for as to the plan of union proposed, it had no effect at all. The French continued quiet during the rest of this year in the possession of all their incroachments; our colony, at Halifax in Nova Scotia, continued to be almost daily disturbed by French Indians and rebel French; and tho' some French Indians had made an inroad into New-Hampshire, and murdered some people, I do not find

that any of the other colonies gave themselves the least trouble about it.

Yet, notwithstanding all these French incroachments and hostilities, we seemed still to entertain some hopes of ending all disputes amicably by negotiation; for we did not recall our ambassador, the earl of Albemarle, from Paris, nor did we order the French Ambassador to depart from hence. The former was, however, recalled by a superior power, for he died at Paris Dec. 22, 1754. In both these our conduct would have been prudent if we had begun to prepare for war, either by augmenting our army, or increasing our navy; for nations, like private men, ought never to shew their teeth till they are just ready to bite; and perhaps it would have been the best method for rendering our negotiation effectual, as the French ministers, if they had common sense, could not but dread at that time an open rupture with this nation: But they still trusted to their superior power at land, and to the impossibility we were under of forming a confederacy sufficient for protecting his majesty's dominions in Germany. In this hope, which they thought well founded, they began early in the year 1755, or rather some time before the end of the year 1754, to prepare a strong squadron of men of war, and a number of transports to carry troops to America, for supporting the incroachments they had made, and probably to make larger and more considerable incroachments: And, as French power is never to be trusted to the sole restraint of French faith, our ministers wisely resolved, that this French Squadron should be accompanied, or soon after followed, by one of ours. For this purpose, on the 23d of January a proclamation was issued to encourage seamen to enter themselves on board his majesty's ships of war, many of which were then just put in commission. By this proclamation 30s. bounty money was offered to every able seaman between twenty and fifty years of age, and 20s. bounty money to every ordinary seaman, who should enter voluntarily into the service; but no bounty money was offered for any landman who should enter voluntarily, as if no landman could be of service in any station on board a ship of war; and very little time was allowed for either to enter, for the very same night a hot press for seamen was begun below bridge, and next day there was a warm press begun, every where in and about London, for Landmen, to man the guard ships, in the room of those seamen

seamen who might be removed on board the ships then put in commission, and ordered to be got ready with all expedition. But in this method of pressing custom has made a very great difference between landmen and seamen; for no landman can be pressed, unless he be some way under the character of a vagabond; whereas a seaman may be pressed, tho' he has never so certain and visible a settlement, or employment, and must serve, unless he be a voter at elections for members of parliament, even tho' he be but just returned, and not yet landed, from a West-India or East-India voyage, and the squadron fitting out designed for, perhaps, the Baltick, or the Bay of St. Lawrence.

About the same time a hot press for seamen was begun at all the out ports; and yet great difficulty was found to man all the ships we had occasion for, because we were to provide not only an equal squadron to attend the French to America, but also another squadron equal to any the French could then fit out, to protect our own coasts against any sudden insult; for every one knows that the French never give any notice or hint of an attack they design upon any of their neighbours, but, on the contrary, always pretend some reason for their preparations different from that they have really in *petto*.

This difficulty was the occasion of a new proclamation's being published, the 8th of next month, for recalling all masters of ships, pilots, mariners, seamen, shipwrights, and other seafaring men, his majesty's natural-born subjects, from the service of all foreign princes and states, and prohibiting such persons from entering into their service; for increasing the bounty to 3l. for able seamen, and 40s. for ordinary seamen; and for granting a reward of 40s. to any person that should discover any able seaman, and 30s. for every ordinary seaman, who had secreted themselves, so as that such seamen should be taken for his majesty's service, by any sea officer employed for raising men. This last was a new expedient, and one of the best that could be thought of; for when a press is expected many of our seamen retire into the country, or are concealed in the alehouses, sloop shops, chandler's shops, and other such places, where they are lodged until the press be over: But this expedient raised in them a very reasonable jealousy, that, for the sake of the reward, they would be discovered and betrayed by those very people by whom they were concealed; and consequently, with-

out doubt, induced many of them to come and enter voluntarily.

Beside these public rewards, the people were so sensible of the danger to which our trade and plantations were exposed, and so zealous for strengthening the hands of our government, that many of our seaport towns gave, at their own expence, an additional reward to every seaman that should come and enter voluntarily at their port; and yet with all this it was a long time before we could sufficiently man such a number of ships of war as we then thought it necessary to fit out; which was very surprising, considering that at the end of last war, but in the year 1748, we had in the government's and the privateer service at least 60000 seamen and marines, besides those in the merchant service, which was then fully supplied. What numbers of good seamen must we in seven years have lost by the imprudent methods, and some of them, I must say, cruel methods, taken at the end of that war, in discharging our seamen; and those methods were the more imprudent, as the terms of the treaty were such, that no man could be so blind as not to foresee that they would produce a new war in a very few years, unless he supposed that God Almighty would, in a miraculous method, reform the manners of the court of Versailles, and inspire their future ministers with political maxims quite different from any they had ever before pursued.

As his majesty, in his speech at the beginning of the session, had very wisely avoided giving the least hint of an expected war, or of any necessity for warlike preparations, no more than 12000 seamen had been voted for the service of 1755, or provided for by parliament; but, as long before the end of March a much greater number had been taken into the service, on the 25th of that month his majesty sent a message to the parliament, to inform them, that the situation of affairs made it requisite to augment his forces by sea and land, and to take such other measures as might best tend to preserve the general peace of Europe, and to secure the just rights and possessions of his crown in America. This message produced most loyal addresses from both houses, and the house of commons voted a million for the purposes mentioned in the message, which added to the alacrity of our preparations; and indeed nothing was omitted that could be thought of for expediting our preparations by sea; a very large number of capital ships were put in commission,

commission, and as soon as possible fitted out; and on the 27th of April admiral Boscawen sailed from Plymouth with 11 ships of the line and a frigate.

What his orders were remain as yet a secret: One thing is certain, that he was ordered to sail for the coasts of North America; but many still think, that when he failed his orders were not to attack the Breſt Squadron, but only to take care that it should not attack any of our settlements in that part of the world; and for this opinion they give this reason, that if we had been then resolved to have attacked the Breſt Squadron, or to have prevented its sailing, we might have blocked it up in that harbour, or we might have attacked it presently after its sailing out, where we would have been much more certain of meeting with it than we could be in the open ocean, or in the foggy seas of North America. Be this as it will, the admiral certainly failed towards the north seas of America; and on the 6th of May the French fleet failed from Breſt, without any interruption, under the command of M. Macnamara, an Irish gentleman, who was reckoned one of the best marine officers in the French service.

This fleet consisted of 25 ships of the line, some frigates, and some transport-vessels, with a great quantity of all sorts of warlike stores on board, and with 3 or 4000 regular troops for Canada and Cape-Breton, commanded by Baron Dieſkau, a German, as several of the regiments were who were sent under his command. But ten of the line of battle ships were armed *en frigate*, as the French call it, that is to say, their lower deck guns had been taken out, to make them fit for being employed as transports. However, even in this condition, the squadron would have been by much too strong for Admiral Boscawen's squadron; and, as we imagined they were all designed for America, Admiral Holbourne was ordered with six ships of the line and a frigate to join the former, and on the 16th of May sailed from Plymouth for that purpose. But it soon appeared, that we might have saved the trouble of this reinforcement; for M. Macnamara, with nine of his line of battle full-armed ships, soon left the rest to pursue their voyage, and after cruising some time on the coasts of Spain and France, returned to Breſt harbour.

In the mean time, the other part of this squadron, under the command of M. Bois de la Mothe, pursued their voyage for

America, and all got safe into Louisburgh, except the Alcide of 64 guns and 480 men, and the Lys, pierced for 64 guns, but mounting only 22, and having eight companies of land forces on board. These two ships, having been, on the 9th of June, separated from the rest in a fog, fell in the next day, off Cape Race in Newfoundland, with the Dunkirk, Capt. Howe, now Lord Howe, and the Defiance, Capt. Andrews, two 60 gun ships of Admiral Boscawen's squadron, when they were both taken, after an engagement which lasted near five hours; which seems to be a proof that the admiral had orders to attack the French squadron wherever he met with it; and if he had, it was lucky he did not meet with it before Macnamara separated from it; for he was not joined by Admiral Holbourne until the 21st of that month; so that both our squadrons might have been defeated had the French squadron kept all together, and engaged first the one, and then the other: But they again would have run some risk of meeting with the same fate, had they returned directly to Breſt, as most of them would probably have done; for on the 21st of July Sir Edw. Hawke sailed from Portsmouth to cruise in the Bay of Biscay, with a strong squadron of line of battle ships, besides frigates.

We were indeed told, by private letters from Admiral Boscawen's squadron, that before Captain Howe attacked the two French ships, he required them to pay the usual compliment to the British flag, by lowering their own, and that it was upon their refusal to do so that he attacked and took them: But if the admiral had orders to require this compliment from every French ship he met with upon the Ocean, and to attack, and sink or take every ship that refused it, it was in effect the same with plain and direct orders to attack them as enemies to the crown and kingdom of Great-Britain, because the French never yielded to pay this compliment to the British flag, except in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when Henry the 4th of France was under a necessity to purchase her assistance against the league, at any rate she pleased to put upon it; and upon such occasions that wise queen always took particular care of the honour as well as the interest of her own kingdom.

It seems therefore evident that the admiral had orders, either direct or indirect, to attack the French squadron, and this is confirmed by what was doing about the same time with regard to the continent of America. Soon after the beginning of

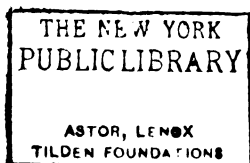
this year 1755, the assembly of Massachusetts Bay in New England, who are never remiss in their duty upon the prospect of a war with France, passed an act prohibiting all correspondence with the French at Louisburgh; and early in the spring they raised a body of troops, which was transported to Nova Scotia, to assist Lieutenant-Governor Lawrence in driving the French from all the incroachments they had made upon that province. Accordingly, towards the end of May, the governor sent a large detachment of troops, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Monckton, upon this service; and some frigates were dispatched up the bay of Fundy under the command of Capt. Ross, to give their assistance by sea. The troops, upon their advancing to the river Massachussetts, found their passage stopped by a large number of regular troops, French rebels, and Indians, 450 of whom were posted in a blockhouse with cannon mounted on their side of that river, and the rest were posted in a strong breastwork of timber, by way of outwork to the blockhouse. But our troops attacked the breastwork with such spirit, that in an hour's time the enemy were obliged to fly, and leave them in possession of the breastwork; whereupon the garrison in the blockhouse deserted it, and left the passage of the river free. From hence our little army marched and attacked the French fort called Beau Sejour on the 12th of June, which they bombarded with such fury and effect, that the garrison thought fit to capitulate on the 16th, though they had 26 pieces of cannon mounted, and plenty of ammunition in the fort. The terms they obtained were, for the regulars to be carried to Louisburg, but not to bear arms in America for 6 months, and the French inhabitants to be pardoned, as they had been forced into the service. To this fort Col. Monckton gave the name of Cumberland, and next day he attacked and reduced the other French fort upon the river Gaspareau, which runs into Bay Verte, where he likewise found a large quantity of provisions and stores of all kinds, being the chief magazine for supplying the Indians and rebel French inhabitants with arms, ammunition, and every thing they had occasion for. The colonel intended next to have gone to reduce the new French fort at the mouth of the river St. John; but the French saved him the trouble, by abandoning the place, after demolishing, as far as they had time, all the works they had lately raised there; and in this whole expedition, by which

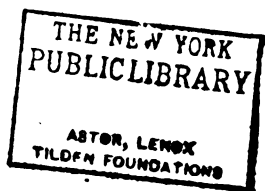
our colony in Nova Scotia was delivered from any future disturbance, we had but about 20 men killed, and about as many wounded.

[To be continued in our next.]

As we have, this month, given the annexed accurate CHART of the River St. Laurence, from the island of Anticosti to Lake Ontario, which the present attempt upon Quebec will render very useful and entertaining to our readers, we should naturally give some account of that river, its navigation, and the city of Quebec, capital of the French settlements in Canada: But our readers, by referring to former magazines, will find every thing anticipated that we could say of these matters: As for instance, in our volume for last year, p. 435, they will find Pere Charlevoix's geographical remarks on the River St. Laurence, with a Sheet Map of New England, Nova Scotia, &c. which will display the situation of that river with respect to all the bordering countries. In p. 200, of our present volume, they will find a full account of Quebec, with an elegant plan thereof. Of the former attempts upon that fortress, they have full relations in our volume for 1746, p. 315, 414, 679; 1748, p. 69, 81, 82; 1756, p. 138, 231. Accounts of Canada, its climate, soil, &c. in 1755, p. 285; 1756, p. 278, 279, 430, 431. It remains then, only, that we explain some particulars in the Map.—The traverse, or passage from Cape Torment into the south channel of Orleans Isle, is one of the most dangerous parts of the navigation of this river, of which we have therefore given a separate draught, as also of the Seven Islands and the Bay. Places fit for anchorage are marked with an anchor; Rocks, thus +: The dotted lines shew the track used in the river by the most experienced navigators, and the figures mark the soundings in fathoms, which were chiefly taken at low water. We have given, at the edge of the map, a sketch of the situation of Crown-Point and Ticonderoga; for the advices about the glorious reduction of which important places see forwards, at p. 496; and whatever relates to them, or the former unfortunate attack thereon, our readers will see, at large, by turning to our volume for 1755, p. 120, 121, and for 1758, p. 426—428, 474.

We still remain in arrears to many of our ingenious correspondents, who shall soon be gratified.—The Song set to Music, and Dance, in our next.





The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Nov. 23, 1758, with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p. 419.

I MUST next, in course, give an account of the bills that were brought in and passed into laws, for establishing and enforcing the resolutions of these two committees. As to the land tax, and malt-tax bills, they are now become bills of course, which are annually brought in and passed into laws, without any opposition, unless some new and extraordinary clause be proposed to be inserted in either of them; consequently both these bills were, on the 2d of December last, ordered to be brought in, as soon as the resolutions of the committee of ways and means were that day agreed to by the house; both were passed of course, with the usual clause of credit for borrowing money upon them at 3l. 10s. *per cent.* interest; and both received the royal assent, on the 14th day of the same month, by commission, as did all the bills passed in this session, it not being consistent with his majesty's health, to be there in person.

But if the whole money allowed, by the clauses of credit in these bills, to be borrowed, (that is to say, 2,000,000l. upon the land tax act, and 750,000l. upon the malt-tax act) was actually borrowed at the interest allowed, there will be a considerable deficiency; for a year's interest upon these two sums, will amount to 96,250l. so that, at the end of the year, there will be 2,846,250l. to be paid out of the produce of these two taxes, whereas their produce, at the highest computation, amounts to no more than 2,787,855l. consequently there will be a deficiency of 58,395l. to which we must add the allowance of 6d. $\frac{1}{2}$ *per pound* for collecting the land-tax, which, upon 2,037,855l. amounts to 55,192l. therefore the deficiency will in the whole amount to 113,587l. From hence we may see how prudent it is in the committee of ways and means, always to provide for something more than is granted by the committee of supply; for a deficiency may appear in some of the other funds, as well as these two; and if all the funds should answer to the full of what they are previously computed at, the excess must always be reserved for the disposal of parliament in the next ensuing session.

The next bill brought in, in pursuance of the resolutions of either of these committees,

was that which was ordered on the 31st of January, in pursuance of the resolutions of the committee of ways and means on that day agreed to by the house, when Mr. Nugent, Mr. James Grenville, Mr. Attorney-General, Mr. Solicitor-General, Mr. West, and Mr. Samuel Martin, were ordered to prepare and bring in the same.

The reason for these resolutions, and for ordering such a bill to be brought in, we may gather from the first resolution of the committee of supply, agreed to March 19. From that resolution, we may see that the fund for answering the annuities therein mentioned, had appeared to be deficient; and as the sinking fund had been made a collateral security for answering any deficiency that might arise in that fund, therefore such a resolution and bill became necessary, to prevent the trouble of a replacing resolution, which would probably become otherwise necessary in every future committee of supply.

Whether any of the proprietors opposed such a consolidation of their property, I do not know; but the bill was not brought in until the 24th of April, when it was presented to the house by Mr. Samuel Martin, and read a first time. On the 26th it was read a second time, and ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole house; and the second of May, when the said order was read, several parts of the act of the former session, intitled, *An Act for granting to his Majesty several Rates and Duties upon Offices and Pensions, &c.* were, upon motion, read; after which it was ordered, as an instruction to the committee, that they should have power to receive a clause for obviating any doubt that might arise, whether the several lottery annuities, amounting to 500,000l. at 3l. *per cent.* granted by the said act, be charged upon the sinking fund, and for carrying so much of the rates and duties in the said act mentioned, as should be sufficient for the payment of the interest of the said annuities, to the said fund.

With this instruction the house resolved itself into the said committee, went through the bill, and made several amendments, which were taken into consideration

tion on the 7th, when one of them was disagreed to, and the rest, with amendments to one of them, agreed to by the house, and the bill, with the amendments, was ordered to be ingrossed. On the 9th it was read a third time, passed, and sent to the lords, by whom it was passed without amendment, and it received the royal assent at the end of the session.

As it would have been very troublesome to have obtained the express consent of every particular proprietor of the three millions, &c. to be consolidated by this act; therefore, by a general clause inserted in the bill, it was enacted, That such proprietors who should not, on or before the 20th of June, 1759, signify their dissent to such consolidation, in books to be opened at the Bank for that purpose, should be deemed to assent thereto; and I have not heard that any one proprietor did signify any such dissent. But it was not, it seems, thought necessary to insert any clause in pursuance of the instruction above-mentioned, relating to the lottery annuities; because, I suppose, it was upon mature consideration thought, that no such doubt could arise, with respect to the annuities being charged upon the sinking fund, and that it would be improper to order any part of the rates and duties mentioned in that act, to be carried to the sinking fund, especially as it was not then known whether the produce of those rates and duties would be sufficient for answering the annuities at 3l. 10s. *per cent.* by that act charged upon the said produce; so that the sinking fund, instead of being only a collateral security, is now become the sole security for the payment of those lottery annuities.

The next supply bill I am to take notice of, is that which was ordered to be brought in, in pursuance of the resolution of the committee of ways and means, agreed to the 3d of February, and Mr. Charlton, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Nugent, Mr. James Grenville, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Solicitor-General, Mr. West, and Mr. Samuel Martin, were then ordered to prepare and bring in the same; but, before it was brought in, the next resolutions of the said committee were, on the 10th of March, agreed to by the house; and as soon as they were agreed to, it was ordered, that it should be an instruction to the gentlemen appointed to prepare and bring in the said bill, that they do make provision therein, pursuant to the resolutions then agreed to.

Accordingly, March the 23d, Mr. Charlton presented the bill to the house, when it was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time, which it was next day, and committed to a committee of the whole house. On the 27th, an instruction was ordered to the said committee, to make provision in the bill for allowing to the two universities of Oxford and Cambridge, upon all paper which shall be used in the printing of any books, in the Latin, Greek, Oriental, or Northern languages, in the presses belonging to either of the said universities, a drawback of so much money as shall, from time to time, be paid for the duties granted by any former act or acts of parliament whatsoever, in such manner as is prescribed by an act in the 10th of queen Anne, intitled, *An Act for laying several Duties upon all Soap and Paper, &c.* After which the house resolved itself into the said committee, went through the bill, and made several amendments, which were next day agreed to by the house, and a clause being then added, by the house, to the bill, it was ordered to be ingrossed.

On the 29th, the bill was read a third time, passed, and sent to the lords, being intitled, *An Act for granting to his Majesty, a Subsidy of Poundage upon certain Goods and Merchandizes to be imported into this Kingdom, and an additional inland Duty on Coffee and Chocolate; and for raising the Sum of 6,600,000l. by way of Annuities and a Lottery, to be charged on the said Subsidy and additional Duty.* And as the bill was a money-bill, it was passed by the house of lords without amendment, with which they acquainted the commons on the 3d of April, and on the 5th it received the royal assent.

From the resolution of February 3, upon which this bill was founded, some weak people perhaps imagined, that every subscriber was to have an addition of 15l. *per cent.* to his capital, that is to say, that every man was to have 15l. repaid him by the publick, for every 100l. he should advance upon that subscription; but this was a mistake; for he was to have only 100l. repaid him by the publick, and in the mean time an annuity of 3l. 9s. *per annum*, for every 100l. he should advance upon that subscription. Accordingly in the act there is an express clause, That at any time, upon six months notice given in the London Gazette, and upon the Royal Exchange in London, and upon repayment by parliament, of the said sum of 6,600,000l. or any part thereof, by payments not less than 500,000l. at one time,

time, in such manner as shall be directed by any future act or acts of parliament in that behalf, and also upon full payment of all arrearages of the said annuities, then, and not till then, so much of the said annuities, as shall be attending on the principal sums so paid off, shall cease and **A** be understood to be redeemed.

By this clause, therefore, upon the repayment of every 500,000*l.* an annuity, to the amount of 17,250*l.* *per annum*, instead of 15,000*l.* is to cease, and to be no longer payable; from whence we may see that this last subscription was much **B** more advantageous for the publick than the subscription of the preceding session; for, by that the publick was to pay 3*l.* 10*s.* *per cent. per annum*, for the greatest part of the money then borrowed, and to be irredeemable for at least 24 years*; whereas, by this last subscription, the publick is to pay but 3*l.* 9*s.* *per cent. per annum*, and to be redeemable as soon as the parliament shall think fit, which we may suppose would be in a very short time, if this year should end with an honourable and glorious peace.

In this act likewise there are the usual **D** clauses for making the sinking fund a collateral security for the annuities thereby established, and for providing that whatever monies should be issued out of the sinking fund, for making good that collateral security, should be replaced from time to time out of the first supplies to be **E** then after granted in parliament.

These two clauses have for many years been in every act of parliament by which a new debt was to be contracted, and a new fund to be established; and the last was perhaps necessary for preserving publick credit, by making people believe that the sinking fund was to be constantly applied, as it was at first intended, towards paying off our old debt, and never towards contracting a new debt; but if this clause had been hitherto religiously observed, it would by this time have become very inconvenient; for our new funds have been **G** generally found to be insufficient for paying the interest of the new debt charged upon them, so that it became necessary to issue, every year, some money out of the sinking fund, for making good that deficiency; and this again begot a necessity for a resolution in the next session of parliament, for replacing that money so issued out of the sinking fund: And if any one of these new funds produced more than was expected, so as to leave a surplus over and above paying the interest of the new debt charged upon it, that surplus was, in

the next session, made a new fund whereon to contract a new debt, which generally, at last, created a new deficiency, to be made good out of the sinking fund, and to be replaced by a resolution of the next session. By this means, the number of these replacing resolutions almost every year increased, and by the 25th of his present majesty's reign appeared to be so inconvenient, that an act was passed, in that year, for consolidating a great number of our new debts into two joint stocks, to be charged upon the sinking fund, and for carrying the new funds appropriated to the payment of the interest of those debts into, and making them a part of the sinking fund; which consolidating scheme has been since further pursued, and may probably be still further pursued, notwithstanding this usual clause for replacing out of the first supplies the monies issued out of the sinking fund, by virtue of its having been made a collateral security.

As debts when contracted, must and ought to be paid, there is certainly nothing unjust in this consolidating scheme; and it was become necessary, in order to prevent the inconvenience I have mentioned: But, from the history of that session, we may see that our sinking fund, like many other sureties, will be a great sufferer by its suretyship; for there are no less than six resolutions of that session for replacing to the sinking fund the sums that had been paid out of the same, by virtue of its collateral suretyship, amounting in the whole to 162,304*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* $\frac{2}{3}$ and by other resolutions there appears to have been great deficiencies at the Christmas then last, in some of the funds carried into the sinking fund by the consolidating act of that session*. Therefore, though this consolidating scheme may be both just and necessary, and though it may be necessary to make the sinking fund a collateral security for every publick debt we may hereafter be obliged to contract, yet great care should always **G** be taken to provide such a fund by way of principal security, as will be sufficient for answering at least the interest of the new debt charged upon it, otherwise the collateral security may very properly be called the sinking fund, in a sense very different from that now meant by the **H** term.

On the 22d of May, as soon as the resolution of the committee of ways and means that day reported to the house was agreed to, the resolutions of the said committee of April the 3d and 30th, and the 3d of May 17th, were again read, after

after which it was ordered, that a bill should be brought in pursuant to these resolutions, and the resolution that day agreed to; and that Mr. Charlton, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Nugent, Mr. James Grenville, Mr. Attorney-General, Mr. Solicitor-General, Mr. Weir, and Mr. Samuel Martin, should prepare and bring in the same. Accordingly, a bill for granting to his majesty certain sums of money out of the sinking fund, and for applying certain monies remaining in the Exchequer, for the service of the year 1759, was next day presented to the house by Mr. Charlton, when it was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time; after which the bill, with the addition of a clause of credit, passed through both houses in common course, and received the royal assent at the end of the session.

And on the said 22d of May, Mr. Secretary Pitt acquainted the house, that he had a message from his majesty to the house, signed by his majesty, which he presented to the house, when it was read by Mr. Speaker, and which the reader may see in your Magazine for the month of May last, p. 275. As soon as this message was read, a motion was made and agreed to *remine contradicente*, that the same should be referred to the committee of supply, where it occasioned the resolution which was agreed to the 26th of the same month; and upon that resolution's being agreed to, a bill was ordered to be brought in pursuant thereto, and the same gentlemen last above mentioned, were ordered to prepare and bring in the same. Accordingly, on the 28th, Mr. Charlton presented to the house, a bill for enabling his majesty to raise a certain sum of money for the uses and purposes therein mentioned, which was read a first time; and there being a clause in the bill, enacting that the Bank might advance upon the credit of the loan therein mentioned, any sum not exceeding a million, notwithstanding the act of the 5th and 6th Will. and Mary, by which the Bank was established, the said act was read, after which the bill was ordered to be read a second time. Next day it was read a second time, and committed to a committee of the whole house for next morning; when, after reading the order of the day, the committee was empowered to receive a clause of appropriation, which was accordingly added in the committee, and the bill ordered to be intitled, *A Bill for enabling his Majesty to raise the Sum of One Million, for the Uses and Purposes therein-*

mentioned; and for further appropriating the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament; and, on the 1st of June, it was read a third time, passed, and sent to the lords, by whom it was passed without any amendment, and next day, being the last

of the session, it received the royal assent.

These were all the bills that relate solely and properly to the supply; for though there were other bills brought in and passed, for establishing and enforcing the resolutions of the committees of supply or of ways and means, yet as they have a relation likewise to some other affairs, an account of them will come in most properly among those bills which had the good fortune to be passed into laws, and of which I am next to give the history. Of these the first, according to the chronological order I intend to observe, were those relating to corn; for on Friday the 24th of November, it was resolved *nem. con.* that the house would, on the Tuesday following, resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to take into consideration an act made in the then last session, for continuing certain laws made in the former session relating to corn. But before the house resolved itself into the said committee, that is to say, on the Monday following, there was presented to the house, and read, a petition of the mayor, burgesses, and commonalty of the city of Bristol, under their common seal; alleging, that they had observed, with satisfaction, that since the laws for prohibiting the making of low wines and spirits from any sort of grain, or from meal and flour, had been in force, the commonalty of this country appeared more sober, healthy, and industrious; and representing several ill consequences which, the petitioners apprehended, would arise, unless those wholesome and necessary prohibitions were continued; and therefore praying, &c. And at the same time there was presented and read, a petition to the same effect, of the mayor and commonalty of the city of New Sarum; both which petitions were referred to the said committee, and the house having next day resolved itself into the same, it was therein resolved. 1st. That the prohibition to export corn should be continued to the 24th of December, 1759, subject nevertheless to such provisions for shortening the said term of its continuance, as should thereafter be made by any act of that session, or by his majesty, by and with the advice of his privy council, during the recess of parliament. 2d. That the act for discontinuing the duties upon corn and flour

flour imported, or brought in as prize, was not proper to be further continued. And, 3d. That the prohibition to make low wines and spirits from any sort of grain, or from any meal or flour, should be continued to the 24th of December, 1759.

These resolutions being next day reported, the two first resolutions were agreed to, *nem. con.* but the private interest of too many people was concerned against the 3d, for it to pass without a contradictory vote; for though every man ought, yet experience convinces us that few men are willing to sacrifice their private interest to that of the publick. However, it was at last agreed to by a majority; and a bill was ordered to be prepared and brought in, pursuant to these resolutions, by Sir John Philipps, Mr. Nugent, Mr. Grenville, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Rigby, and Mr. Alderman Beckford.

Before the bill was brought in, there was presented to the house and read, and ordered to lie on the table until the bill should be brought in, a petition of the merchants and principal inhabitants of Liverpool, and a petition of the mayor, aldermen, and citizens of Bath, both to the same effect with that from Buxtel; and on the 4th of December, Sir John Philipps presented the bill to the house, when it was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time. Next day it was read a second time, and committed to a committee of the whole house for the 7th; but on the 6th, there was presented to the house and read, a petition of the malt distillers of the city and suburbs of London, whose names were thereunto subscribed, on behalf of themselves, and the rest of the said trade, throughout Great-Britain, alledging, that it having been deemed expedient to prohibit the distilling of spirits from any sort of grain, to the 24th day of December then instant, some of the petitioners had entirely ceased the distilling business, whilst others, merely for the sake of preserving their customers, (the compound distillers) and of employing some of their servants, horses, and utensils, had submitted to carry on the distillation of spirits from molasses and sugars, under great disadvantages, in full hope that the said restraint would cease at the expiration of the limited time, or at least when the necessity (by which they conceived it to be occasioned) should be removed; and that it was with great concern the petitioners observed that a bill was brought in for further continuing the said prohibition, at a time when the price of all manner of grain, and parti-

cularly of wheat and barley, was considerably reduced, and, as the petitioners humbly conceived, at a reasonable medium; and representing the great loss which, the petitioners alledged, themselves and many traders and artificers dependent upon them, must sustain, in case the said bill should be passed into a law; and therefore praying the house to take the premises into consideration, and either to permit the petitioners to carry on the distillation from wheat, malt, and other grain, in such degree, and under such restrictions, as should be judged necessary and proper, or to grant them such other relief, in respect of their several losses and incumbrances, as to the house should seem meet.

This petition was ordered to lie on the table, and the committing of the said bill being put off to the 8th, an instruction was then ordered to the committee, that they should have power to receive a clause or clauses to allow the transportation of certain quantities of meal, flour, bread, and biscuit, to the islands of Guernsey, and Jersey, for the only use of the inhabitants there; and another, that they should have power to receive a clause or clauses, to prohibit the making of low wines and spirits from bran.

With these two instructions the house then resolved itself into the said committee, which went through the bill, made several amendments, two of which were in pursuance of the said two instructions, and directed Sir John Philipps, their chairman, to report them to the house, when the house should please to receive the same; whereupon it was ordered, that the report should be received on the 11th. But on the 9th, there was presented to the house and read, a petition of several farmers and growers of corn in the county of Norfolk, whose hands were thereunto subscribed, on behalf of themselves and the rest of the farmers in the said county, setting forth, that the farms, as well in the petitioners occupation, as most others in the said county, chiefly consisted of arable lands, from whence were produced much greater quantities of corn, than ever were, or could be consumed in the said county; and that there was the then last harvest, a great and plentiful crop of all sorts of grain, growing in the said county, the greatest part of which, by unfavourable weather that happened, was rendered unfit for sale at London, or other markets, for home consumption; and alledging, that there were then large quantities of malt in London, chiefly ailing

arising from the crop of barley growing in 1757, and that the sale thereof was itagnated, and that the petitioners were informed, that the house had ordered in a bill to continue the prohibiting of the exportation of corn for a further time, which (should it pass into a law) the petitioners A begged leave to represent, would be extremely prejudicial to all, and ruin many of the petitioners and other farmers of the said county; and that the petitioners and other farmers of the said county, had offered their corn to sale at divers ports and markets in the said county, but that the B merchants there residing refused to buy their said corn at any price, alledging its unsuitness for London markets, and the great quantities of corn already there, and their not being able to export the same, or to make any malt for exportation; and therefore praying the house to take C the premises into consideration, and not to pass any further act to prohibit the exportation of corn, or to give the petitioners and other growers of corn such other relief as to the house should seem meet.

This petition, as it deserved, met with D some more regard than the petition from the distillers; for it was ordered to lie upon the table, until the report should be received from the committee upon the said bill; and Sir John Philipps having, according to order, made the report on the 11th, the amendments made by the committee were all agreed to, and the bill having afterwards passed both houses in common course, it received the royal assent on the 14th, notwithstanding the facts set forth in the petition last above mentioned, because of the proviso in the bill, that the prohibition of exportation should F continue to the 24th of December, 1759, unless shortened by any other act passed in that session, or by his majesty during the recess of parliament; but as to the temporary prohibition against distilling, it was made absolute, without any such condition or proviso; and as it affected the private interest of so many people, it could not fail of occasioning a great deal of alteration without doors, though this part of the bill had few, or no strenuous opposers within.

[To be continued in our next.]

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

THERE cannot be a more manifest proof of the candour and good nature of the people of this country in ge-

neral, than that unlimited credit given by them to every fact related by the famous earl of Clarendon, in vindication of his own character; for a man who is in his own nature candid and sincere, and has had but little experience of mankind, will always be ready, perhaps too ready, to believe what another positively affirms to be true. I shall readily join with my countrymen in believing, that the earl of Clarendon was an honest man than any of his enemies and rivals for power. But to believe that a minister of state in writing an apology for his own conduct, would sink no unlucky truths, nor tell any useful fibs, ought, in my opinion, to be called credulity and simplicity, rather than candour and good nature; especially, if we know, that when he wrote he designed that it should not be made publick; whilst there was any one alive who could reveal what he had taken care to conceal, or to contradict what he had thought proper to assert.

This I thought necessary to premise, because I intend to make some remarks upon the life of lord Clarendon lately published, and these remarks I do not intend to make with any design to reflect upon the character of that learned and great statesman, but because, from the remarks I shall make, your readers may be induced to consider, more maturely perhaps than some of them ever did before, the real interest of their country, and the true nature of our happy constitution, with the alterations it has undergone, and whether those alterations most probably tend to the preservation or the overthrow of our liberties, which many talk of without knowing what they mean.

As the sale of Dunkirk was one of the original and chief causes of all lord Clarendon's misfortunes, I read with the utmost attention what his lordship says upon that subject, and I must say, I read it with a good deal of surprize, as I had before read the account of that transaction given by the count d'Estades, who neither intended, nor had any apology to make, either for himself or any of his friends; and who certainly did not write what he knew to be false, as the whole of his account is contained chiefly in letters to his master and sovereign, Lewis the H XIVth of France, who by himself, or his ministers, could distinguish truth from falsehood, and would have highly resented any attempt to impose.

If the chancellor had been pleased to give a date to any one of the steps mentioned by him to have been made in this affair,

affair, we might with more certainty have passed judgment upon what he says. As he has not, we must from d'Estrades conclude, that the sale of Dunkirk had never been mentioned to the king by any of his privy council but the chancellor, before the 17th of July, 1662, else why should A king Charles, in his letter of that date to d'Estrades, talk of *an affair* (meaning the sale of Dunkirk) *which the chancellor had proposed to him**? Can we suppose that the king would have said so, if the chancellor had ever positively declared against it? I am so far from thinking he ever B did, that I believe the sale of Dunkirk was, by his order, mentioned to d'Estrades at Calais, by Mr. Bellings, who went thither with a credential letter from the chancellor, dated June 29, 1662 †, in order to sound him, whether the purchase would be agreeable to the French king, C in case he, the chancellor, could bring his master, king Charles, to agree to the sale; and that he never so much as proposed or hinted the sale to the king, until he had d'Estrades's opinion by Mr. Bellings, at his return from Calais. This, I say, is my belief; and my reason for it is, be- D cause this credential letter is, by d'Estrades, placed the first of those letters which he calls, *Negotiation and Treaty for the Purchase of Dunkirk, Anno 1662*; and because d'Estrades, in his letter of August the 21st, talks of proposals made to him by E Mr. Bellings, which could be none other but those made at Calais, by virtue of the said credential letter †.

If the chancellor had not been the first proposer, and chief adviser of this fatal measure, was he the proper minister to be employed to confer and carry on the treaty with d'Estrades? One of the secretaries of state, as it was a foreign affair, or the lord high treasurer, as it was a money affair, was certainly the proper minister to be employed for this purpose. It was quite foreign to the chancellor's department; and what made it still more im- proper for him, was, his not being master of the French language; for d'Estrades, in his letter to the French king, dated Au- gust the 21st, tells his most christian ma- jesty, that in a conference he had with the chancellor upon this subject, which lasted three full hours, Mr. Bellings served as interpreter, as he had done to the former H conferences.

But the clearest proof of the chan- cellor's being the first and sole adviser of this measure, we have from his own mouth, if any credit is to be given to d'Estrades, whose words I must transcribe from his

letter to his master, dated August the 17th, in which he writes thus; —“to all which the chancellor added, that as the thought of this treaty proceeded from him, he did not pretend to disguise, that the necessity of the affairs in England had brought this thought into his mind, but would not oblige him to make a bad bargain; that he was the only person in this sentiment, together with the king and the duke of York, and that he was still to bring over Monk, the high treasurer, and Sandwich, whom he could not hope to gain, but by the greatness of the sum which should be paid to the king; that having already proposed the matter, on account of the necessity of the state, they had offered an expedient for preserving it and saving the king the expence, which was to put that place under the authority C of the parliament again, in which case they would be at the expence of main- taining it, and the king be still as much master of it as before, and if that should happen, and the king be forced to accept of that expedient, the door would be shut for ever to any such treaty as that now D proposed, for which there was no farther time than till the parliament should again meet; for if that was once met again, no- body dared to make the least mention of such a proposal,” —&c.

These are the words of d'Estrades's said letter to his master, and it cannot be sup- posed that he has therein misrepresented what the chancellor said to him. To free the chancellor, therefore, from this charge which he brings against himself, it must be alledged, that the sale of Dunkirk to France had been considered and resolved on in council before d'Estrades was sent F for; that by concert among the ministers the chancellor was to declare to d'Estrades, that he was the first, and the sole adviser of this sale, and that all the rest of the ministers, were against it, in order to draw the French king the more readily up to the price they expected. But if this had been the case, would not the chancellor have mentioned it, either in his apology addressed to the house of lords upon his retiring beyond sea, or in this history of his own life, which he afterwards wrote on purpose by way of apology for his conduct, and in which he gives a very G circumstantial account of this very affair relating to the sale of Dunkirk? Can we suppose, that he would have submitted to any such concert, and thereby taken upon himself alone the odium of such a dan- gerous and unpopular measure? If he had at first done so out of complaisance to the king,

* See before, p. 428.

† See ditto.

‡ See before, p. 430.

king, can we suppose, that when he found himself abandoned by the king, and persecuted by some of those very ministers whom he had thus, at so great a risk, screened from popular resentment, he would not in this history have availed this concert, in order to explain how he came to be solely loaded with this pernicious sale? Especially, as he wrote this history with a design not to have it published, at least during his own life.

I shall, indeed, grant, that probably he never thought it a pernicious sale after he had once approved of it; but he must have long known, that it was a very unpopular one; for though there was, for some years, no complaint in parliament, there was a general murmur against it among the people, who gave the name of Dunkirk House to the new house he had built in London, from a supposition that it was built with the money he got by way of bribe or reward from the French king, for procuring him the purchase; and if any credit is to be given to d'Estrades, the chancellor himself told him, that most of the merchants of London had come to Whitehall to complain of the sale, as soon as they heard of the treaty's being concluded*.

They were then, indeed, a little too late with their remonstrances; but their being so, is a strong reason for believing that the affair was never laid before the privy council, until after the negotiation was ended, and the terms of the treaty settled; for as some of them could not but be in their hearts against the sale, whatever they might outwardly profess, though they could not consistently with their oath discover what had passed in council, yet they might, and certainly would have given notice to their friends among the merchants, that Dunkirk was in danger of being sold and delivered up to France; and if the merchants had received such notice from such authority, they would have remonstrated against the sale so early, so strongly, and so generally, as would, in all probability, have terrified the advisers, and prevented the conclusion of the treaty. This was what d'Estrades appears to have apprehended, from a rumour among the people that this sale was the subject of his journey, and for this very reason, says he, "It will be necessary to hasten the conclusion of it, if it be wished to succeed†."

Upon the whole, I must believe, that the chancellor was the first proposer, and the sole active author of this sale, notwithstanding what he has said to the con-

trary; and d'Estrades, in his letter to his master, of October 27, tells him, that even when the treaty came, by virtue of the king's commission, to be signed, which is generally but a meer formality, "the other commissioners laboured most to break it off, and it may be said, that the reasons alledged were so strong, that the king of England, and duke of York, would have been staggered, had not the chancellor taken great pains to keep them to their first resolutions‡." What could be the reason of this opposition at that time? If there had been any concert, as before-mentioned, surely there was no reason for pursuing it so far. There could be no reason for the opposition the treaty then met with, but because the other commissioners really disapproved of it, and agreed at last to concur in signing it, only out of complaisance to the king and his chancellor.

There cannot, therefore, I think, be the least doubt of the chancellor's having been the sole adviser of this treaty; and the most ridiculous argument against it, is that which was first made use of by the chancellor himself, and is now repeated by some of his zealous advocates in the present age. The treatment he received after his coming into France, was evidence enough, says he, that the king [of France] never thought himself beholden to him. And this argument, I find, is now again made use of through weakness or ignorance. Can any one, who is in the least acquainted with the history of the court of France, advance such an argument? Do not we know, from many instances, particularly from a very late famous instance, that the gratitude due by the French court will be converted into the height of cruelty, as soon as they think that such a change may contribute to the success of any new design they have in view? Do not we know, that their ungrateful and cruel treatment of the chancellor upon his retiring into their country, proceeded from their design to prevent, if possible, the conclusion of the triple league between England, Sweden, and Holland; and that they quite altered their behaviour towards him, as soon as they found themselves disappointed in this design? I call their first treatment of him ungrateful, and I must call it so, whether he was the sole author of the Dunkirk treaty or no; for it is certain that both d'Estrades and his master, the French king, thought that he was, as appears from his most christian majesty's letter to the chancellor of England§, and if they were mistaken in their opinion,

opinion, it does not render their treatment of him a whit less ungrateful, unless it could be proved that they had afterwards discovered their mistake.

This argument can therefore be of no force in vindication of any part of the chancellor's conduct, and he himself would have been ashamed to use it, had he considered the behaviour of the court of France towards king Charles the second, either with respect to the treaty they concluded with the Dutch, presently after this sale of Dunkirk, or with respect to the share they soon after took against us in our war with the Dutch; for our being obliged to yield up our right to the island of Poleron in the East-Indies, and thereby establish the Dutch monopoly in the spice trade, must be ascribed entirely to the French joining the Dutch in that war against us, for which, as well as for many other left-handed favours, it is to be hoped we shall now make them suffer.

But though the chancellor appears to be a little disingenuous in his account of this Dunkirk affair, though his secretary, Mr. Bellings, had a present, and a very high compliment, from his most christian majesty*, and though his daughter, the dutchess of York, had from the same quarter a very fine present, and a very high compliment, for her good offices on that occasion†, yet I am far from thinking, that the chancellor himself had any mercenary view in advising the sale of Dunkirk to France, or that he had any hope, or any promise, of a pecuniary reward from France, for the share he took in that affair; because I shall never join with the populace in condemning a man for any crime, before I have heard it clearly and fully proved; nor should I have said any thing upon this subject merely for the sake of criticising the chancellor's conduct, but because in some future letter I intend to shew, that Charles the second was a better politician, and understood our constitution better than his chancellor; and consequently, that the king's giving him up as a bloodless sacrifice to the popular spirit of resentment that had been raised against him, did not proceed from any weakness or want of gratitude in the king, but from a necessity he was brought under by the very nature of our form of government, which necessity is a misfortune incident to every form of government that has any thing of popularity in its institution, and will be submitted to by every wise king of a free people.

If this finds a place in your Magazine, and appears to be agreeable to your September, 1759.

* See before, p. 432.

readers, you shall hear more upon the subject of this history, from August 29, 1759. &c. &c.

EXTRACTS from the PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS, Vol. L. Part II. Continued from p. 424.

Observations on the Alga Marina latifolia: The Sea Alga with broad Leaves. By John Andrew Peyssonel, M. D. F. R. S. Translated from the French.

HAVING cast anchor at Verdun, the road at the entrance of the river of Bourdeaux, I was fishing with a kind of drag-net upon a bank of sand which was very fine and muddy. We collected a number of sea-plants, and among them the great broad-leaved alga, which I did not know: And as the root or pedicle of this plant appeared to be very particular, I observed it with attention. The following is its description, and the detail of my observations.

From a pedicle, which is sometimes flat, and sometimes round (for they vary in these plants, and might be about three lines in diameter, and an inch high, of a blackish colour, and coriaceous substance, approaching to the nature of the bodies of lithophyta,) a single flat leaf arises, about an inch, or an inch and half broad, thick in its middle to about three lines, ending at the sides in a kind of edge, like a two edged sabre, almost like the common Alga, formed of longitudinal fibres interlaced with other very delicate ones, and the whole filled with a thick juice, like the *parenchyma* of succulent plants, such as the sedum, aloe, and the like, of a clear yellowish green, and transparent. This first leaf is always single, and serves instead of a trunk or stem to the whole plant.

When it rises to about a foot high, more or less, it throws out at the sides other leaves formed of a continuation of the longitudinal fibres; and these second leaves are of the same thickness and substance with the first: They are two or three feet long, and the whole plant is five or six, or more (for one can hardly tell the length); and is not capable of supporting itself, but is sustained by the strength of the waters, in which it floats.

The substance of the plant is not so solid as that of the common alga, which is capable of drying as it fades, and of being kept: Whereas the leaves of this great alga shrink and wither in the air, become of a blackish colour, and very friable, or indeed soon fall into putrefaction.

† See before, p. 432.

tion. I never observed, that they bore any fruit: Perhaps this was not the season.

But what we find particular in this plant is its root or foot: First, this pedicle extends in ribs, like what we call the thighs of certain trees: These thighs are in right lines: Perhaps they run in the same direction or situation, that is, placed north and south, or east and west; but this I could not observe. They are about three or four lines high towards the pedicle, and, ending, are lost. They flourish and spread at the bottom, forming an elliptical bladder, like an egg, flattened above and below, and rounded at the sides, being intirely empty: It is rough without, and very smooth within. This egg, or oval bladder, is exactly round at the ends of the great diameter, but varies a little in the lesser diameter, and forms itself like the body of a fiddle. The under part is a little flattened; and there is a hole, which is very considerable, in the center of the two diameters. This hole is about an inch wide, and is quite round: It gives passage to the root, or pivot, which I shall by and by mention: The edges appear to turn a little inward: And it is by this hole that the egg fills with sea water. The whole substance of this bladder, or egg, is of a coriaceous matter, firm and transparent, and of a clear green; nor can there be any fibres, either longitudinal or transverse, observed upon it.

The vault at the top, surmounted by the thighs; is as it were granulated; but at the rounding of the egg it produces a kind of *mammæ*, or little elevations, very round and cylindrical, intirely full; of the same nature and substance with the egg.

In examining the under part of the egg, we found a second rank of these *mammæ*, somewhat longer than the first, and at equal distances from one another, in a circular line; then a third yet longer; then a fourth, which at the extremities were bifurcated; and at last a fifth rank, which divided into three, and sometimes into five branches: These last, placed round the hole, were wreathed inwards, and several were joined together, and only formed a small body; and in wreathing themselves thus, they close and embrace the pivot mentioned below. None of these *mammæ* have any apparent opening: Their substance is compact, of the same nature with the bladder or egg, that produces them.

Below the trunk and thighs the plant

protrudes a pivot, of a like substance with that of the bladder. This pivot, which is large at its origin, proceeding thus from the trunk and thighs, forms something like the knot of the sea tree: It descends perpendicularly to the trunk, diminishing as it lengthens, and as it grows round; and then divides into a number of *mammæ*, branched and wreathed inwards, so firmly as not to be retracted; of a coriaceous nature, blackish, forming a bunch like what we call the rose of Jericho. I cannot recollect the name of this plant or flower.

This bunch, or wreathed rose, incloses a heap of gravel, as if petrified or hardened, and ends upon a level with the hole of the egg, exactly as high as the last rank of *mammæ*, which wreath upon, embrace, and sustain it, leaving always an empty space to let the sea water pass in, which should fill the inside of the egg or bladder, and even to let in little fishes and shells.

I was surprised to find in one, little living muscles, as they always are attached to some solid body by their beards. Now by what means could they enter into this egg? I conjectured, that they had their beginning there, by the seminal matter of muscles carried in by the sea water. I also found some small star fish, whose rays might be about four or five lines long.

If my stay here had been longer, I had continued my observations; and perhaps should have made some discoveries. It belongs to the academicians of Bourdeaux to push these observations further, if they think proper.

From the entrance of the river of Bourdeaux, the 4th of August, 1756.

PEYSSONEL.

Observations upon a slight Earthquake, though very particular, which may lead to the Knowledge of the Cause of great and violent ones, that ravage whole Countries and overturn Cities. By John Andrew Peyssonel, M. D. F. R. S. Translated from the French.

I WENT to make my observations upon the natural history of the sea; and when I arrived at a place called the Cauldrons of Lance Caraipe, near Lancebertrand, a part of the island of Grande Terre Guadaloupe, in which place the coast runs north-east and south-west, the sea being much agitated that day flowed from the north-west. There the coast is furnished with hollow rocks, and vaults underneath, with chinks and crevices: and the sea, pushed into these deep caverns

by the force and agitation of the waves, compresses the air, which, recovering its spring, forces the water back in the form of the most magnificent fountains; which cease, and begin again at every great pressure. This phenomenon is common to many places in this island. The explanation of it is easy; but the following is what I particularly observed.

As I walked within about forty paces from the brink of the sea, where the waves broke, I perceived, in one place, the plants were much agitated by some cause, that was not yet apparent. I drew near, and discovered a hole about six feet deep, and half a foot diameter; and stopping to consider it, I perceived the earth tremble under my feet. This increased my attention; and I heard a dull kind of noise underground, like that which precedes common earthquakes; which I have observed many a time. It was followed by a quivering of the earth; and after this a wind issued out of the hole, which agitated the plants round about. I watched to see whether the motion extended to any distance; but was sensible it did not reach above three or four paces from the hole, and that no motion was perceived farther off.

I further observed, that this phenomenon never happens till after the seventh wave rolls in; for it is a common thing in this country to find the sea appear calm for some time, and then to produce seven waves, which break upon the coast one after another: The first is not very considerable; the second is somewhat stronger; and thus they go on increasing to the seventh, after which the sea grows calm again, and retires. This phenomenon of the seven waves is observed by navigators with great attention, especially at low water, in order to be the better able to go in or come out at the very time that the sea grows quiet. These seven waves successively fill the caverns, which are all along the coast; and when the seventh comes to open itself, the air at the bottom of the caverns being greatly compressed, acted by its elasticity, and immediately made those fountains and gushings I have mentioned; and the waters continuing in the caverns, up to the very place of the hole, began to produce that dull noise, caused the emotion or earthquake, and finished with the violent wind

forced up through the hole; after which the water retired into the sea, and having no further impelling cause, on account of the waves, rendered every thing quiet again.

I observed, that this phenomenon happened at no limited time, but according to the approach of the waves, being strongly put in motion after the seventh. I remained near half an hour to observe it; and nearly followed the course of the cavern to its entrance, directed by the disposition of the coast. I made my negroes go down where the water broke; for they doubted the report of the greatness of these caverns; and when the sea was calm, one of them ventured in, but returned very quickly, or he must have perished. Therefore I conclude that these small earthquakes round the hole, about C forty paces from the wave, were only caused by the compressed air in some great vault about this place, and that by its force was driven up the hole that appeared: that this air in the caverns, compressed to a certain degree, first caused the dull noise, by the rolling of the waters, which resisted in the cavern; then D acting more violently, caused the small earthquake, which ceased when the wind passed out of the hole, and that the sea retired, and gave liberty to the air, which was contained and compressed.

Such are the observations I have made; E from which the learned, who are endeavouring to find the cause of earthquakes, since that dreadful one which destroyed the city of Lisbon, may make such conclusions as they shall think proper.

At Guadaloupe*,
Jan. 6, 1757.

PEYSSONEL.

Singular Observations upon the Manchennille Apple. By John Andrew Peyssonel, M. D. F. R. S. Translated from the French.

THE cruel effects of the tree called G manchennille are known to all the world: Its milk, which the savages make use of to poison their arrows, makes the wounds inflicted with them mortal. The rain, which washes the leaves and branches, causes blisters to rise like boiling oil; even the shade of the tree makes those H who repose under it to swell; and its fruit is esteemed a deadly poison†. I

3 O 2

was

* See our Vol. for 1757. p. 393—395, 444—446.

† In confirmation of this account, our readers shall have that of our honest countryman Lionel Waser. "The manchennille apple, is in smell and colour like a lovely pleasant apple, small and fragrant, but of a poisonous nature; for if any eat of any living creature that has happened to feed on that fruit, they are poisoned thereby, though perhaps not mortally."

was informed, as a very extraordinary thing, that a breeding woman was so mad as to eat three of them, which did her very little harm; and this was looked upon as a miracle, and a proof of the surprising effects of the imagination and longings of women with child.

But here is a fact, which will scarce be credited by many persons, who have frequented these islands; which I declare to be true.

One Vincent Banchi, of Turin, in Piedmont, a strong robust man, and an old soldier, of about 45 years of age, belonging to the horse, was a slave with the Turks 11 years, having been taken prisoner at the siege of Belgrade. He was overseer of my habitation, towards the month of July of the year 1756. He was one day walking upon the sea side, and seeing a great number of apples upon the ground, was charmed with their beautiful colours, and sweet smell, resembling that of the apple called d'apis: He took and eat of them, without knowing what they were; he found they had a subacid taste; and having eaten a couple of dozen of them, he filled his pockets and came home, eating the rest as he came. The negroes, that saw him eat this cruel fruit, told him it was mortal; upon which he ceased to eat them, and threw away the rest.

About four in the afternoon, viz. an hour after this repast, his belly swelled considerably, and he felt as it were a consuming fire in his bowels. He could not keep himself upright; and at night the swelling of his belly increased, with the burning sensation of his bowels. His lips were ulcerated with the milk of the fruit, and he was seized with cold sweats; but my principal negro made him a decoction of the leaves of a *Ricinus* * in water, and made him drink plentifully of it, which brought on a vomiting, followed by a violent purging; both which continued for four hours, during which it was thought he would die. At length these symptoms grew less, and my negroes made him walk, and stir about by degrees, and soon after they were stopped. Rice gruel, which they gave him, put an end to all these disorders, and in 24 hours he had no more ailments nor pain; the

swelling of his belly diminished in proportion to his evacuations upwards and downwards, and he has continued his functions without being any more sensible of the poison.

A Dec. 2, 1756.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

A Gentleman, who in your Magazine (p. 351.) subscribes himself Academicus, attacks the bishops in a very warm and indecent manner for ordaining persons who have not been educated in one of our universities.

As his zeal seems a little to have got the heels of his discretion, this humble apology for their lordships behaviour is meant as a check upon him.

With regard to the ordination of broken tradesmen, we can say nothing to it; having never known or heard of any instances of that sort; we are sure they must seldom have happened, and then, doubtless, for good reasons, though their lordships might not think it necessary to make Academicus a judge of the propriety of them.

In every ordination a preference is most justly due to the gentlemen of the universities; no man denies it; but as it now frequently falls out that the number of candidates from those places are not sufficient to fill the vacant curacies, are churches to go without duty, because collegians only must be ordained? Surely not. In such cases only their lordships have now and then admitted men of competent learning, without too scrupulously enquiring which way they came by it, when their characters have been found upon strict enquiry to be unexceptionable. If it be asked, why the number of regular candidates are less now than heretofore, amongst many others, two reasons are obviously to be assigned: The first is, that in time of war, the hopes of advancement, joined to the ardour of youth, throw many young gentlemen into the army and navy, who would otherwise have pursued their studies. Another reason is, that the expences of a college life are become so exorbitantly great, that only men of large fortune can now afford to give their sons

such

The trees grow in green spots; they are low, with a large body, spreading out, and full of leaves. The very sap is poisonous. A Frenchman of our company, lying under one of these trees in the Samballoes (islands near the isthmus of Darien) to refresh himself, the rain water trickling down thence on his head and breast, blistered him all over, as if he had been bestrewed with cantharides. His life was saved with much difficulty, and even when cured, there remained scars like those after the small-pox. * Avellana purgatrix, in French, medicinier.

such an education. The younger students are usually luxurious and extravagant, and their tradesmen and college servants being well aware of it, make the most of their skins; and are, in almost every instance, fleeing and rapacious: Hence, their ranks have, indeed, within a few years, become very thin, and without such regulations as are more to be wished than expected, thinner still they must be: Who is to blame? If any farther apology for their lordships should be necessary, be it this, and every bishop on the bench can vouch the truth of it, that many graduates offer themselves as candidates for orders from the universities, almost as well qualified (their innocence only excepted) as when they came out of their cradles.

RUSTICUS.

From the IDLER.

IN the common enjoyments of life, we cannot very liberally indulge the present hour, but by anticipating part of the pleasure which might have relieved the tediousness of another day; and any uncommon exertion of strength, or perseverance in labour, is succeeded by a long interval of languor and weariness. Whatever advantage we snatch, beyond the certain portion allotted us by nature, is like money spent before it is due, which at the time of regular payment will be missed and regretted:

Fame, like all other things which are supposed to give or to increase happiness, is dispensed with the same equality of distribution. He that is loudly praised will be clamorously censured: He that rises hastily into fame, will be in danger of sinking suddenly into oblivion.

Of many writers who filled their age with wonder, and whose names we find celebrated in the books of their contemporaries, the works are now no longer to be seen, or are seen only amidst the lumber of libraries which are seldom visited, where they lie only to shew the deceitfulness of hope, and the uncertainty of honour. Of the decline of reputation many causes may be assigned; it is commonly lost, because it never was deserved; and was conferred at first, not by the suffrage of criticism, but by the fondness of friendship, or servility of flattery. The great and popular are very freely applauded, but all soon grow weary of echoing to each other a name which has no other notice, but that many mouths are pronouncing it at once.

But many have lost the final reward of

their labours, because they were too hasty to enjoy it. They have laid hold on recent occurrences, and eminent names, and delighted their readers with allusions and remarks, in which all were interested, and to which all therefore were attentive. But the effect ceased with its cause; the time quickly came when new events drove the former from memory, when the vicissitudes of the world brought new hopes and fears, transferred the love and hatred of the publick to other agents; and the writer whose works were no longer assisted by gratitude or resentment, was left to the cold regard of idle curiosity.

He that writes upon general principles, or delivers universal truths, may hope to be read long, because his work will be equally useful at all times and in every country; but he cannot expect it to be received with eagerness, or to spread with rapidity, because desire can have no particular stimulation; that which is to be loved long, must be loved with reason rather than with passion. He that lays out his labours upon temporary subjects, easily finds readers, and quickly loses them; for what should make the book valued when its subject is no more?

These observations will shew the reason why the poem of *Hudibras* is almost forgotten, however embellished with sentiments, and diversified with allusions, however bright with wit, and however solid with truth. The hypocrisy which it detected, and the folly which it ridiculed, have long vanished from publick notice. Those who had felt the mischiefs of discord, and the tyranny of usurpation, read it with rapture, for every line brought back to memory something known, and gratified resentment, by the just censure of something hated. But the book which was once quoted by princes, and which supplied conversation to all the assemblies of the gay and witty, is now seldom mentioned, and even by those that affect to mention it, is seldom read. So vainly is wit lavished upon fugitive topics, so little can architecture secure duration when the ground is false.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

SOME time ago (see our Vol. for 1758, p. 457.) we took the liberty to offer a remonstrance, in order to prevent the further importation of French words; but we have the mortification to find it has but little effect; for, in spite of th
said remonstrance, not only the wor
th

there complained of, are still in use, but others are daily imported. We were the other day affronted in the Daily Advertiser, by being told that a lost diamond had a *tache* in it; how should any of us, if we had found it, know that the puppy meant a *speck*? *Encore, encore*, we will again and again protest against this kind of smuggling, except where it may enrich our language. Should any haberdasher in these French wares give us *enzy*, we will adopt it, because we have not so good a one of our own; for *weariness* by no means comes up to it. But should we hear any more of their *fracas*, we shall, according to the modern phrase, *lick up a dust*, and it will infallibly occasion a *mal entendu*, or *misunderstanding*, between us, as we are determined to give a severe *coup*, or *stroke*, to this infamous practice, and will no longer deal in *Bagatelles*, or *trifles*; and the *bienfaisance*, or *good breeding*, of our betters, should direct them to avoid the use of those uncouth words; but alas! how are we fallen; even among ourselves we find degeneracy; our brothers of the whip have drove our old English stage *coaches* out of doors, and drive nothing now but *machines*: This, however, we may forgive them, provided they do not allow the hissing *vis-a-vis* to get footing here; we do not pretend to be *connoisseurs*; but as we are informed this word has given title to a little work that does honour to our country, let it pass; but we absolutely protest against *bon repos*, as our own *sweet slumbers* is much more poetical; and as *levée* or *levese*, signifies no more than *rising*, we are not satisfied with the use of it. *Dentist* figures it now in our news papers, and may do well enough for a French puffer; but we fancy Rutter is content with being called a *Tooth-drawer*. *Beau garçon* has likewise stolen into print; but as it is a *jemmy* phrase, we hope it will not pass muster, as *pretty fellow*, though not a literal translation, we find is the meaning of it; and the favourite double *entendre* is no more than double *meaning*; and though it may be the language at court, should never get footing elsewhere. Should any two draymen meet in a narrow street, and from locking wheels fall to loggerheads, as there would be no premeditated malice in this case, this would be considered as a *rencontre*; but an English by slander would say, they *met and fought*. The poets too seem leagued against us, and our old *farce* is now called *petite piece*; *little pieces* they may be, but why not, in the language of

the drama, *entertainments*? We none of us wear *queues* to our wigs, or, as the tongs call them, *cues*; yet, if we did, we should be content to call them *tails*. If *capuchins* and *pollonoise* were called *cloaks*, we should not see our mantua-makers' signs disfigured by such barbarisms as *pollonees* and *capocheens*. We are glad however that *négligée* has given place to the harmonious *trollopée*, as it is an English word, though of the last coinage. We cannot fight against the *chevaux de frise*, as the ladies have them under their immediate protection, but I should be glad to see the *Pompadour* sent home by the way of *Yarmouth*. The presentation of a clergyman to a benefice would be as well understood if the patron were less *puissant* and more *mighty*. In a word, Sir, we think it a *Bizzarerie* (allow us a French word in our turn) or strange *whim*, to borrow words and phrases from a people we hate as we do the *devil*, when we have some of our own much more significant.

Signed,

By order of the mob of Great-Britain,
P. L. C. Secretary.

A REPLY to Mr. MORTON'S Defence.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I AM not a little surprized to see Mr. E Morton defend his remarks (see p. 425, 426, 427.) which may be very justly termed a defence worth his great sagacity, which amounts to just nothing; he not having any where proved (by a demonstration founded on simple interest) wherein the defect of the theorem (in dispute) lay, which was the first thing he ought to have done; otherwise (it is manifest) his defence can amount to nothing, which, I greatly fear, is not in his power to perform, notwithstanding his great sagacity in finding (with that part of science) where he cannot supply the defect; but is willing to confute (as Rochester terms it) at the expence of his reputation. His defence is surprising! nay, it is astonishing! Otherwise the answers by Mr. A. Z. and myself, would have been a sufficient reply to his sagacious remarks. In short, an accuser ought to be well H clothed with demonstrations, (founded on true and unerring principles) when he begins publicly to accuse an author; if so, he can demonstrate wherein the defect lies, and is then highly commendable; but if on the contrary, it will certainly show

show the accuser's ignorance in that part of science; the latter is actually Mr. Morton's case. And, I think, I can tell him what is still more rare, than what he observes at p. 426. When an author (of undoubted reputation) is falsely accused and condemned, in so publick a manner, A (when, at the same time, the author has undeniable demonstration on his side) I say, it is very seldom or never the accuser will publicly acknowledge his false accusation.

As to the case (he mentions) in spherical trigonometry, I shall leave for another opportunity; only I shall observe, that he ought to have cleared up his first accusation, (which his defence will not) before he had made a second attempt. I cannot perceive, that any part of Mr. A. Z's. answer to his remarks, can (in any respect) be admitted an answer to me: And, as I observed before, the theorem is strictly true, I will still say the same now (because I have demonstration on my side): For I did not any where assert, the theorem would be applicable to compound interest, &c.

Mr. Morton has manifestly made appear, the impossibility of an author (of known abilities) pleasing every reader. Some men cry down books, that are not writ by themselves, or those of their own faction; as others do out of pure spleen, because the ill-natured subject will not stoop to their understandings. Some men again naturally love to find fault (and many times when they cannot supply the defect); their genius prompts them to snarl and censure; and they take the same pleasure and satisfaction in that, that others do in the very best improvements of their minds. In a word, every man that writes, and every thing that is written, runs the risk (at least) of as many censures, as there are prejudices, humours, and fancies to be met with. The fates of good and bad books, are very often like those of good and bad men in this world, so uncertain and confused, that the true characters of either are often not to be known. In writing, as well as in manners, he that does ill may chance to be commended for it, and he that does well, without a just recompence, ought to remember, that many a good thing has been served so before *.

New Rope-Walk, Portsmouth.
mouth Common, Sept.
20, 1759.

Yours, &c.

GEORGE BROWN.

* We perceive, as this dispute is managed, it will run out to too great a length for our collection, at present, and therefore desire our correspondents would let it rest till some other opportunity. Mr. Morton, and Mr. Brown, when they write next, after consideration, will, perhaps, stick more to the point; ill natured personalities are disgraceful and illiberal, and should always be avoided.

The Affair of Lord GEORGE SACKVILLE's Behaviour, at the Battle of Thornhamston, on the 1st of August, having engrossed all Conversation, we shall, in Addition to the Extracts we gave in our last, p. 404, and in Justice to his Lordship, give the following Address from that Gentleman to the Publick.

A short Address from Lord GEORGE SACKVILLE to the Publick.

THE various reports that have been propagated to my disadvantage, and the many falsehoods which have been asserted to ruin my character, lay me under the necessity of remaining not entirely silent, though I am debarred at present from stating my case to the publick, as I should have done, had I not had assurances of obtaining a court-martial for my trial, the only legal and effectual method of convincing the world how little foundation there has been for the torrent of calumny and abuse, which has been so maliciously thrown out against me.

I had rather, upon this occasion, submit myself to all the inconveniencies that may arise from the want of stile, than borrow assistance from the pens of others, as I can have no hopes of establishing my character, but from the force of truth. I shall, therefore, as plainly, and distinctly as possible, relate a few circumstances, E which will at least shew that nobody could be more desirous than I was to bring truth to light, and subject my conduct to the strictest scrutiny.

The instant I found by the implied censure given out in orders the 2^d of August †, that my conduct had appeared in an unfavourable light to prince Ferdinand, on the day of action, I endeavoured to inform myself what particular I had either failed in or neglected my duty; I heard in general of disobedience of orders, but I could fix no certain period of time to my supposed crime, till colonel G Fitzroy acquainted me with what had passed between his serene highness and him upon my subject, in regard to the orders delivered to me by him (colonel Fitzroy) that day; whenever my trial comes, I shall endeavour to clear up that point to the satisfaction of the publick: H My own assertions may have little weight, but the oaths of witnesses, whose veracity cannot

cannot be called in question, will, I trust, prove my innocence beyond the possibility of doubt.

Under these circumstances, I immediately applied for his majesty's permission to return to England, that I might answer any accusation that should be brought against me; for, as commander in chief of the British forces in Germany, no person there could order a court-martial for my trial, had there been an accusation laid; the power of summoning courts-martial and approving their sentences, was vested in me by my commission, and no British officer or soldier could be tried by any other authority.

As soon as I arrived in London, on Friday evening the 7th, I instantly wrote the following letter to the Secretary of State.

My Lord,

"I have the honour of acquainting your lordship with my arrival in England, in pursuance of his majesty's permission, sent to me, at my request, by your lordship.

I thought myself much injured abroad by an implied censure upon my conduct; I find I am still more unfortunate at home, by being publickly represented as having neglected my duty in the strongest manner, by disobeying the positive orders of his serene highness prince Ferdinand: As I am conscious of neither neglect, nor disobedience of orders; as I am certain I did my duty to the utmost of my abilities; and as I am persuaded that the prince himself would have found, that he had no just cause of complaint against me, had he condescended to have enquired into my conduct, before he had expressed his disapprobation of it, from the partial representation of others: I therefore most humbly request, that I may at last have a publick opportunity given me of attempting to justify myself to his majesty, and to my country, by a court-martial being appointed; that, if I am guilty, I may suffer such punishment as I may have deserved; and, if innocent, that I may stand acquitted in the opinion of the world: But it is really too severe to have been censured unheard, to have been condemned before I was tried, and to be informed neither of my crime, nor my accusers.

I am, my Lord, &c. &c. &c.

GEORGE SACKVILLE"

I received an answer to this letter on Monday the 10th, in which I was assured, that a court-martial, upon my application, would be granted, as soon as the officers, capable of giving evidence, could leave

their posts; but previously to the receipt, of that letter, I was dismissed from all my military employments: Notwithstanding which dismissal, I still hope, and am informed, that I may have the advantage of a legal trial.

In the mean time, the only indulgence I have to ask is, that the publick will suspend its judgment till such facts can be produced, from which alone the truth can appear; but if plans of a battle are to be referred to, which can give no just idea of it; if dispositions of the cavalry and infantry are supposed, which never existed; if orders for attacks and pursuits are quoted, which never were delivered; and if disobedience to those imaginary orders are asserted as a crime, what can an injured officer, under such circumstances, have recourse to, but claiming that justice, which is due to every Englishman, of being heard before he is condemned; the sooner that happens, the happier I shall be, as I am conscious my innocence must appear, when real facts are truly stated and fully proved.

GEORGE SACKVILLE.

We shall likewise subjoin the following Letters, which have been published under the Title of a Vindication of his Lordship's Conduct; though his Lordship has expressed his displeasure at the Publication of them. As we are quite impartial, however, in this Affair, we leave our Readers to judge for themselves.

Copy of Lord G——'s Letter to Colonel Fitzroy.

Dear Sir, Minden, Aug. 3, 1759.

THE orders of yesterday, you may believe, affect me very sensibly. His serene highness has been pleased to judge, condemn, and censure me, without hearing me, in the most cruel and unprecedented manner; as he never asked me a single question in explanation of any thing he might disapprove; and as he must have formed his opinion upon the report of others, it was still harder he would not give me an opportunity of first speaking to him upon the subject; but you know, even in more wisdom matters, that hard blows are sometimes unexpectedly given. If any body has a right to say that I hesitated in obeying orders, it is you. I will relate what I know of this, and then appeal to you for the truth of it.

When you brought me orders to advance with the British cavalry, I was very near the village of Halen, I think it is called; I mean that place which the Saxons

Saxons burnt. I was there advanced by M. Malhorté's order, and no further, when you came to me. Ligonier followed almost instantly; he said the whole cavalry was to advance. I was puzzled what to do, and begged the favour of you to carry me to the duke, that I might ask an explanation of his orders. —But, that no time might be lost, I sent Smith with orders to bring on the British cavalry, as they had a wood before they could advance, as you directed; and I reckoned, by the time I had seen his serene highness, I should find them forming beyond the wood.—This proceeding of mine might possibly be wrong; but I am sure the service could not suffer, as no delay was occasioned by it.—The duke then ordered me to leave some squadrons upon the right, which I did; and to advance the rest to support the infantry. This I declare I did, as fast as I imagined it was right in cavalry to march in line.—I once halted by lord Granby, to complete my forming the whole. Upon his advancing the left before the right, I again sent to him to stop:—He said, as the prince had ordered us to advance, he thought we should move forward.—I then let him proceed at the rate he liked, and kept my right up with him as regularly as I could, till we got to the rear of the infantry and our batteries.—We both halted together, and afterwards received no order, till that which was brought by colonel Web and the duke of Richmond, to extend one line towards the morais.—It was accordingly executed; and then, instead of finding the enemy's cavalry to charge, as I expected, the battle was declared to be gained, and we were told to dismount our men.

This, I protest, is all I know of the matter; and I was never so surprized, as when I heard the prince was dissatisfied that the cavalry did not move sooner up to the infantry.—It is not my business to ask, what the disposition originally was, or to find fault with any thing.—All I insist upon is, that I obeyed the orders I received, as punctually as I was able; and if it was to do over again, I do not think I would have executed them ten minutes sooner than I did, now I know the ground, and what was expected; but, indeed, we were above an hour too late, if it was the duke's intention to have made the cavalry pass before our infantry and artillery, and charge the enemy's line.—I cannot think that was his meaning, as all the orders ran to sustain our infantry.

September, 1759.

try:—And it appears, that both lord Granby and I understood we were at our posts, by our halting when we got to the rear of our foot.

I hope I have stated impartially the part of this transaction, that comes within your knowledge.—If I have, I must beg you would declare it, so as I may make use of it in your absence; for it is impossible to sit silent under such reproaches, when I am conscious of having done the best that was in my power.—For God's sake let me see you, before you go for England.

I am, dear Sir,

Your faithful humble servant.

Copy of Colonel Fitzroy's Letter to Lord G—— S——.

My Lord, Minden, Aug. 3, 1759.

HIS serene highness, upon some report made to him by the duke of Richmond, of the situation of the enemy, sent captain Ligonier and myself with orders for the British cavalry to advance.—His serene highness was, at this instant, one or two brigades beyond the English infantry, towards the left.—Upon my arrival on the right of the cavalry, I found captain Ligonier with your lordship.—Notwithstanding, I declared his serene highness's orders to you: Upon which you desired I would not be in an hurry.—I made answer, that galloping had put me out of breath, which made me speak very quick.—I then repeated the orders for the British cavalry to advance towards the left, and at the same time, mentioning the circumstance that occasioned the orders, added, "That it was a glorious opportunity for the English to distinguish themselves; and that your lordship, by leading them on, would gain immortal honour."

You yet expressed your surprize at the order, saying it was impossible the duke could mean to break the line.—My answer was, that I delivered his serene highness's orders, word for word, as he gave them. Upon which you asked, which way the cavalry was to march, and who was to be their guide.—I undertook to lead them towards the left, round the little wood on their left, as they were then drawn up, where they might be little exposed to the enemy's cannonade.

Your lordship continued to think my orders neither clear nor exactly delivered; and expressing your desire to see prince Ferdinand, ordered me to lead you to him; which order I was obeying when we met his serene highness.—During this

time I did not see the cavalry advance.—Captain Smith, one of your aids de camp, once or twice made me repeat the orders he had before delivered to your lordship; and I hope he will do me the justice to say, they were clear and exact.—He went up to you, whilst we were going to find the duke, as I imagine, being sensible of the clearness of my orders, and the necessity of their being immediately obeyed.—I heard your lordship give him some orders.—What they were I cannot say—but he immediately rode back towards the cavalry.

Upon my joining the duke, I repeated to him the orders I had delivered to you, and appealing to his serene highness, to know whether they were the same he had honoured me with, I had the satisfaction to hear him declare, they were very exact.—His serene highness immediately asked, where the cavalry was; and upon my shaking answer, that lord G— did not understand the order, but was coming to speak to his serene highness, he expressed his surprise strongly.

I hope your lordship will think I did nothing but my duty, as aid de camp, in mentioning to his serene highness my orders being so much questioned by your lordship.

I am, &c.

*Copy of the Declaration of Capt. Smith,
Aid de Camp to Lord G— S—.*

Minden, Aug. 3, 1759.

WHAT I have to say with regard to the orders colonel Fitzroy brought, and to their not being put in execution, is—I heard lord G— S— say, on his receiving them, as they differed from those he had just before received by captain Ligonier, he would speak to the prince himself; and accordingly put his horse in a gallop to go to him. I immediately went up to colonel Fitzroy, and made him repeat the orders to me twice.—I thought it so clear and positive for the British cavalry only to advance where he should lead, that I took the liberty to say to his lordship I did think they were so; and offered to go and fetch them, while he went to the prince, that no time might be lost. His answer was, he had also an order from the prince, from Mr. Ligonier, for the whole wing to come away; and he thought it impossible the prince could mean that. I replied, that if he would allow me to fetch the British, they were but a part, and if it was wrong, they could soon remedy the fault.—He said, then do it as fast as you

can.—Accordingly I went, as fast as my horse could go, to general Mofkyn.—He knows the rest.—This is all that past, as near as I can recollect.—It was spoke as we galloped, and could not be long about, as I have been on the ground since, and do not believe, when his lordship sent me back, I had above six hundred yards to go to general Mofkyn.

*BOOKS selling by Auction, at the Britannia,
near the Royal Exchange,*

By L. FUNNIBUS, Auctioneer.

B GRATITUDE, a Poem, in twenty-four cantos, from the original German of Lady Mary Hapsburgh, published at Vienna in the year 1756.—MACHIAVEL THE SECOND, or MURDER NO SIN, from the French of Monsieur le Diable, printed at Paris for le Sieur Dæmon, in la Rue d'Enfer, near the Louvre.—**C** CRUELTY & VIRTUE, a Political Tract, in two volumes, fine imperial paper, by Count Solitkoff.—The JOYS OF SODOM, a Sermon, preached in the Royal Chapel at Warsaw, by W. Hellstadius, Chaplain to his Excellency Count Bruhl.—**D** THE ART OF TRIMMING, a Political Treatise, by the learned Van-Self, of Amsterdam.—SELF-PRESERVATION, a Soliloquy, wrote extempore on an Aspen Leaf on the Plains of Minden; found in the pocket of an Officer who fell on the First of August.—The ART OF FLYING, by Monsieur Contades; with a curious Frontispiece, representing Dismay with Eagle's wings, and Glory with a pair of Crutches, following the French Army.—THE REVERIES of a SUPERANNUATED GENIUS, on the Banks of Lake Liman, near Geneva, by M. Voltaire.—**F** THE SPIRIT OF LYING, from L'Esprit Menteur of Monsieur Maubert.—POLITICAL ARITHMETICK, by the same Author; in which is proved to Demonstration that Two is more than Five, and that Three is less than One.—THE KNOTTY QUESTION Discussed, wherein is proved that under certain circumstances, Wrong is Right, and Right is Wrong, by a Casuist of the Sorbonne.—A NEW PLAN of the English possessions in America, with the Limits properly settled, by Jeffery Amherst, Geographer to his Britannick Majesty.—THE THEORY OF SEA-FIGHTING reduced to PRACTICE, by E. Boscawen, Mariner.—A TREATISE on the CONSTRUCTION of BRIDGES, by I. Will, and J. Willnot, Architects, near the Black-Fryars, at Louvain.—THE SPIRIT OF TREATIES, a very Curious Tract, in which is fairly proved, that absolute

solute Monarchs have a right to explain them in their own sense, and that limited Princes are tied down to a strict observance of the letter.—The CONQUEST of HANOVER by the French, in the year 1759, a tragi-comic-farce, by a French officer.—A LETTER of CONSOLATION from the Jesuits in the Shades, to their afflicted brethren at Lisbon, the second edition.—The FALL of FISHER, an Excellent new Ballad, by — Harvey, Esq; —The TRAVELS of a MARSHAL of FRANCE, from the WESER to the MAYNE; shewing how he, and 10,000 of his companions miraculously escaped from the hands of the savage Germans and English; and how, after inexpressible difficulties, several hundreds of them got safe to their own country. Interspersed with several Curious Anecdotes of Rapes, Murders, and other French Gallantries; by P. L. C. a Benedictine Monk, of the Order of Saint Bartholomew.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

SIR W. Temple, in a number of very entertaining hints* compares the stability of a government, founded on the affections of a people to their leaders, to a pyramid; whose bottom being broad, and top narrow, makes it firm and secure: Whereas the contrary, a pyramid reversed, is a figure of very uncertain support and duration.

A monarchy, says he, where the prince governs by the affections, and according to the opinions and interests of his people, or the bulk of them, makes of all others the safest and firmest government. And, on the contrary, a popular state, which is not founded in the general humours and interests of the people, but only of the persons who share in the government, or depend upon it, is, of all others, the most uncertain, unstable, and subject to the most frequent and easy changes.

The less a monarchy takes in of the people's opinions and interests, and the more of the passions and interests of particular men, the more unstable it grows, and the more endangered by every storm in the air and shake of the earth.—And H a commonwealth, the more it takes in of the general humour and bent of the people, and the more it spires up to a head by the authority of some one person founded upon the love and esteem of the people, the firmer it stands, and the less sub-

ject to danger or change by any convulsions of earth or air.

From this sort of reasoning, and farther comparing the strength or weakness of a people to a pyramid standing on its base or its point, he deduces the causes of A security to a state when invaded.

The brave, long, and almost incredible defences, says he, that have been made by those governments which were rooted in the general affection, esteem, and interests of the nation, make it seem probable, that almost all the conquests we read of have B been made way for, or in some measure facilitated, if not assisted, by the weakness of the conquered government, grown from the disesteem, disaffection, or indifference of the people; or from those vicious and effeminate constitutions of body and mind among them, which ever C grow up in the corrupt air of weak, or loose, a vicious or a factious state: And such can never be strong in the hearts of the people, nor consequently firm upon that which is the true bottom of all governments.

He then enumerates various small D states who have supported themselves against vastly superior powers aiming to reduce and conquer them; and gives this noble, manly, and true British reason for the event,—*Because*, in all these wars, the people were both united and spirited by the common love of their country, their E liberty, or their religion; or by the more particular esteem and love of their princes and leaders.

Apply these reflections of our author to our late and our present times, and how manifestly will they be found to correspond with events we have seen! Let then F our enemies throw out their vain threats of making a conquest of us.—We need not fear, while heaven preserves to us a GEORGE to rule over us, and a PITT to prompt, and give vigour to his councils; while the leaders they appoint to conduct our forces are no longer bashful in the day of battle; and while the affections and confidence of a brave and grateful people give the helping hand to all their noble attempts.—Be this the tribute paid to heaven and to them, for our late successes, by every honest Briton.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

D. J. BRUTUS.

The FRENCH Account of the Battle of THORNHAUSEN. (See p. 438.)

A Relation of the Battle of the 1st of August, 1759, between the Armies of France

France and Hanover, commanded by the Marshal de Contades, and Duke Ferdinand of Brunswick.

ALL the generals of the French army being met on the 31st of July, at six in the evening, at the marshal de Contades's quarters, a grand council of war was held, the result of which was, That they should march to the enemy that very night, and attack them at day-break. The marshal gave the generals the order of the march, and the disposition of the attack. The army was to march in eight columns to the ground where it was to be formed in battle-array. Broglie's reserve, which was to be augmented with eight battalions of the grenadiers of France and the royal grenadiers, was to make a ninth column, and to keep on the right, proceeding along the left bank of the Weser. The marshal had formed the whole plan of the action upon a supposition, That, by the motions of the 29th, and those which followed, prince Ferdinand had carried his principal force to his right, leaving on his left a corps not very numerous, which joined to the brink of the Weser, and was at a great distance from the rest of the army, the right of which was at Hille. The duke of Broglie was charged with the attack of the corps whose left was at the brink of the Weser, and which was not numerous. It was never doubted that the French reserve was superior to it; and the order bore, that after overwhelming and routing it, the duke de Broglie should fall on the left flank of the enemy, and thereby facilitate the attack and victory of the marshal's army.

The duke de Broglie was in order of battle, before day, within musket shot of the enemy's grand guard. His first line consisted of nine battalions, his second of nine, and his reserve of three. His cavalry was posted in two columns behind the left of his infantry, that it might form in battle-array to support the infantry in case of need, and support lieutenant-general Nicolai, whose division, consisting of three brigades of foot, joined to his left, and had no cavalry.

The left wing of the French army, under lieutenant-general de Guerchi, joined to a rivulet whose banks formed a kind of morass. The centre of the marshal's army consisted of sixty squadrons of horse, which had no other foot to support them, but those which formed the line on their right and left.

The duke de Broglie, as has been said,

was in order of battle before day. But he suspended the attack till lieutenant-general Nicolai's division, and afterwards that of M. de Beaupreau, had got to its ground. As soon as those gentlemen had reached their posts, he caused some platoons of foot to advance and charge the enemy's grand guards; and under favour of those platoons, he himself advanced to the summit of the eminence which ran along his whole front, and entirely hid the enemy's dispositions. The unconcern with which the enemy bore this primary approach, and this whole disposition, confirmed the supposition upon which the marshal had formed his plan of attack: One would have thought that there were only posts on that side held by a small body of forces. The duke's surprise can scarce be imagined when he perceived, from the top of the eminence, a large body of Hanoverian foot ranged in order of battle, and extending from the bank of the Weser to the wood, with the farm house of Tostenhause, of which they had made an entrenched post; in their line. He, nevertheless, made his cannon advance, which began to play at five o'clock; and finding things in a situation contrary to that on which the plan of attack had been formed, he sent notice thereof to the marshal. The enemy, at first, returned the cannonade very feebly: But finding that the duke did not give into the snare, their fire soon became superior, and was sustained by the troops till an answer should be received from the marshal. The duke caused the general officers of his corps to make the same observation that he had done, and they were of the same opinion. The cannon continued to play, till fresh orders should be received, which the duke de Broglie went for himself, to the center, where the marshal was. On leaving his wing, he put it in such order, that the enemy were curbed. It was no longer in the marshal's power to change his plan: It was now eight o'clock, the enemy were advancing, and threatened the centre. In fact, a large body of English and Hanoverian infantry, supported by cavalry, came forward and fell upon the cavalry that formed the centre. The latter anticipated the shock; which was their sole resource. But, notwithstanding the briskness of their charge, they were repulsed, because they had none to support them. The brigades of foot of Touraine and Rouvergne, which were in the same line on the right, ventured to make an attempt to support them, and were overpowered. From the moment

that the enemy's foot fell upon the centre, the day might have been supposed to be lost. The duke de Broglie, and the generals of his corps, immediately determined what to do. The reserve quickly joined Nicolai's division; and the two corps came, under the duke's command, A to make the center, which was in confusion, and form a rampart to it. This manœuvre was the more daring, as it was made under the noses both of the victorious corps, and of that large body of forces which joined to the bank of the Weser. Under favour of the good countenance of B the right, the center repassed the rivulet, and went and formed in order of battle in the old camp. The left followed it, as did likewise the cavalry of the right; the infantry of the right remained in the hedges under the cannon of Minden, to cover those motions by their fire. There was nothing to oblige us to retire further; and the battle would have been nothing more but an attack for which we were to make reprisals: But just as the enemy threatened the center, the marshal received advice from M. de Brissac, who was posted at Coefeld with a body of troops D to secure the communication with Herwerden, that the hereditary prince of Brunswick had attacked him at half an hour after five in the morning, with 10,000 men, and forced him to retire to Minden. This blow rendered the prince master of the passes. The marshal, E therefore, took a resolution to place his army on the other side of the Weser, which, accordingly, it crossed in the evening, after all the baggage had filed off. The infantry which had taken post in the hedges, being favoured by the cannon of Minden, marched through the town, in which 300 were left to make a capitulation for the wounded. This retreat was by no means made in a fright: The troops were not at all disheartened. The French army remained on the 2d within half a league of Minden, into which the enemy did not enter till the afternoon.

The army marched, on the 3d, to Oldendorff, where it halted the 4th. The necessity of procuring subsistances will alone oblige us to make some marches more towards Hesse: But we shall secure all the defiles and posts for our return*. On the 5th, the army was at Hassenbeck, and is this day, the 6th, at Munden. It was not at all harrassed in its march on the 3d. Mean while prince Ferdinand hath all the marks of victory for him; though, otherwise, his loss is considerable. The French have lost be-

tween 5 and 6000 men, killed and wounded, or prisoners. They have, moreover, a great number of their wounded with them. M. de Lutzelbourg, major-general, is a prisoner. Messrs. de Beaupreau, and de Poyanne, lieutenant generals; M. de Monti, major general; Messrs. the duke de Montmorenci, de Gaffé, de Sichelles, and de Vatan, colonels, are wounded. The prince de Chimai and M. de la Fayette, colonels in the grenadiers of France, are killed. The army has lost thirty pieces of cannon. Broglie's corps lost only one piece of cannon, which was obliged to be left because the carriage was broke.

The most surprising thing of this day's work, was prince Ferdinand's judgment and boldness in sending out a detachment of 10,000 men, the moment he was going C to engage a superior army.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I N your Magazine for October, 1758, p. 525, a gentleman who signs himself *Salsubre*, was so generous as to lay down some rules, &c. for decayed health, designed for the recovery of *Amicus's* friend; what effect it had, if the method was pursued, the publick have not been favoured with: Now, as a return of health is of infinite service, and the greatest of blessings to those who have laboured under any disorder, I think, if any method has been tried with success, the publick ought to be made acquainted therewith, for the good of others.—The following I communicate with the greatest pleasure.—For more than twelve months my wife F was troubled every night with profuse sweats, from the hips downwards, to such a degree, that her limbs from being of a robust size, were reduced to almost a skeleton, from the excessive loss of nourishment through the pores.—The moment I read the above advice, it occurred to me G it might possibly relieve a partial as well as universal sweating. From the beginning of November I commenced her doctor, rubbed her legs every night well with a flesh brush, gave the medicines as directed, and every day the weather would permit, had her on horseback; in less than a month her sweats began to abate, and in ten weeks the complaint entirely left her; she is now as healthy as ever, and her limbs have returned to their former proportion.—The modesty of the gentleman in not subscribing his name, gives me occasion to request, if it is agreeable, a better acquaintance,

acquaintance, by directing a line, to be left at Sago's Coffee-House, Holborn, London; or at the White Lion, Bristol, that I may have the satisfaction of applying on any other occasion.

Oxfordshire,
Sept. 8, 1759.

I am, &c.

T. B. A.

Premiums of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, continued from p. 444.

Premiums for the Advantage of the British Colonies.

FOR the greatest quantity of cochineal, properly cured, not less than 25 lb. weight, first produced from any plantation or plantations in South Carolina, within the space of three years from the date hereof, 100l. For the second greatest quantity, not less than 25 lb. weight, as above, 50l. For the greatest quantity, not less than 25 lb. weight, produced as above in Jamaica, 100l. For the second greatest quantity, not less than 25 lb. weight, 50l. The like premiums will be given to any person who shall first produce, in any of the British colonies, settlements, or dominions, the abovementioned quantity. A certificate under the hands of two or more justices of the peace residing in the country, or of the minister and church-wardens of the parish where such cochineal was cured, setting forth that the said cochineal was cured at the place mentioned therein, and such certificate backed or counter-signed by the governor or commander in chief in council, under the seal of the colony, will be expected by the society at the time the premium is claimed.—For planting the greatest quantity of logwood, in any of the plantations, before the 25th of December, 1759, 20l. Certificates of such planting must be delivered on or before the first Wednesday in June, 1760.—For planting, fencing and securing the greatest number of logwood trees (not less than 500) in any of our plantations, before the third Wednesday in December, 1760, 40l. and certificates thereof, to be delivered on or before the last Wednesday in June, 1761.—30l. will be given for the greatest quantity of myrtle wax, imported from any of the British colonies in America, not less than 500 lb. weight at one importation, in the port of London, on or before the last Tuesday in March, 1761. For the second greatest quantity, not less than 500 lb. weight, 20l. For the third ditto, not less than 500 lb. weight, 10l. A certificate or certificates under the hands of the collector of the customs and naval officers of the port where the wax is shipped will be required. If the quantities should be equal, the Quality will determine the premium.—Whereas the society, on the 5th day of April, 1758, offered a premium of 50l. for planting, cultivating, and properly securing, within four years from the date

thereof, in any of our colonies southward of the Delaware river, the greatest number of olive-trees, not less than 1000, for the production of oil; also a premium of 40l. for the second greatest number, not less than 800; and likewise a premium of 30l. for the third greatest number, not less than 600: The society hereby proposes to give three other premiums of 50, 40, and 30l. on the above conditions, for planting, cultivating, and properly securing, within four years from the date hereof, in any of our said colonies southward of the Delaware river the greatest number of olive-trees. Each claimant will be required to produce (within six months after the expiration of the said four years respectively) 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.—To the person who shall, on or before the second Wednesday in December, 1760, import into any one port in England from any of his Majesty's colonies in America, the greatest quantity of pot-ash, the produce of the said colonies, not less than 50 ton, nearest in goodness to the best foreign pot-ash: The quantity landed to be ascertained by certificates under the hands of the collector and comptroller of the customs, and the quality to be ascertained in such manner as the society shall direct, 100l. N. B. The same premium will be given, on the same conditions, to the person who shall, after the second Wednesday in December, 1760, and on or before the second Tuesday in December, 1761, import into England, from any of his majesty's colonies in America, the greatest quantity of pot-ash, not less than 50 Ton.—To the person, in any of our American colonies, who shall first raise and cure from his own plantation, and import into the port of London, within six years from the 25th of March, 1759, 500 lb. weight of good raisins, 50l. A certificate under the hands of two or more justices of the peace residing in the country, or of the minister and church-wardens of the parishes where such raisins were raised and cured, setting forth that the said raisins were raised and cured at the place mentioned therein, and such certificate backed or counter-signed by the governor or chief magistrate of the colony, will be expected at the time the premium is claimed.—It was proposed, in April, 1758, to give, for sowing, raising, and curing the greatest quantity of safflower in any of our plantations (not less than 500 lb. weight) before the 25th of December, 1759, 15l. For the second greatest quantity 10l. Certificates of such sowing, &c. to be delivered on or before the third Wednesday in June, 1760. Also two premiums on the same conditions for sowing, raising, and curing safflower before the third Wednesday in December, 1760; and certificates

certificates thereof to be delivered on or before the third Wednesday in December, 1760, and certificates thereof to be delivered on or before the third Wednesday in June, 1761. The society hereby propose to give two other premiums, one of 15l. and the other of 10l. on the above conditions, for sowing, raising and curing, after the third Wednesday in December, 1760, and before the third Tuesday in December, 1761, the greatest quantity of safflower, and certificates thereof to be delivered on or before the third Tuesday in June, 1762.—For every pound weight of cocoons produced in the province of Georgia, in the year 1759, of a hard, weighty, and good substance, wherein one worm only has spun, 3d. 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 the same, 2d. For every pound of cocoons, produced in the same year, wherein two worms have interwoven themselves, 1d. N. B. These premiums will be paid under the direction of Mr. Otelenghe, superintendant of the silk culture in Georgia, on bringing the balls or cocoons to the public signature at Savannah, according to notice already sent to Georgia.—For every pound weight of merchantable raw silk raised and produced in the colonies of Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and North-Carolina, in the year 1760, 2s. 6d. The said premiums to be paid, in Connecticut by Dr. Jared Eliot, and the Rev. Mr. Clap; in Pennsylvania, by Benjamin Franklin, LL. D. and John Hughes, Esq; and in North-Carolina, by George Pollock, Cullen Pollock, and John Rutherford, Esqrs. upon proof being made to their satisfaction by every person claiming such premiums, that the silk by which it is claimed has been actually and *bona fide*, reeled from cocoons of such claimants own raising and produce.—Also a further premium of 1s. for every pound weight of raw silk imported into England from the said colonies of Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and North-Carolina, will be paid, by the society's secretary, to the importer, upon producing a certificate under the hands and seals of the abovementioned gentlemen in the said colonies respectively, that proof had been made to them, that such silk for which the premium is claimed, expressing the quantity, was of the actual growth of one of the said colonies respectively; and also a certificate from the proper officer of the customs of the port or place where such silk was imported, of its having been entered in such port or place from the said colonies.—To that planter in any of our said colonies who shall first produce (within seven years from the 5th day of April, 1758,) 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, 100l. A certificate under the hands of two or more justices of the peace, residing in the country, or of the minister and churchwardens of the parish where such wine was made, setting forth, that the wine was grown and 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 expected by the society at the time the premium is claimed.

TREATISE.

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 for 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.—A sum not exceeding 200l. is allotted annually by the society, to be bestowed in such proportion, on such condition, and at such times as the society shall judge proper, for new discoveries or improvements in husbandry, mechanics, arts, manufactures, or other matters which shall be found really to deserve encouragement on account of their public utility, and for which no premium has been offered. These rewards to be determined and distributed only between the second Wednesday in November and the last Wednesday in May. N. B. No premium will in any case be given, unless the performance be deemed by the society to have sufficient merit to deserve their encouragement. It is required in all cases, where it can be done, that the matters for which premiums are offered be delivered in without names, or any intimation to whom they belong; that each particular thing be marked in what manner each claimant thinks fit, he or she sending with it a paper sealed up, having without side a corresponding mark, and within side the claimant's name and address. No papers shall be opened but such as gain premiums, all the rest shall be returned unopened, with the matters to which they belong, if enquired after by their marks within half a year; after which time, if not demanded,

wanted, they shall be publicly burnt, unopened, at some meeting of the society.

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, are to be produced on every art.

By order of the society,

GEO. BOX, secretary.

Note, Any information or advice, that may forward the designs of this society for the public good, will be received thankfully, and duly considered, if communicated by letter, directed to Mr. Box, the secretary, at the society's office, opposite Beaufort-buildings, in the Strand, London.

To the AUTHOR of the ESSAY in Defence of a Material World (see p. 193.)

SIR, May 9, 1759.

I HAVE read your essay in defence of a material world; in which there is a passage or two I should be glad to see explained. You are pleased, with great modesty, to declare, that "your reader must determine, whether you have, or have not, confuted the reasonings of the immaterialists;" but surely, Sir, you yourself have decided this point, when you confess, "that the arguments against matter, are more in number, more subtle, deeper, and more philosophical, than can be urged in its defence." It is, I say, evident from hence, either that you have not confuted the immaterialists, or that weak arguments may be an evermatch for such as are stronger; which is so strange a paradox, that it will hardly be admitted: But should it be granted, that weak arguments have more strength than those that are stronger, I ask, Why you undertake to

prove, that the arguments which are the main foundation of the immaterial Hypothesis are weak and defective? Why will you argue against yourself? You will, perhaps, by way of salvo, tell me, that arguments have not the less force for being weak, unless they be defective also: You will likewise tell me, that the arguments in defence of matter, though weak, are not defective: You will moreover add that subtle, deep, and philosophical arguments, are both weak and defective: Or, lastly, you will tell me, that arguments are not the weaker, for being less subtle, shallower, and less philosophical.

You desire, that your likewise granted that the arguments in favour of immaterialism are more in number, more subtle, deeper, and more philosophical, than can be urged in defence of matter, may not create a prejudice against your opinion; for, say you, "that is the case in most plain points, in which the foundation of *esse* lies open to common sense, and the nearer any truth approaches to the certainty of self evidence, the less is to be said in explication or confirmation of it." I answer: The design of your essay is to defend the existence of matter unperceived; in which work I find the following passage. "Material objects, if we suppose them to exist, are objects of sense; an object of sense we cannot otherwise conceive in thought, than as an object of sense, i. e. we cannot in thought separate perception from it:" Hence it follows, that if it be true that matter exists unperceived, it is, according to you, an inconceivable truth: How then could you call it a plain point, lying open to common sense, and nearly approaching to the certainty of self evidence?

I am, yours, &c.

A. B.

TO give our readers a clearer idea of the late sea fight, between the English fleet commanded by the brave admiral Boscawen, and the French fleet under M. de la Clue, we have obliged them with the annexed comprehensive CHART of the Straits of Gibraltar, &c. &c.

Poetical ESSAYS in SEPTEMBER, 1759.

An ELEGY in the Manner of Tibullus,
written the Evening before quitting College.

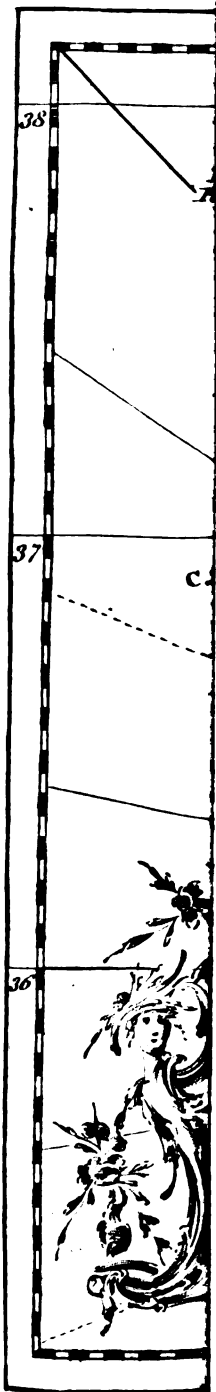
SOON as tomorrow's sun begins to dawn
And spread his joy diffusing rays around,
Whose gladsome radiance gilds the chequer'd lawn,
And dries the dew drops from the thirsty
Then shall I quit sage wisdom's lov'd retreat,
Where ev'ry science, ev'ry Muse resorts;
Where liberty has fix'd her darling seat,
And looks contempt on gilded slaves at courts.
How oft in pleasure have I pass'd the day
Near — clear streams, or on the neighb'ring plains,
In looking at the artless lambskins play,
Or reading Pope's, or easy Prior's strains!

In careless indolence I liv'd secure,
And look'd with pity on the wretch in love;
Laugh'd at his darts, derided Cupid's pow'r,
[could move.

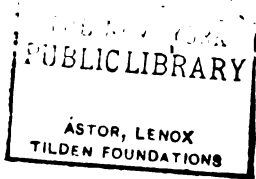
And thought no nymph my stubborn heart
Till Clara came, possess'd of ev'ry grace,
And ev'ry virtue that adorns the mind;
So sweet her mien, so heav'nly was her face,
I thought her one exceeding human kind;
But when the spoke, then, then, my heart
was lost, [mov'd;

Then was my soul with sweet compassion
I half'ned to her voice with rapture tost,
I gaz'd, admir'd, and found at last I lov'd.

In tender words, I told my moving tale,
Told all the passion that my soul possess'd;
But nought I said could hapless me avail,
Or melt the icy coldness of her breast.



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Yet still I lov'd, and still pursu'd the fair,
 Beg'd but for pity, beg'd but for a smile;
 She neither bade me hope, nor yet despair,
 But still remain'd indiff'rent all the while.
 Had I the wealth that both the Indies hold,
 Or had I crowns and sceptres to command;
 At Clara's feet, I'd lay the shining gold,
 And put the sceptre in her beauteous hand.
 But if she still does all my love despise,
 I'll quit the plain, and seek some shady
 grove;
 There to the winds I'll breathe my latest
 sighs,
 And die a Martyr to despair and love.

J. W.

*The PASSION of BYBLIS, from Ovid's
 Metamorphosis, Book ix.*

LET Byblis' dire example warn the Fair,
 Lest lawless love their heedless hearts in-
 snare;

For Byblis, by unruly passion caught,
 Her brother lov'd, but not as sister ought.
 At first, indeed, unknowing of her flame,
 The frequent kiss she deem'd not worthy
 blame;

Nor thought, that when about his neck she
 threw

Her am'rous arms, the any censure drew:
 In pleasing error long remains the maid,
 By love, in mask of piety, betray'd.
 As grows her love, maturing by degrees,
 She studies dress, her brother's eye to please;
 And, if some brighter fair approach his sight,
 She views each rival charm with envious
 spite.

Yet she, self-ignorant still, to her desire
 Fixes no scope, but burns with secret fire.
 Now lord she calls him, as a far remove
 From odious blood, and nearer to her love:
 And she could wish the sister's name to lose,
 And Caunus only that of Byblis use.

Nor yet while waking dar'd she to admit
 Such hopes as were not for a virgin fit;
 But oft in balmy sleep her fancy brought
 The lovely object of her wakeful thought,
 When all entranc'd, in am'rous folds entwined,
 She found her brother to her ardour kind;
 So fierce the bliss, so true the vision seems,
 She conscious blushes, tho' she only dreams.
 She wakes, she paus'd, her vision she revolv'd;
 Then thus bespokes a mind that's unresolv'd:

Ah me! why gave the silent night to view
 That guilty scene I should not wish were true:
 He's all o'er charms, e'en envy must confess;
 But, ah, those charms must not a sister bless.
 He's worthy me, and might my love com-
 mand,

Did not a brother's fatal name withstand,
 What tho' I dare not love indulge awake,
 Yet, O! the liberties in dreams I take!
 In am'rous dreams no witnesses annoy,
 And, tho' fictitious, rapt'rous is the joy.
 O Venus, and thou love compelling pow'r,
 How blest'd I revell'd in that blissful hour;
 How all dissolv'd in ecstasy I lay!
 It charms me still, altho' so short the stay!

September, 1759.

Too soon the darkness took its rapid flight,
 As envying me superlative delight.
 O Caunus, could I change this name of mine,
 Our mutual hands with mutual love might join!
 Thy father mine, but that by law alone,
 My fire might thee his son affianc'd own.
 O had the Gods to us so gracious been
 As not to place this kindred bar between;
 Or wert thou great, and I of low degree,
 I might aspire without a crime to thee.
 How blest soe'er, among the virgin train,
 The fair thou may'st to make a mother design;
 The same our parents since the fates decree,
 To Byblis thou can'st but a brother be.
 One obstacle alone withstands our love,
 And that an obstacle is like to prove.
 Then what avails the night's fictitious scene?
 Are dreams of weight? or ought do visions
 mean?

How blest the Gods, who, free and unre-
 strain'd,

Sweet intercourse with sisters have main-
 tain'd, [tain'd!
 Thus Ops enjoy'd her brother Saturn's bed;
 Thus Ocean, Tethys, Jove did Juno wed.

But Gods have laws their own, celestial
 laws;

What such to me? How serve my human
 This guilty flame to banish let me try,

Or if I cannot, let me quickly die;
 And when I lifeless on the couch am spread,
 My brother kisses may afford me dead.

And yet my case requires consent of two:
 Say I approve, he may detest my view.

But Æolus's sons, by beauty's charms,
 Were fir'd to take their sisters to their arms—

But whence all this? why these examples
 press'd?

Where rove I? fly such impious flames my
 My brother loves, but with a cold allay;

He only loves me as a brother may:
 But had he first to me been captive made,

His flame had been with equal flame repaid;
 Shall I then ask, who ask'd had not deny'd?

What, speak? confess? yes, love's above
 my pride.

Or, if coy honour ought my lips to seal,
 The secret letter shall my flame reveal.

She, thus resolv'd, thus fix'd her wav'ring
 mind;

'Rose on her side, and on her arm reclin'd.
 He shall behold—I will, said she, confess

To the dear youth, my raging love's excess,
 Ah me? where rush I? O my tortur'd brain!

What fire is this I madly entertain?
 Then meditating what she should indite,

She seats herself with trembling hand to write,
 One hand the pencil held, the tablet ore,

She 'gan, she doubted, wrote, condemn'd
 what done;

And noted, blotted, chang'd, disslik'd, approv'd,
 Rejected and resum'd, as caprice mov'd.

No phrase can please, nor what to chuse she
 knows,

And in her visage shame with daring glows.
 Sister subscrib'd, she strikes it out again;

At length corrected, thus her words remain:
 To thee, dear youth, thy fond admirer sends
 Her wish of health; her own on thee depends;

3 Q

Ah,

Ah, let me not reveal the lover's name !
The blushing lover is forbid by shame,
Should you her suit enquire ; she'd fain proceed,

Nameless, if possible, her cause to plead ;
Nor chuses anxious Byblis to be known
Before her hope to certainty be grown.
Indeed the anguish of my wounded breast
By these apparent symptoms might be guest :
Faded and tall'n my cheeks, my oft wet eyes,
And, tho' from latent cause, my broken sighs ;
Th' embraces frequent, and if mark'd by you,
The kisses more than from a sister due.
Yet, tho' to grief a pining victim doom'd,
Tho' nearly by an inward fire consum'd,
I've done my all (as know the pow'rs di-

vine) [mine :
I've spar'd no pains to cure this wound of
And long I strove to guard my wretched heart

Against the fury of love's piercing dart ;
And more and harder far my conflicts were
Than you conceive a maid hath strength to bear.

Subdu'd at last, I am compell'd to sue,
With conscious dread, for kindly aid from you.

Your lover you can save, or can destroy :
Say which of these thou chusest gentle boy ?
Who this request prefers, no foe is she ;
Thy nearest friend a nearer friend would be ;
And, tho' by close relation to thee ty'd,
She craves to be in stricter hands ally'd.
To our grave seniors leave the vain applause
To know what's criminal or not by laws.
Of right and wrong severely to decide,
While musty statutes are their only guide.
But, free born Venus suits our youthful prime,
We know no ill, unconscious of a crime :
Thus innocent and careless, bold and free,
Thus uncontroll'd the life of Gods live we,
We are not by a cruel fire debarr'd ;
Nor need to fame an over strict regard ;
No dread nor obstacle to love is here,
So distant from us is all cause of fear.
A brother's name our stol'n delights may hide ;
Nor can our secret converse be deny'd.
The brother and the sister may embrace,
And we may kiss, tho' in a publick place,
What want we then ! your tender pity deign
A wretch that's forc'd to own her am'rous pain ;

Which, had not ardour in extreme compell'd,
Had been from thee eternally withheld :
Nor be thou author of my cruel doom,
The cause inscrib'd upon thy sister's tomb.

She fill'd the page, nor at the bottom staid,
But her conclusion in the margin made :
Then to her crime, the sealing gem apply'd,
Bedew'd with tears ; her tongue was parch'd
and dry'd.

One servant then the singled from the rest,
And with a blush and soothing words address'd :
This letter, trusty friend—and, pausing there,
At length she added, to my brother bear :
But giving, dropp'd it, at the dire portent ;
Tho' disconcerted, yet the scroll she sent.

The careful servant apt occasion caught,
And gave the writing with the secret sought.
On reading part (and he could read no more)
A sudden rage inflam'd the prince all o'er ;
He threw the tablet from him with disdain,
And from the bearer scarce his hands restrain.
Avaunt, said he, thou pander vile to lust ;
Fly, while thou may'st, nor to thy safety trust ;

For, but my vengeance might my shame betray,

Thy forfeit life should for the outrage pay.
Quick from the danger, fled the frighted page,

And told his mistress all her brother's rage.
[The rest in our next.]

The PIGEON'S CHOICE.

TO ev'ry fair a pigeon rov'd,
• By ev'ry fair alike below'd :
Where'er he flew, the female train
Practice their wiles his heart to gain ;
Bridle the neck, and bill and coo,
And imitate what women do.
At length he found that too much joy
Must soon his vig'rous health destroy ;
So thought it prudent to give over,
Assume the husband, drop the lover.

At first the *fan-tail* nymph he tries,
Who, in a moment, met his eyes.
Her heart exults with inward pride,
And fancy fix'd her for his bride.
Secure of conquest, she neglected
The real charms the youth expected.
No gentle manners, no concession ;
All must be left to her discretion :
Whilst vanity and affectation
Supply'd the place of sense and station.
“ He could not answer to his conscience
To be confin'd to pride and nonsense :
A mistress thus, was right and civil ;
But, in a wife, they were the devil ! ”
So left the nymph to strut alone,
Regardless of her idle moan.

The *carrier*, a pigeon sleek,
With ruddy bill, and snowy neck,
Caught his desires ; but yet the dame
Had but a sort of doubtful fame.
He saw the rambled round the county,
And guess'd the might disperse her bounty,
He knew she seldom kept the house,
And needs must make a wretched spouse
Never at ease but on the wing !
So dropt the airy giddy thing.

The *cropper* next the stately fair
Claim'd his affection and his care ;
But to his sorrow soon he found
Her principles and mind unsound.
She boasted much her great descent,
“ She was not for the vulgar meant :
Yet she would yield to his request
Provided he would make her nest.
Her noble limbs were quite unfit
To do the drudg'ry of a cit.”
He rais'd his head, his anger grew,
Flapping his wings away he flew.

An hundred other sorts he try'd
Some promis'd fair, some half deny'd ;

But what rais'd most his indignation,
Was pride deep fix'd by education.

Cloſe in a farmer's yard he ſaw
The common pigeon, deep in ſtraw:
He view'd the modeſt humble mein,
Her beaut'ous feathers neat and clean:
He ſaw her earning hard her food,
And thought ſhe'd bring a healthy brood.
His judgment fix'd her in his mind,
He lov'd and courted—the prov'd kind.
Of her poſſeſs'd, he ſound how vain
Were all the triſting giegling train.
No gadder ſhe, no affectation;
No airs, to give his mind vexation.
Her thoughts were wholly on him bent,
Studious in all to give content.
With pleaſure on his bill ſhe hung,
Then hatch'd her eggs, or fed her young.
With her he ſound the charms that give
The bliſs, that makes it bliſs to live.

On the Death of Mr. Robert Leckie, Writer
in Sterling, who died on Saturday July 21,
1759.

LET wealth and titles purchaſe venal
fame, [name;
The gen'rous muſe ſhould ſing each virtuous
With juſt contempt, unworthy greatneſs ſhun,
Nor Perſian like hail fortune's riſing ſun;
But ſeek for goodneſs in life's humbleſt ſhade,
Where honeſt truth the nobleſt tribute's paid.
Know then, you pompous monuments of ſtate,
You falſhood-bearing ſycophants of fate,
The narrow bounds of Leckie's turf-clay
grave [gave;
Contains more worth than fortune ever
A heart of friendſhip, and a ſoul of truth,
Whoſe virtues flouriſh in immortal youth:
Safe from the dart of death, and ſcythe of
time,
They ſhine reſplendent in the ſtarry clime.

Dialogue entre Louis Quinze et l'ECHO. Par
un des 243 Officiers, Prifonniers à la bataille de
Tonhauſen le 11me d'Aût.

REPONd moi, cher Echo, c'eſt Louis qui
te parle ? parle.
Dis-moi dans quel état eſt reduite ma finance ?
en decadence.
Quel Démon aujourd'hui me déclare la guerre ?
l'Angleterre.
Où ſont donc mes flottes à la vaincre deſti-
nées ? bloquées.
Quel eſt le fort de mes vaſtes colonies ?
envahies.
Quel ſera leur dernier échec ?
Quebec.
Où ſont tous nos vaiſſeaux qui couvroient
l'océan ? à l'encaſ.
Qu'a-t-on fait de tant de braves mariniere ?
prifonniers.
Quels ſont les exploits du maréchal de Con-
tades ? bravades.
Mon armée ſous lui, qu'eſt-elle devenue ?
battuë.
Qui a pu frapper ce coup étonnant ?
Ferdinand.
Ne dois-je pas tenter l'effet d'une deſcente ?
tente.
Quel ſera le ſuccès de cette belle équipée ?
fumée.
Que deviendrai-je dans ce tems critique ?
paſſifque.
Où eſt donc mon conſeil, jadis ſi adviſé ?
diviſé.
Que fait mon parlement, dans ces triftes cir-
conſtances ? remontrances.
Où dois-je l'envoyer, ſ'il me cherche noiſe ?
à Pontoiſe.
Comment calmer, enſin, l'ennui qui me
poſſède ? cède.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

WE have for above a month paſt, been
plagued with the noiſe of infamous
libels in our ſtreets, and ridiculous diſputes
in every company we could go into, about
the behaviour of the general in chief of the
British troops in Germany, at the battle
of Thornhaufen, on the firſt of laſt month.
The diſputes I call ridiculous, becauſe no
man can talk rationally about the affair,
who has no certain knowledge of the plan,
or nature of the ground whereon the battle
was fought, nor of the diſpoſition of the
two armies, nor of the orders that were
given and received before, during, or after
the engagement; and the libels I call in-
famous, becauſe no man of any common
humanity will condemn a man, and endea-
vour to expoſe him to the reſentment of the
mob, before he has been heard in his own
defence; nor will a man of any common

honour endeavour to vindicate a character,
before he has any certain knowledge of the
facts upon which that vindication muſt be
founded.

I have therefore, hitherto, with indignation
heard thoſe infamous libels bellowed in the
ſtreets, and I have avoided as much as
poſſible entering into any of thoſe ridiculous
diſputes; and I ſhall continue to hold the
ſame conduct, until I can have a knowledge
of facts ſufficient for forming a judgment,
which, if by any undue means prevented,
muſt in charity bias my judgment in favour
of innocence.

This, I ſay, ſhall be my conduct with
regard to the principal diſpute; but upon
the publication of the general's ſhort addreſs,
a new queſtion has ariſen, of which every
man may judge, becauſe it does not depend
upon facts, but upon the rules of equity
and the nature of our conſtitution. The
queſtion is, Whether this general, now he
is diſmiſſed the ſervice, may and ought to
be tried by a court martial? I have con-
ſidered

considered this question as seriously and maturely as I could, and in the light it as yet appears to me, I think, that he not only may, but ought to be tried by a court martial. If he be innocent, he has a right to be so tried, that he may have an opportunity to justify his character, which he cannot otherwise do in an authentic and legal manner. If he be guilty, and that guilt proceeded from a cowardly, treacherous, mutinous, envious, or malicious cause or intention, the public have a right to have him tried, convicted, and condignly punished, in order to terrify others from being guilty of the like crime; because it is a crime of the most dangerous as well as public nature: for, if often repeated, it must at last put an end to our very being as a free and independent nation. But this right the public cannot obtain any other way than by a fair trial before an impartial court martial; for a breach or neglect of military orders cannot be tried or punished by any sort of proceeding at common law.

The king, 'tis true, may grant a pardon, or his attorney general may enter a *noli prosequi*, with respect to most public crimes; but a *noli prosequi* is never entered unless desired by the person indicted, nor without the consent of the prosecutor, if there be any such beside the king; and a pardon is never granted, but at the desire, and upon the professed repentance of the criminal, unless it be in crimes wherein many have been concerned, and public justice has been satisfied by the execution of some of the principals and accomplices; nor is it usual to grant a pardon for any crime, in the perpetrating of which there appears to have been great cruelty or treachery. And with regard both to pardons and *noli prosequis* it is a general rule, that *non poterit rex gratiam facere cum injuria et damno aliorum*, which in many cases prevents their effect either in part or altogether. In short, the true reason why this prerogative of granting a pardon, or entering a *noli prosequi*, is lodged in the king, is because of that maxim in our constitution, which says, that *nulli magis tuari rempublicam creditum est quam regi*, consequently this prerogative is unjustly exercised, as every prerogative may be, when a pardon is granted, or a *noli prosequi* entered, in a case where it is very much the interest of the public to have the crime condignly punished; and, by the former rule, it ought never to be exercised before trial, when the prosecuted has no other way to vindicate his character, nor when any other person has an interest in having the affair regularly tried, and has no other remedy provided by law, which is the case, when an inferior officer disobeys or neglects the orders of his superior; for his superior officer may suffer in his character by such disobedience or neglect; he may have been thereby defeated, or prevented from rendering a victory complete; and he has no way of vindicating his

character, but by having such inferior officer fairly tried by an impartial court martial.

Now with regard to an officer's having a right to be tried by a court martial, when his character has been unjustly aspersed, every one who considers the severity of our laws against malicious libels, and the many actions that may be, and are daily brought for scandalous words, must see what care is taken by our laws, to preserve the character as well as the life and property of every subject. They preserve not only a man's general character, but his particular character as to the trade or business he professes, and by which he gains a livelihood. A taylor or shoemaker may have a legal remedy not only for vindicating his character, but for punishing the man who, either by publishing a libel or by words, shall represent him as a bankrupt or dishonest man, or as an unskilful and bungling taylor or shoemaker; and shall a gentleman of the army have no legal remedy for vindicating his character against one who, upon any particular occasion, represents him as a cowardly, mutinous, disobedient, or negligent officer?

It is said, that the reason for the severity of our laws against malicious libels, is to prevent the blasphemy and murder that may be occasioned by the publishing of any such libel. Surely, this reason holds much stronger with regard to the officers of our army than any other rank of men in the kingdom; therefore if it should be said, that no officer has a right to insist upon being tried by a court martial, in order to vindicate his character, when it has been, upon any particular occasion, aspersed, I will say, that if he should challenge, fight, and kill the author of that aspersion, the killing ought upon his trial to be brought in *se defendendo*; or to kill in defence of his character, when he has no other remedy, is really a killing in defence of his life.

For this reason, whilst an officer is in actual service, the appointment of a court martial for his trial, when upon any such occasion he demands it, certainly may and ought to be granted; and I believe it never was or will be refused. The only question then is, whether a court martial may be appointed for trying an officer after he has been disbanded, or dismissed the service, for an offence alleged to have been committed whilst he was in actual service? This, indeed, might admit of some doubt, if the officer himself did not demand it; for it may be said, that he is not then in the army, and consequently not obliged to submit to the jurisdiction of a court martial. But in my humble opinion, as the offence was committed whilst he was in the army, he may, even after being dismissed, be tried, and condemned or acquitted, by a court martial, and that whether he demands

mands it or no, because the mutiny act says, The king may grant a commission for holding general courts martial for punishing the offences therein mentioned, without any limitation, whether the offender be then in the service or no. And I am the more inclined to be of this opinion, because if it had been otherwise, I am persuaded, that after the general, whose character is now attacked, had demanded to be tried by a court martial, his majesty would not have dismissed him the service, until after that trial was over, as he might in the mean time have been suspended from all military command.

But be this my opinion as it will, no such question can arise, until after the appointment of the court martial; and then if the officer himself should plead, and deny his being subject to the jurisdiction of the court martial, or if any member thereof should doubt of the court's having a power to try him, the question is not by our constitution to be determined by his majesty in council, but by the judges in Westminster-hall, upon a motion for a prohibition, or such other motion as shall be thought most proper. This doubt can therefore be no reason against the appointment of a court martial; but the refusing to appoint any may, by some discontented people, be deemed a breach of *magna charta*, which says, *Nulli negabimus, aut differemus rectum aut iustitiam. We will neither deny nor delay justice or right to any man.* For this reason I must think, that in the present case a court martial not only may but ought to be appointed; and if the question, as to the power of that court, should be determined in the negative, it would for ever after be very wrong to dismiss an officer accused of any military offence, and demanding to be tried by a court martial, until after he had been so tried; for otherwise the case of the accused and accuser would be far from being equal.

His majesty may by our constitution, as it yet stands, dismiss any officer, without any reason or cause assigned, though an attempt was once made to get this altered *. What then would be the condition of the officers in our army? The general in chief, who is always a favourite, might not only get an officer dismissed the service, but dismissed with such a stigma as would be a lasting reproach, and a bar to his getting into any foreign service, and that without leaving it in his power to wipe out that stigma by a fair trial. Let such general but accuse any officer under his command, of behaving cowardly, upon some particular occasion: if he thought him really guilty, he would only suspend, or get him suspended, and then tried, condemned and shot by the sentence of a court martial; but if he had accused him only out of pique, or found that he had accused him rashly, and could no way prove his accusation, he would dismiss, or get him dismissed the service, the

moment he presumed to demand a trial by a court martial.

Would this be equal? Would it not be of the most dangerous consequence to the officers of our army, against whom their general happened to conceive any unreasonable pique? And would it not be particularly so to a general of British troops, serving in an army composed mostly of foreign mercenaries in British pay, and commanded in chief by a foreign general of the same country with those mercenaries? For such a British general, if true to his country, must necessarily have disputes with such a commander in chief, about the allotment of quarters and provisions for the British troops, about the musters and pay of the mercenaries, and about various matters of account; especially as some foreign nations have, *until lately*, been taught to think, that they have a right to treat the people of this country in what manner they please, and to squeeze as much money from us as they can possibly invent any claim for.

From hence we must conclude, that no minister who has a true regard for our present happy establishment, will advise the refusing, in this general's case, the appointment of a court martial; because it may be supposed, and will certainly be insinuated by the disaffected, that such refusal proceeds from an apprehension, lest his trial should bring to light the disputes that happened between him and the commander in chief of the army in Germany, in which he unsuccessfully chanced to have a subordinate command; for that there were some such disputes between them, common fame loudly reported, long before the battle of Thornhausen.

However, let the issue of this question be what it will, as I have a firmer belief in a divine providence than some of my contemporaries, I begin, from this affair, to suspect, that the blood of Byng now cries with success for vengeance. If so, there are some amongst us that have much greater reason to tremble, than this general who is now the object of popular clamour; for that unfortunate admiral was certainly sacrificed to a violent popular clamour, which even the best and the wisest king must sometimes yield to, notwithstanding that clamours having been artfully raised, and industriously propagated by those who had resolved, to make one little or supposed criminal a scape-goat for some amongst themselves, that were much more truly and more heinously criminal.

These are my thoughts upon the law question now in agitation, and if you think they will be agreeable to your readers, I hope you will give them a place in your useful Magazine, as they may contribute towards enabling us to determine that question of fact, which so many now ignorantly and ridiculously pretend to judge of. I am, &c.

Sept. 21, 1759.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE ingenious Professor of Poetry at Oxford has been censured, for pronouncing, in his speech at the late installation of the earl of Westmoreland, the adverb FORTUITO thus, *fortuito*, and not *fortuito*. One would think the acknowledged classical taste of the speaker a sufficient authority for this pronunciation. However, from what I am going to offer on this point, it will appear, that he was certainly right.

Servius tells us, *ad Virg. Æn. VI. 179* that *i*, in *fortuito*, is sometimes long, and sometimes short. Of this we find instances in Horace and Juvenal.

In Horace, ll. 15.

Nec fortuitum spernere cespitem
Leges sinebant.

In Juvenal, Sat. XIII. 225.

Nam quasi fortuito nec ventorum rabie, sed
hatus cadat, &c.

Allowing the *i* to be *corron*, which is here proved, the professor's pronunciation is sufficiently justified. But it is still farther

evident, that it was only a poetical licence, or convenience, to *shorten* the *i*, as we see Juvenal has done. Festus, and, if I remember right, some other old grammarians, inform us, that *fortuito* was properly written and expressed FORTVITUS, VI instead of UI. In this case, they made their UI answer, in some measure, to the *y*, or *u*, of the Greeks. It is the same with the word *gratuitus*; where likewise the *i*, as * Stephens observes, is used both long and short. We are apt, in our English of *fortuito*, to pronounce the *i* short, which may make the pronunciation, here defended, appear improper to vulgar ears, as, The *fortuitous* course of atoms. I am told, that at Christ Church in Oxford, the professor's pronunciation is religiously observed; and, I presume, it is the same at Westminster School. I beg leave, by means of your Magazine, to rectify this popular error, and am, sir,

Your humble servant;

CANTABRIGIENSIS.

P. S. I had forgot to mention, that *fortuito*, in the above-cited verse of Juvenal, was probably read with a contraction of the *ui*, *fortuito*.

T H E

Monthly Chronologer.

WEDNESDAY, August 29.



IGNOR Celestia, minister from the republic of Genoa, had his audience of leave of his majesty.

THURSDAY, 30.

The parliament was further prorogued, to the 4th of October next (see p. 394.)

SUNDAY, September 2.

The Genoese minister had his audience of leave of the prince of Wales and the princess dowager.

TUESDAY, 4.

Her royal highness the princess Elizabeth Caroline, second daughter of his late royal highness Frederick prince of Wales, died at Kew, in the 19th year of her age; being born on the 30th of December 1740. Her royal highness was of a genius and disposition equally to be admired and loved; formed to be the delight and honour of a court; possessed of an uncommon wit, tempered with judgment, and restrained by modesty; for ever cheerful, and the cause of cheerfulness; excellent in all female accomplishments, and particularly eminent for her skill and taste in music: But more than all distinguished by her goodness. Her nearest relations lost a dear and amiable companion, her royal parent an obedient daughter, and Britain a supreme blessing. Applause

which follows greatness, often exceeds its subject; but here it is less than truth.

WEDNESDAY, 5.

Lord Chamberlain's Office. Orders for the court's going into mourning, on Sunday next the 9th instant, for her late royal highness the princess Elizabeth Caroline, second daughter to his late royal highness the prince of Wales, viz. The ladies to wear black bombazeens, muslin or long lawn, crape hoods, shamoy shoes and gloves, and crape fans: Undress, dark Norwich crapes. The men to wear black, without buttons at the sleeves and pockets, plain muslin or long lawn cravats and weepers, shamoy shoes and gloves, crape handkerchiefs, and black swords and buckles: Undress, dark grey frocks.

THURSDAY, 6.

The special verdict found at the last Chester assizes, on the remarkable trial of John Stephenson, for the murder of Mr. Francis Elcock, attorney, (of whose trial we gave an account in our last, p. 434) was argued at Chester, before the Hon. Mr. justice Noel, chief justice of Chester, and Taylor White, Esq; the other justice. The court took time till the next morning for delivering their opinion; and accordingly, on Friday morning, about eight o'clock, Mr. justice Noel, in a learned and pathetic speech, supported by adjudged cases, and the doctrine of the wisest sages of the

the law, and, also by arguments of reason and conscience, declared his opinion, That the prisoner's crime, found by the special verdict, could amount at most to manslaughter only. Whereupon the prisoner was burnt in the hand, and discharged from the indictment for murder.

Dr. Hensley, so long confined in Newgate, gave bail before a judge, in order to plead his pardon the ensuing term, and was discharged from his confinement (see our Vol. for 1758, p. 149, 304, 648.)

FRIDAY, 7.

From the LONDON GAZETTE Extraordinary.
Admiralty-Office.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Boscawen to Mr. Cleveland, Secretary of the Admiralty, dated Namur, off Cape St. Vincent, August 20. 1759, and brought last Night by Capt. Buckle, of the said Ship.

"I acquainted you in my last of my return to Gibraltar to visit. As soon as the ships were near ready, I ordered the Lyme and Gibraltar (the only frigates ready) the first to cruise off Malaga, and the last from Estepena, to Ceuta Point, to look out and give me timely notice of the enemy's approach.

On the 17th, at eight in the evening, the Gibraltar made the signal of their appearance; fourteen sail on the Barbary shore, to the eastward of Ceuta. I got under sail as fast as possible, and was out of the bay before ten, with fourteen sail of the line, the Shannon and Ætna, fireship. At daylight I saw the Gibraltar, and soon after seven sail of large ships lying to; but on our not answering their signal, they made sail from us. We had a fresh gale, and came up with them fast till about noon, when it fell little wind. About half an hour past two, some of the headmost ships began to engage; but I could not get up to the Ocean till near four. In about half an hour, the Namur's mizen mast and both top sails yards were shot away: The enemy then made all the sail they could. I shifted my flag to the Newark, and soon after the Centaur of 74 guns struck.

I pursued all night, and in the morning of the 18th, saw only four sail standing in for the land (two of the best sailers having altered their course in the night.) We were not above three miles from them, and not above five leagues from the shore, but very little wind. About nine the Ocean ran among the breakers, and the three others anchored. I sent the Intrepid and America to destroy the Ocean. Capt. Pratten having anchored, could not get in; but Capt. Kirke performed that service alone. On his first firing at the Ocean, she struck. Capt. Kirke sent his officers on board. M. de la Clue having one leg broke, and the other wounded, had been landed about half an hour; but they found the captain, M. le Comte de Carge, and several officers and

men on board. Capt. Kirke, after taking them off, finding it impossible to bring the ship off, set her on fire. Capt. Santley, of the Warspight, was ordered against the Temeraire of 74 guns, and brought her off with little damage, the officers and men all on board. At the same time vice-admiral Boodrick, with his division, burnt the Redoubtable, her officers and men having quitted her, being bulged; and brought the Modeste, of 64 guns, off, very little damaged.

I have the pleasure to acquaint your lordships, that most of his majesty's ships under my command failed better than those of the enemy.

Inclosed I send you a list of the French squadron, found on board the Modeste.

Herewith you will also receive the number of the killed and wounded on board his majesty's ships, referring their lordships for further particulars to Capt. Buckle.

List of the French Squadron, under the Command of M. de la Clue.

L'Océan, 80 guns, M. de la Clue; Le Redoubtable, 74 guns, M. de St. Agnan, brunt.—Le Centaure, 74 guns, Sabran Grammont, taken.—Le Souverain, 74 guns, Panat; Le Guerrier, 74 guns, Rochemore, escaped.—Le Temeraire, 74 guns, Castillon l'Aine, taken.—Le Fantaque, 64 guns, Castillon Cadet, lost company.—Le Modeste, 64 guns, Du lac Monvert, taken.—Le Lion, 64 guns, Colbert Turgis; Le Triton, 64 guns, Venel; Le Fier, 50 guns, Marquisan; L'Oriflamme, 50 guns, Dabon, lost company coming through the Streights.—La Chimere, 26 guns, Sauchet; La Minerve, 24 guns, Le Chev. d'Opede; La Gracieuse, 24 guns, Le Chev. de Fabry, lost company coming through the Streights.

An Abstract of the Number of Men killed and wounded on board his Majesty's following Ships under my Command, the 17th of August, 1759.

Ships	Killed	Wounded
Namur	13	44
Prince	none	none
Culloden	4	15
Warspight	21	40
Swiftsure	5	32
Newark	0	5
Intrepid	6	10
Conqueror	2	6
St. Albans	6	2
America	3	26
Edgar, in charge of the prize ship Centaur, lost company.		
Jersey	none	none
Portland	6	12
Guernsey	0	14
	56	196

EDWARD BOSCAWEN."

SATURDAY, 8.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Copy of a Letter from James De Lancey, Esq; Lieutenant-Governor of New York, to Mr. Secretary Pitt.

S I R, New York, Aug. 5, 1759.

"As I would not slip an opportunity of conveying agreeable news, I take this, by a merchant ship, ready to sail for Bristol, with pleasure to congratulate you on the success of his majesty's arms, in defeating the French army, coming to the relief of Niagara, which brought on the early surrender of the fort, whereby the most important pass in all the Indian countries is brought under his majesty's subjection.

The army defeated was made up by troops drawn from Venago, Beave river, and Presqu'Isle, so that those parts must in a manner lie open to brigadier-general Stanwix, and therefore I cannot doubt of his success.

I received the account yesterday afternoon by express: For the particulars I refer to the inclosed relation sent me by Lieut. Coventry, assistant deputy quarter-master-general at Albany, which contains the substance of the intelligence I have received."

Copy of Lieutenant Coventry's Letter to Lieutenant Governor De Lancey.

S I R, Albany, Aug. 2, 1759.

"I have this moment received the agreeable news of Niagara's surrendering to our army on the 25th ult. Six hundred and seven prisoners are on their way from Niagara for this place. Lieut. Moncrieff brought the dispatches, and sets out to-morrow morning for Ticonderoga. If Col. Amherst be not failed, let him have the inclosed."

Copy of the Account of the Defeat of the French near Niagara, and Reduction of the Fort, inclosed in Lieut. Coventry's Letter.

This day Lieut. Moncrieff, aid de camp to the late general Prideaux, arrived here from Niagara, which he left the 26th instant, in his way to general Amherst. From the said gentleman, we have the following particulars, viz. That after the melancholy accident of the 20th, [brigadier-general Prideaux being killed by the bursting of a cohort] the command of the army devolving on Sir William Johnson, he continued to pursue the late general's vigorous measures, and erected his third battery within 100 yards of the flag bastion. Having intelligence from his Indians of a large party on their march from the Falls, to relieve the fort, Sir William made a disposition to prevent them. The 23d, in the evening, he ordered the light infantry, and picquets of the line, to lie near the road on our left, leading from the Falls to the fort. These he reinforced, in the morning of the 24th, with the grenadiers, and part of the 46th regiment, all under the command of lieutenant-colonel Masséy. Lieutenant-colonel Farquhar, with the 44th battalion, was ordered to the tail of the trenches, to support the guard of the

trenches commanded by major Beckwith. About eight in the morning, our Indians advanced to speak to the French Indians, which the enemy declined. The action began soon after, with the scream, as usual, from the enemy; but our troops were so well disposed to receive them in front, and our Indians on their flanks, that, in less than an hour's time, the whole army was ruined. The number of the slain was not ascertained, as the pursuit continued for five miles. Seventeen officers were made prisoners, among whom are M. d'Aubry, chief in command, wounded; M. de Lignery, second in command, and wounded; also M. Marin, leader of the Indians; M. de Villie, Repentini, Martini, Basane, all captains; and several others. After this defeat, which was in sight of the garrison, Sir William sent major Harvey into the fort, with a list of the officers taken, recommending it to the commanding officer to surrender, before more blood was shed, and while he had it in his power to restrain the Indians. The commanding officer, to be certain of such a defeat, sent an officer of his to see the prisoners: They were shewn to him; and, in short, the capitulation was finished about ten at night of the 24th, by which the garrison surrendered with the honours of war; which lieutenant Moncrieff saw embarked the morning he came away, to the number of 607 private men, exclusive of officers and their ladies, and those taken in the action. We expect them here to-morrow, on their way to New York.

Niagara, July 25, 1759.

List of Ordnance and Stores at Niagara, at the Time of its surrendering to the English, viz.

Iron ordnance, fourteen pounders 2, twelve pounders 19, eleven pounders 1, eight pounders 7, six pounders 7, four pounders 2, two pounders 5.—Travelling carriages, fourteen pounders 2, twelve pounders 12, eight pounders 8, six pounders 5.—Garrison carriages, twelve pounders 2, eight pounders 4, six pounders 3, four pounders 2.—Ladies with slaves, fourteen pounders 3, twelve pounders 12, eight pounders 9, six pounders 7, four pounders 2.—Sponges with rammer heads, twelve pounders 16, eight pounders 9, six pounders 10, four pounders 4.—Wadhooks with slaves 10.—Grudox desieu, twelve pounders 12, eight pounders 6, six pounders 7, four pounders 3.—Round shot loose, twelve pounders 150, eight pounders 200, six pounders 2,600, four pounders 100.—Cohorn mortars on beds 2.—Hand grenades 500.—Entrenching tools, axes large 100, handbills 300, hand hatchets 500, shovels iron 300, mattocks 250, pickaxes 400, spades 50, whipsaws 12.—Cornd powder 15,000lb.—Small lead shot and balls 48,000lb.—Match, Cwt. 2.

(Signed) *George Wray*, clerk of the stores. Provisions of all kinds enough.

Whitehall,

Whitehall, Sept. 8. This morning lieutenant-colonel Amherst arrived here, with letters from major-general Amherst to the Right Hon. Mr. secretary Pitt, dated at the camp at Ticonderoga, the 27th of July, giving an account of his having taken possession of the lines of that place on the 24th, the garrison having abandoned, and set fire to the fort. The preceding night, at ten o'clock, some volunteers got into the fort, and brought the colours away with them. The troops extinguished the fire as soon as possible, and saved all they could. The letters add, that the Hon. Col. Townshend, deputy adjutant general, was killed on the 25th of July, but on what occasion is not mentioned.

Prince Ferdinand's Head-Quarters, at Wetter, August 29. The army under the command of prince Ferdinand, came to Frackenbergh, on the 22d instant, and halted there that day. The hereditary prince, with his body of troops, was then at Haina, and was joined there by the prince of Holstein, and lieutenant-general Wangenheim, with their respective corps. Lieutenant-colonel Freitag having, on the 23d, attacked Ziegenhayn, the commanding officer at that place capitulated after an hour's defence; and the garrison, consisting of 3 or 400 men, were made prisoners of war. On the 24th, prince Ferdinand, with the army, arrived at Monighausen. The same day the hereditary prince, and the prince of Holstein, arrived at Wehra, and marched the next day to Schonstedt.

On the 27th at night, the hereditary prince, with a detachment under his command, marched towards this place, where Fischer's corps was then posted; on the 28th, in the morning, they were attacked by our troops, and dislodged from their post, with the loss of several men killed, and 400 made prisoners of war. His serene highness prince Ferdinand has now his head quarters here, and the army is encamped in the neighbourhood, the enemy continues about Marbourg.

Hague, August 31. By accounts of the 21st instant, from Berlin, we hear that his Prussian majesty had made some alteration in his position, by bringing his right down to Furstenwalde upon the Sprehe, over which river he had thrown three bridges. The corps under general Laudohn, reinforced by general Haddick, was encamped at Muhrose, and the Russians still kept about Frankfort upon the Oder. Marshal Daun was in motion, and seemed to be approaching towards Berlin, and was, by the last accounts, between Forst and Guben in Lusatia. Prince Henry of Prussia keeps close to him, and had, it is said, taken a large magazine of the Austrians at Gorlitz, with the military chest. General Wunsch has been detached by his Prussian majesty towards Wittenberg, and has summoned the governor of that town to surrender; and, by the last

September, 1759.

accounts, they were settling the articles of capitulation.

Lieutenant-general Imhoff began to fire from three batteries upon Munster, on the 28th.

List of the French Officers wounded and taken Prisoners, in the Battle of August 1, 1759, at Tombaufen.

Staff officers. Marquis de Monti, marshal de camp; count de Boufflers, marquis de Coudray, brigadiers of the king's armies; M. de Segur, aid de camp.

Grenadiers of France. Le prince Chimmelle, colonel. De Monjeune, count de la Fayette, de Mongene, de Barche, captains. Count de Villiers, chevalier de Freta, de Bouffon, de Seiting, de Cara Mentran, Bute, La Bocassiere, de Cretini, de la Varenne, Richard, Villars, de Sotomajor, de la Palomniere, lieutenants. Comeias, aid major.

Gens d'armes. Count de Fougieres, count de la Hage, marquis de Murinais, colonels. Count de la Riviere, d'Eschoisy, de Mameville, de Grally, lieutenant-colonels. Marquis de Tracy, captain-lieutenant and colonel. Marquis de Canisy, lieutenant and colonel. Marquis de Cannefis, chevalier de l'Argle, count de Cusiniere, sub-lieutenant and colonels. Count d'Egreville, cornet and colonel. Marquis de Crenol, count de Noe, de Lamberfye, ensign and lieutenant-colonels. Marquis de Flavacours, marquis de Sabran, guidons and lieutenant-colonels. Count d'Herbouville, captain-lieutenant, and brigadier d'Armee. Count de Roiffe, sub-lieutenant and brigadier of the army. Count d'Esclignac, brigadier of the king's army and cornet. Count de Lannoi, captain and brigadier. Dauvent, ensign and brigadier. Du Moulet, ensign.

Carabiniers. Marquis de Beauvet, brigadier. Chevalier de Combeaut, de Mongassin, de la Planche, Olier, captains. Chevalier de Foix, lieutenant. D'Ulle, Perdrix, d'Orcelet, du Beautie, de Muffi, cornets.

Regiment d'Aumont. St. Tour, chevalier de Carriere, captains. De Montfort, de Bonnemorre, Lagobertie, chevalier de Page, la Jauberti, de Chali, Descombes, de Salos, de Jane, chevalier Aulman, lieutenants.

Regiment d'Aquitane. De Mondomin, chevalier de la Rouffiet, captains.

Regiment de Vatan. Marquis de Vatan, colonel. Chevalier de Madron, captain. De la Rocque, aid major.

Regiment de Touraine. St. Julien, de Villemontes, de Mongion, Dutrat, Delater, Dubrat, Maillart, chevalier Denvie, de Senasse, captains. Cafaut, Duvents, Corbier, Gerat, lieutenants.

Regiment of Gotha. Boserne, Purgsdorff, lieutenants. Gerschen, ensign.

Regiment of Marcien. De Massillon, marquis de Montiers, captains. De la Brasfriere, lieutenant.

Regiment

Regiment of Rochefaucault. De Varcourt, de Cardaliac, captains. De Touloungon, cornet.

Regiment royal Deux Ponts. De Neuland, first captain.

Regiment colonel general. De Montiere, chevalier de Perignat, captains. Chevalier du Four, de Clapion, lieutenants.

Regiment mestre de camp. De Burville, major. Vicent, lieutenant. Lemazier, Marchil, cornets.

Regiment Rouvergne. De Perrin, de la Vaissiere, Darbois, Cauffiers, de Lerubard, du Petit Thouar, de St. Cirque, captains. De Montagne, lieutenant. Chauban, aid major.

Regiment Enghien. Lantin de Moncois, captain. De Trouril, de Sablaunet, lieuts.

Regiment de charity. Du Mazon, capt.

Regiment royal Italien. De Senesi, capt.

Regiment de Rochau, Saxons. Von Hayne.

Regiment of Tournais. De Richebourg,

de Lenel, de Pierrual, captains.

Regiment of Waldner, Swifts. Francois

de Miliet, major.

Regiment of Richemont. Chevalier de

Betune, captain.

Regiment of Belfunce. De Vanquet, lieut.

Regiment of La Marche. La Chaffains,

chevalier de Perrat, lieutenants.

Regiment of Conde. Chevalier de Villfon,

captain.

Regiment of Bouillon. Marquis de Foudras, captain.

Regiment of Champagne. Cunion, lieut.

Regiment de la dauphine. De la Tour, capt.

Regiment of Planta. De Wesby, captain.

Regiment of Piemont. Cati, captain.

Regiment of Poli. Boischarant, lieut.

Regiment du roy. De Lanot, captain.

Regiment de Schomberg. Flache, cornet.

Regiment of Massal. De Condale, capt.

Regiment of Montier. Limon, lieut.

Artillery. Chevalier de Tacher, first

lieutenant. Dangers, lieutenant.

Regiment of the prince of Saxony. Vittinghof, captain. Hauche, lieutenant.

Regiment of Talleraud. Chevalier de

Talleraud, captain. Bricaul, lieutenant.

De Staaga, Graville, cornets.

Regiment of Planta. Nefmy, captain.

Regiment of Salle. La Vogere, cornet.

Regiment d'Auvergne. Le Bords Albuse,

Dupra Duamac, lieutenants.

Regiment des volontaires du dauphine.

La Breliniere, lieutenant.

Regiment royal Etranger. Detut, lieut.

Nassau hussars. Carl Sperber, cornet.

Regiment des chevaux legers de la reine.

Marquis de Barry, cornet.

Non-Commissioned Officers.

Gens d'armes 6.—Scotch 4.—English 7.

—Burgundy 1.—Light horse of Burgundy

14.—Gens d'armes 4.—Light horse of Ac-

quaine 3.—Gens d'armes of Aquitaine 1.

—Gens d'armes of Burgundy 3.—Queen's

gens d'armes 5.—Queen's light horse 3.

Gens d'armes of Berry 3.—Light horse of

Berry 4.—Gens d'armes of Dauphiny 2.—

Light horse of Dauphiny 6.—Gens d'armes

of Orleans 3.—Light horse of Orleans 10.

—Total of the gens d'armes, and light

horse 79.

Common Men found in the Houses of Minden.

After proper visitation 434.—In St. Ma-

ry's hospital 151.—In the English hospital

37.—In the several barns 229.—In the vil-

lage of Barchhausen, near Minden 225.—

Transported from Peterhagen to Minden

378.—Total 1533.

M. De Lancy, commissary of the gens

d'armes.

M. de la Sale, commissary of war.

SUNDAY, 9.

The Genoeve minister had his audience of

leave of the princess Amelia and the duke of

Cumberland.

MONDAY, 10.

From the LONDON GAZETTE Extraordinary.

Whitehall, September 10, 1759.

On Saturday the 8th instant, at two of the clock

in the afternoon, Captain Prescott arrived with

the following letter from Major General Am-

herst to Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated Crown-

Point, August 5, 1759.

S I R,

"I did myself the honour of writing to

you a very short letter on the 27th of July,

as I would not retard lieutenant colonel

Amherst from setting out, that he might

acquaint you of his majesty's troops being

in possession of the fort and lines of Ticon-

deroga; and I now send captain Prescott

with this, to inform you of the great event

of the reduction of Niagara; and at the

same time to give you an account of my ar-

rival here with a part of the army under

my immediate command.

The 27th of July, I encamped within

the lines, and began to level the trenches

and batteries, filled up the road I had made

from Lake Champlain to the Saw-mill river,

for the carrying on the siege, encamped

four battalions of Provincials near the fort

for repairing the works, sent 500 men to

Fort George for provisions, &c. ordered all

the French boats to be fished up, and the

brig boats I had ordered to be built for car-

rying guns, to be finished in all haste, that

I may be superior to the enemy's sloops on

the lake.

28th. The fire was not totally extinguished,

I forwarded every thing as fast as possible,

that I might get possession of Crown-Point

without loss of time. In the afternoon I

received an account of a most unlucky ac-

cident, the death of brigadier-general Pri-

deaux, who was walking in the trenches

on the evening of the 19th; the gunner

carelessly fired a coborn and shot him, when

the approaches were within 140 yards of

the covered way. I immediately ordered

brigadier-general Gage to set out for Oswe-

go, to take upon him the command of that

army.

Google

29th

29th. Five companies of Provincials arrived this day from the provinces. Intelligence that the enemy's troops, which were encamped on the eastern side of the lake were now moved to Crown Point: I kept small parties constantly looking from the mountains into Crown-Point, their two sloops, and a schooner there: they depend on my not getting boats over, and that I shall be obliged to build some of force.

30th. It rained hard last night, and this day, which put a great stop to getting the batteaux over the carrying-place.

31st. I ordered the fort by the water-side to be put in good order, and to be compleated, as the enemy had not finished it: ordered the fort of Ticonderoga to be repaired upon the same plan as the enemy had built it, which will save great time and expences, as it is but a small part of the whole that is ruined: the cost the enemy has been at in building the fort and houses are very great. The glacis and covered way quite good: the counterscarp of the glacis, masonry: the counterscarp of the ditch, masonry. Two ravelins of masonry that cover the only front to which approaches can be carried on. The fort a square, with four bastions, built with logs on the rocks, which are covered with some masonry to level the foundation. The wood part of it is the worst finished. One bastion, and a part of two courtins, demolished, but not in the front that can be easiest attacked. The casemates are good; the walls of the burnt barracks are not damaged. Eleven good ovens have helped us greatly. As the situation of the fort is very advantageous for the protection of his majesty's dominions, and the approaches may be rendered as difficult to the enemy, as they have been to the king's troops, and that there is no fault in it but its being small, I have thought proper to have it repaired, which I hope will meet with your approbation.

1st of August. At noon a scouting party came in, and said the enemy had abandoned Crown-point; this makes no alteration in my motions, as I am already trying all I can to get forward; but on this I sent away major Graham with all expedition to command the second battalion of the Royal Highland regiment, and to march them to Oswego, that in case, from the unfortunate death of brigadier-general Prideaux, the reduction should not have taken place, brigadier-general Gage may return to the attack, with the utmost vigour and dispatch, and pursue the ulterior operations of the campaign.

2. Very rainy weather put a stop entirely to getting boats over the carrying-place this day.

3d. A party I had sent to Crown-Point brought in a deserter from late Forbes's, in a French coat, one that I had pardoned for

desertion when I was at Fort George. I thought it so necessary to make an immediate example, that I had him hanged directly. Sent two hundred rangers through the woods to Crown-Point.

4th. The general at two in the morning, assembly half an hour after, and the rangers, light infantry, grenadiers, and two brigades of regulars, were soon embarked, except the Royal Highland regiment that waited for boats, which detained me for some time. I however arrived at Crown-Point before the evening, landed and posted all the corps, some encamped, and some lay on their arms. At night, lieutenant Moncrieff, whom I had sent with brigadier-general Prideaux, arrived with a letter from Sir William Johnson, enclosing the capitulation of Niagara, both which I have the satisfaction to send to you.

5th. I ordered lieutenant-colonel Eyre to trace out the ground for a fort, which I will set about with all possible expedition. This post secures entirely all his majesty's dominions that are behind it from the inroads of the enemy, and the scalping parties that have infested the whole country, and it will give great peace and quiet to the king's subjects, who will now settle in their habitations from this to New-York. I shall take fast hold of it, and not neglect, at the same time, to forward every measure I can, to enable me to pass Lake Champlain, and you may be assured, sir, I shall, to the best of my capacity, try to pursue every thing for the success and honour of his majesty's arms.

I am, &c.

JEFF. AMHERST."

Return of Ordnance and Stores taken at Ticonderoga and Crown-Point.

Iron ordnance, 18 pounds 2, 16 ditto 1, 12 ditto 7, 9 ditto 4, 6 ditto 4, 4 ditto 2, swivels 7.—Iron mortars, 13 inch 2, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ditto 1.—Iron howitzer, 8 inch 1.—Iron pattering-roc mounted on swivels without chambers, 8.—Round shot loose, 24 pounds 35, 18 ditto 327, 12 ditto 106, 9 ditto 140, 6 ditto 425, 4 ditto 463, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ditto 12.—Grape shot loose, 18 pounds 4, 9 ditto 8, 6 ditto 2, 4 ditto 5.—Ladies with flaves, 18 pounds 2, 12 ditto 2, 6 ditto 1, 4 ditto 2.—Spunges with rammer heads, 18 pounds 9, 12 ditto 2, 6 ditto 2, 4 ditto 2.—Rammers spare, 4 pounds 1.—Wad-hooks with rammers, 18 pounds 1, 12 ditto 7, 6 ditto 1, 4 ditto 1.—Shells, 13 inch 27, 10 ditto 3, 8 ditto 6, 4 2-5ths ditto 1, grenadoes 6.—Musquets 56.—Corn'd powder 50 barrels.—Fire balls 30. Carriages spare, 18 pounds 1.—Mirenching tools, felling axes 110, pick-axes 8, hoes 232, sledges 2.

THOMAS ORD, Major R. R. Artillery.

Copy of a Letter from Sir William Johnson, Bart. to Major-General Amherst, dated Niagara, 25th July, 1759.

S I R,

"I have the honour to acquaint you by lieutenant Moncreiff, Niagara surrendered to his majesty's arms the 25th instant. A detachment of twelve hundred men, with a number of Indians, under the command of Messrs Aubry and de Lignery, collected from Detroit, Venango, and Presqu'isle, made an attempt to reinforce the garrison the 24th in the morning; but as I had intelligence of them, I made a disposition to intercept them. The evening before, I ordered the light infantry and picquets to take post on the road upon our left, leading from Niagara falls to the fort: In the morning I reinforced these with two companies of grenadiers, and part of the forty-sixth regiment. The action began about half an hour after nine; but they were so well received by the troops in front, and the Indians on their flank, that, in an hour's time, the whole was completely ruined, and all their officers made prisoners, among whom are Monsieur Aubry, de Lignery, Marin, Repentini, &c. to the number of seventeen. I cannot ascertain the number of the killed, they are so dispersed among the woods, but their loss is great.

As this happened under the eyes of the garrison, I thought proper to send my last summons to the commanding officer, for his surrendering, which he listened to. I inclose you the capitulation. Mr. Moncreiff will inform you of the state of our ammunition and provisions: I hope care will be taken to forward an immediate supply of both to Oswego. As the troops that were defeated yesterday were drawn from those posts, which lie in general Stanwix's rout. I am in hopes it will be of the utmost consequence to the success of his expedition. The publick stores of the garrison, that can be saved from the Indians, I shall order the assistant quarter-master-general and the clerk of the stores to take an account of as soon as possible.

As all my attention at present is taken up with the Indians, that the capitulation I have agreed to may be observed, your excellency will excuse my not being more particular.

Permit me to assure you, in the whole progress of the siege, which was severe and painful, the officers and men behaved with the utmost cheerfulness and bravery. I have only to regret the loss of general Prideaux and colonel Johnson. I endeavoured to pursue the late general's vigorous measures, the good effects of which he deserved to enjoy.

With earnest good wishes for your success, I have the honour to be, &c.

WM. JOHNSON."

Articles of capitulation granted to the garrison of Niagara, inclosed in Sir William Johnson's letter to Major-General Amherst of the 25th of July, 1759.

Article I. The garrison shall march out with their arms and baggage, drum beating, and match lighted at both ends, and a small piece of cannon, to embark upon such vessels as the commander of his Britannick majesty's forces shall furnish to convey them to New-York, by the shortest road, and in the shortest manner. Granted.

Article II. The garrison shall lay down their arms when they embark, but shall keep their baggage. Granted.

Article III. The officers shall keep both their arms and their baggage. Granted.

Article IV. The French ladies, with their children, and other women, as well as the chaplain, shall be sent to Montreal, and the commander of his Britannick majesty's troops shall furnish them with vessels and subsistence necessary for their voyage to the first French post, and this is to be executed as soon as possible; those women who chuse to follow their husbands are at liberty to do it. Granted, except with regard to those women who are his Britannick majesty's subjects.

Article V. The sick and wounded, who are obliged to remain in the fort, shall have liberty to depart, with every thing that belongs to them, and shall be conducted in safety, as soon as they are able to support the fatigues of a voyage, to the place destined for the rest of the garrison; in the mean time they are to be allowed a guard for their security. Granted.

Article VI. The commanding officer, all the other officers, and private men, who are in the service of his Most Christian majesty, shall quit the fort without being subject to any act of reprisals whatsoever. Granted.

Article VII. An inventory shall be made of all the military stores in the magazine, which, with the artillery, shall be delivered up, bona fide, as well as all other effects, which are the property of his Most Christian majesty, and which are found in the magazine, at the time of the capitulation. The vessels and boats are included in this article.

Article VIII. The soldiers shall not be plundered, nor separated from their officers. Granted.

Article IX. The garrison shall be conducted under a proper escort to the place destined for their reception: The general shall expressly recommend to this escort to hinder the savages from approaching and insulting any persons belonging to the garrison, and shall prevent their being pillaged by them, when they quit their arms for embarkation; and the same care is to be taken on every part of the route, where savages may be met with. Granted.

Article

Article X. An exact list shall be made of the names and surnames of the different troops, as well regulars as militia, and all others who are employed in his Most Christian majesty's service; and all those who are so employed shall be treated in the same manner, as the rest of the garrison. Granted in the first article.

Article XI. All the savages, of whatsoever nation they be, who are found in the garrison, shall be protected from insult, and be allowed to go where they please. Granted; but it will be advisable for them to depart as privately as possible.

The articles being accepted, the general of his Britannick majesty's forces shall be put in possession of a gate of the fort, but this cannot be done until to-morrow. To-morrow at seven o'clock in the morning.

Signed by

Pouchot, captain in the regiment of Bearn, commanding officer.

Vitar, captain in the regiment of Le Sarre.

Servier, captain in the regiment of Royal Roussillon.

Oliver de la Roche Verney, captain of the marine.

Bounnaffous, officer in the royal artillery.

Couffroyer, lieutenant of the marine.

Solueuac, officer in the regiment of Bearn.

Le Chevalier de L'Arminac, lieutenant of the marine.

Joncaire, captain of the marine.

Morambert, lieutenant.

Chabert Joucain, in the regiment of Guienne.

[A little tract published in 1757, speaking of Niagara, says, "It is by this place alone that the French are, and ever will be able to over-run and annoy our colonies in the manner they do, so long as they hold Niagara.—But if we were possessed of this one place, we might be free from them, and all their encroachments, incursions, devastations, &c.

Niagara commands in a manner all the interior parts of North-America, and is a key as it were to that whole continent—opens or obstructs a communication with all the natives of North-America, the six nations, Ohios, Shawanoes, Miamis, Twightwies, Illinois, Pontewatimis, Nadouessians, Hurons, Utawas, Messagues, and many others—awes and commands all those people—lies in the midst of the extensive territories of the six nations, and commands their beaver country entirely—secures their fur trade, and all the other inland trade of North-America.

It commands all the great lakes, and secures the navigation of them, that extends 12 or 1300 miles—prevents or secures the junction of the two French colonies in Canada and Louisiana—cuts off or maintains their passage to the river Ohio, Mississippi, lake Erie, le Detroit, Sandozki, Miamis, fort St. Joseph, Illinois, Kaskaskis, &c.—stops the farther progress of the English or of the French (which ever are possessed of it)

in North-America—lays our colonies open to the inroads and incursions both of the French and Indians—whilst it would secure them from both in our hands—and unite the frontiers of our northern and southern colonies together, for their mutual defence and security, which might all be secured by this one place, while they could not by many hundreds without it*.

The great claim that Britain has in the inland parts of North-America is over the territories of the five nations, which this place lies in the midst of, and in a manner entirely commands. We talk much of the river Ohio, which is likewise a place of great consequence, it is true, but it seems to be of less consequence than Niagara, which in a manner commands it. If we were possessed of Niagara, the French in Canada would be cut off from any access to the river Ohio, and almost all their other encroachments on us. But if we let them remain in possession of this place, all our colonies will be open to them, and we need never expect to be free from encroachments, broils, and dissensions with them. Unless we recover Niagara, which so justly belongs to us, we engaged in this war to no manner of purpose; but must have frequent and daily occasions for many more such wars, with little prospect of any better success from them, than we have hitherto (in 1757) met with in this.]

Kensington. This day the marquis d'Abreu, envoy extraordinary from the court of Spain, had a private audience of his majesty, to notify the death of the late king of Spain.

TUESDAY, 11.

Thomas Hayward, Esq; water bailiff of this city, by order of the right hon. the lord mayor, waited on her royal highness the princess dowager of Wales, with a present of a fine sturgeon of seven feet in length, which her royal highness was pleased to accept.

FRIDAY, 14.

Her late royal highness princess Elizabeth Caroline was privately interred in the royal vault in king Henry the Seventh's chapel at Westminster, the body having been privately conveyed to the prince's chamber the night before. About nine o'clock the procession began, passing thro' the Old Palace yard to the south east door of the Abbey, upon a floor railed in and lined with black cloth, guarded by a party of foot guards, in the following order.—Knight marshal's men.—Servants to her royal highness in livery.—Other servants and officers of the prince of Wales and her royal highness.—Two pages of honour.—A gentleman Usher.—Two equerriers.—Clerk of the household to her royal highness the princess dowager of Wales.—Secretary and treasurer to her royal highness the princess dowager of Wales.—Pursuivants and heralds at arms.—Master of the horse and chamberlain to her royal highness the princess

princess dowager of Wales.—Norroy king of arms, bearing the coronet upon a cushion, between two gentlemen ushers.—The body under a canopy, borne by eight gentlemen ushers.—Garter principal king of arms with his rod of office, between two gentlemen ushers.—The countess of Tankerville as chief mourner.—Four maids of honour to the princess dowager of Wales, viz. Mrs. Dives, Miss Chudleigh, Mrs. Mostyn, Mrs. Egerton.—Two bed chamber women, Mrs. Dechair, Mrs. Goodrich.—Yeomen of the guard. Within the door of the Abbey, the dean, prebends, and choir, fell into the procession next before Norroy king of arms, singing an anthem to king Henry the Seventh's chapel; where the body being deposited upon tressels, part of the funeral service before the interment was read by the dean. The coffin was then let down into the vault; and the dean having finished the burial service, Garter king of arms proclaimed her royal highness's stile as follows: "Thus it hath pleased Almighty God, to take out of this transitory life, unto his divine mercy; the late most illustrious princess Elizabeth Caroline, second daughter of the most high, most mighty, and most illustrious prince, Frederick, late prince of Wales."

SATURDAY, 15.

Admiral Boscawen arrived at Spithead, with his majesty's ships the *Namure*, *Culoden*, *Warspite*, *Intrepid*, *Swiftsure*, *America*, *Portland*, *Salamander*, and *Ætna* fire ships, with the *Temeraire* and *Modeste*, prizes, with about 800 French prisoners.

["The *Modeste* is a very fine ship launched last May, carries 32 pound shot on her lower deck; her quarter deck guns are brass; and nine brass swivels on her poop, very little hurt. The *Temeraire* is a fine 74 gun ship, 43 pounds below; eight fine brass guns abaft her mainmast, and ten brass guns on her quarter, very little hurt; one shot came in at her stern, went thro' her mizen mast, and lodged in her main mast. Both ships have not received above twenty shot in their hulls. (See p. 495.)

A house was consumed by fire in Dutchy court, near Somerset house.

Ended the sessions at the Old Bailey, when James Innis, for robbing I've Whitbread, Esq; John Rice, for horse stealing, and Nicholas Randall, for willfully and maliciously levelling a gun, loaded with gunpowder and shot, and shooting at John Hampton and William Denney; whereby one of the eyes of Hampton was shot out, and Denney wounded in the leg, received sentence of death. The convict, Randal, (upwards of 78 years of age) has many years been noted for begging at the staling places for horses, the further end of Turnham-green; who being possessed of a small garden, and the boys, Hampton and Denney, playing with other children in the fields near the garden, the old man, thinking they were in a combination to steal his apples, rashly resolved and perpetrated the fact, of

which, upon the clearest evidence he was convicted.—The jury, in consideration of his great age, recommended him to mercy.—Richard Lamb, a soldier, condemned before at this session, for the murder of William Kendal another soldier, was respited. Twenty three were sentenc'd to be transported for seven years, three to be branded, two to be whipped, and one to be imprisoned for two months. Fifty five prisoners in the whole were tried, 22 of whom were acquitted.

MONDAY, 17.

Admiral Boscawen, waited on his majesty, and was most graciously received.

WEDNESDAY, 19.

Was held a very numerous meeting of the nobility, gentry, and others, of the county of Middlesex, and the city and liberty of Westminster, at the St. Alban's tavern, at which meeting, 4726l. were immediately subscribed; and a committee was appointed to consider of the call to be made upon the subscribers, and for carrying the purposes of the said subscription into effectual execution.*

SATURDAY, 22.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Torgau, Sept. 10. On the third instant, our corps under general Wunsch, passed the Elbe at this place, on our march to Cossford, and on the fourth we reached Grossen-Hahn, where we made 60 hussar prisoners. That very evening we pushed forwards towards Dresden, and, at the distance of a mile from thence met with a considerable body of hussars, Croats, and Hungarian infantry, that were posted near Drachenberg, and immediately attacked them. The enemy was drove from one height and one thicker to another, till we came within sight of Dresden. The cannonade, and the fire of the small arms continued the whole day, without its being possible for us to discover if that city was still in the possession of our troops or not. We were, however, of opinion that it had capitulated; and for that reason, we retreated that night to Grossen Hahn, and the next day, the seventh, to Cossdorf. Whilst we were on our way, advice was received, that the army of the empire was again before this place, and had summoned the commandant. Three of our battalions, therefore, and the whole cavalry, marched with all expedition to its relief. The night passed quietly; but on the eighth, after reconnoitring the enemy, the attack was resolved on. The infantry, which had been left behind, arrived by degrees, and filed off as they came up by the town, into the gardens in the neighbourhood, where they had an hour's rest. The enemy cannonaded us for three hours without any effect, so that we did not answer it till our heavy artillery, and some battalions and squadrons, were posted on both our flanks. At one o'clock in the afternoon we entered the plain. Our lines were formed; and we began the attack with such success upon the enemy's left, of which

* To give hunters to pursue who shall insist into the land service.

which was posted in the vineyards, that we broke it entirely, after they had rallied four times. The enemy's whole camp, with their tents, camp equipage, and seven pieces of cannon fell into our hands. The pursuit lasted above an hour; the enemy retreating towards Eulenburg. The number of prisoners made upon this occasion exceeds four hundred, including eleven officers. Our loss in killed, does not go beyond twenty, among whom is major Kirchberg of the regiment of Hoffman. All our men both infantry and cavalry, did their duty.

We have just now received intelligence, that lieutenant general Finck has been detached with a body of eight or ten thousand men to join us, in consequence of advices received that general Haddick was upon his march to reinforce the prince of Deux-Ponts.

List of the Generals of the corps under the Command of M. de St. Andre.

General of foot. Baron de St. Andre, Lieutenant generals. Count de Trautmanndorff, baron de Kold, M. de Roth, M. de Rosenfeldt.

Commissary of war, de Durr, captain de Chevreux, captain de Seger. Quarter master Spori. Lieutenant de Bauffe. The Prevot.

Major generals, M. de Wolfsteht, M. de Roth, M. de Varrell, Comte de Courcy, M. de Augée.

The original of this undermentioned list was found in the village of Sipps behind Torgau, where the enemy were quartered.

List of regiments and battalions.

Croats. One regiment of Warasdina, one of Angolins, one of Banalsky Carlstadt, one of Stolymer. Four regiments make 3400 men.

Horse. 600 hussars of Sziidni et Ratzins.

One regiment Anspach, one of Bereith, one of Trautmanndorff, one of Hohenzollern, one of Palatine dragoons. Five regiments make 2600 men.

Foot. One battalion Hohenlohe, one of Hesse Darmstadt, two of Palatine guards, one of fusiliers of Wurtemberg, four of Mayence, two of Bade Bade, two of Saxe Gotha et Weimar. Thirteen battalions of foot make 6000 men, nine companies of grenadiers 200, 6800, Horse 2600. Croats 3400. In all 12,800.

Translation of a letter from an officer of rank in the army of the Empire, dated from the camp at Crimma, Sept. 10, 1759.

We marched on the 7th instant with a body of 12,000 men, to Torgau, under the command of general St. Andre: The commandant of the place, who was immediately summoned, refused to surrender. The garrison consisted of 500 men. In the night between the 7th and 8th. a corps of 8000 Prussians, consisting of infantry and cavalry, advanced without our notice on the other

side of the Elb, with a train of sixty pieces of cannon, and entered the town of Torgau during the night. The next day we found them drawn up in order of battle, over-against us. They began to cannonade us very briskly; we advanced, however, towards them, in order to come to an action. Upon which they turned their whole force on our left wing, where the regiments of horse of Bareith and Anspach were posted, which, without waiting for the enemy, immediately fled; and by that means gave the Prussian cavalry an opportunity of taking us in flank and rear; and we were forced to retire into a wood, from whence we went in the night to Eulenburg. The regiment of Treves was on the left wing, and formed the rear-guard, until the whole entered the wood. This unfortunate action lasted from nine in the morning until three in the afternoon, and our army has suffered greatly by it.

Our whole corps have lost all their camp equipage, tents, kettles, knapsacks, &c. and in short, all that belonged to the private men is fallen into the hands of the enemy. The regiment of Treves has likewise lost one cannon, that of Mayence four, and several ammunition waggons. A particular and exact list of our loss cannot yet be given, because the forced marches, which we are still continually making, increase the loss of our stragglers and marauders. I believe the regiment of Treves has lost 200, in killed and wounded, on the spot. Captain Calcum and lieutenant Brahm are prisoners. The troops of Treves behaved very well, and general St. Andre declared publicly, that it was owing to the rear guard, composed of them, that so good a retreat was made. All the regiments, without exception, are unfit for service, through the loss of their camp equipages. The poor soldiers are, at present, obliged to live like beasts; for they have nothing left but the cloaths upon their backs; without any vessels for water, or for dressing their provisions. If some method be not found to supply these wants as soon as possible, and to provide them with a place of shelter, till they shall be resettled, they will be forced either to desert, or to perish with misery.

The following is a list of the troops which were in the action. We shall march, according to all appearance, towards Dresden, in order to rejoin the army.

List of the regiments which were in the affair of the 8th of September, 1759.

Horse. Trautmanndorff, cuirassiers. Anspach, dragoons. Bareith, cuirassiers. Hohenzollern, dragoons. Palatine, dragoons.

Foot. Mayence, four. Treves, two. Palatine, one. Saxon contingent, two. Wurtemberg, one. Bade Bade, two. Hohenlohe, one. Darmstadt, one. In all fourteen battalions. Two regiments of hussars, and 2000 Croats.

Prince Ferdinand's camp at Nied Weimar, Sept. 11. Yesterday his majesty's army marched from Wetter to this place; and this morning the castle of Marbourg surrendered by capitulation. The garrison, which consisted of about 800 men, was made prisoners of war.

There were taken in the castle 818 non-commissioned officers and soldiers, and 39 officers. In all 857, besides a great quantity of provisions and ammunition.

Lieutenant-general Imhoff is retired from before Munster, and is encamped behind the Weser, near Tellight; and M. d'Armentieres is returned to Wesel, to wait for his reinforcements, which come up one after another.

The enemy's principal army was this morning encamped above five English miles wide of Gießen; and the head-quarters of M. de Contades, as is reported, are at Anroth; and the corps of M. Broglie in the neighbourhood of Dudenhofen, between Gießen and Wetzlar.

Hague, Sept. 18. The accounts received from Berlin and Magdebourg represent the king of Prussia as still remaining in his former position at Waldau, and the Russians as still posted between Crossen and Guben. Prince Henry is said to be at Stora in Lusatia, and marshal Daun at Proška. These armies hitherto have only observed each other, but nothing of consequence has passed between them.

An eminent merchant in this city rode four horses at Royston in Hertfordshire, for a wager of 1300 guineas; he was to go 42 miles in two hours, and performed it in one hour 49 minutes. Bets to the amount of several thousand pounds were depending on this match.

WEDNESDAY, 26.

The following letter was received by the members for this county and the city of Westminster.

Newcastle-house, Sept. 26, 1759.

Gentlemen,

"In obedience to the commands of the gentlemen of the county of Middlesex and city and liberty of Westminster, who meet on the 19th instant, to consider of the most effectual methods to be taken for the support of his majesty and his government, against the invasion now threatened, and for the security of this county, city, and liberty, I have had the honour to lay before the king, the dutiful and loyal resolutions which they came to thereupon.

I have his majesty's express orders to assure them, of the grateful sense which he has of this proper and seasonable mark of their duty and affection to his person and government, of which his majesty has received such frequent proofs, from his loyal county of Middlesex, and city and liberty of Westminster, and particularly upon the like occasions. And the king will forthwith direct, that such attendance and assis-

tance shall be given, as may most effectually answer the intentions of these generous and voluntary offers.

The approbation of the measures which his majesty has taken, for the support of the national interests of his kingdoms, is extremely agreeable to the king.

I must beg the favour of you to take the opportunity of acquainting the gentlemen concerned, with his majesty's sense of this fresh mark of their loyalty and zeal for his person and government.

It is a great honour to me to have conveyed this testimony of the duty and affection of the county of Middlesex, and city and liberty of Westminster, to the king; and to have been directed by his majesty to declare his most gracious acceptance of it."

I am, with great respect,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient,

And most humble servant.

HOLLES NEWCASTLE.

To Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, Bart. and George Cooke, Esq; representatives in parliament for the county of Middlesex; and to the Hon. major general Cornwallis, and Sir John Croffe, Bart. representatives for the city and liberty of Westminster.

Above 500 men have enlisted at Guildhall since the publick subscription has been opened (see p. 449.)

[The singular and extraordinary step, that the city of London has taken, in order to reinforce his majesty's armies, and to enable a wife and virtuous administration, to carry their publick spirited designs into execution, in spite of all the efforts of their open, and all the endeavours of their secret enemies, must strike the present age with wonder, and appear a thing almost incredible in succeeding times. It is at once the highest proof of attachment, and the strongest evidence of confidence. There is no doubt, considering the time, the manner, and the extent of this assistance, that it will prove as effectual in its consequences, as in its nature it is unusual.

When one considers the large proportion of the land-tax, which the city of London and its dependencies pay, upon the multitude of the houses, and the high rents at which they are let; when one reflects, on the prodigious income arising from the excise, on the almost innumerable branches of the extensive consumption of its inhabitants; and when one contemplates, the mighty sums that annually flow into the royal revenue, from the duties and customs on the trade of this port; it gives one a high idea of the importance of this metropolis, and of the consummate prudence of the minister, who has so used his authority, as to acquire the good wishes of his fellow citizens.

To all this, if we add the influence of such an example, we may form an adequate notion, of the weight and consequence of the step lately taken. Reflections upon it would

would be endless, but there is one, so very obvious, and at the same time of such political utility, that it ought not to escape us. "A government is more than absolute, that in all its expences, can safely rely for resources, on the affections of its subjects; and an invariable and inviolable attention to their interest, ought in policy, as well as gratitude, to be the perpetual object of that government, which for its own security, has once had recourse with success, to such resources."]

The company of stationers have given 200 guineas to the Guildhall subscription; the East-India company 500l. the vintners 200l. the ironmongers 200l. the salters 200l. the cordwainers 200l. the grocers 500 guineas, and lord Ligonier 200l. (see p. 449.) The grocers company also gave 200l. to the marine society.

The society for propagating the gospel in foreign parts, have given 500l. sterling, to the infant college at New York.

Christopher Irwin, Esq; hath discovered the longitude: The brave lord Howe acted in the kindest and most worthy manner to that gentleman, as may be seen by the certificate underneath. The longitude was observed formally for, several times, and the errors were from seven to fifteen miles, which is much less than the nearest the act requires: In short, it is a thing much easier to practise than was expected. He went from Portsmouth to Plymouth in the *Jason*, from thence to Lord Howe in the *Colchester*: From lord Howe, when he was satisfied, he returned in the *Minerva* frigate to Plymouth, where the *Deptford* being just ready, he came in her to Deal: The experiment was tried in every one of these ships, and it answered extremely well in all; so that the benefits attending this experiment may be relied upon. Prince Edward was so kind as to come and see, and sit in the chair, and liked it much; Dr. Blair, his royal highness's mathematical teacher, came with him; and on the facility he found in using the telescope, cried out aloud, This will do, this will do. They came again one evening, and he took an observation for the longitude, when the error did not exceed seven or eight minutes.

A Copy of Lord Howe's last Certificate.

Magnanime, off of Uihant, Aug. 11, 1759. On a further experiment of the marine chair contrived by Mr. Irwin, I am of opinion, that an observation of an emission or immersion of Jupiter's satellites may be made in it at sea, not subject to a greater error than three minutes of time.

Howe.

There is now one John Kennedy, who sells tapes, gartering, and laces about Tower-hill, that is now in the hundred and seventh year of his age, being born at Stirling, in Scotland, in the year 1652; but what is remarkable is, that he was in the fleet when Sir Cloudesley Shovell was cast on the rocks September, 1759.

of Scilly, and was one of the twelve that escaped from that dreadful shipwreck.

His majesty has offered a pardon to any one who will make discovery of the person or persons who wrote and sent a threatening letter, on Sept. 6. to Mr. John Kimber, mayor of Newbury; and the corporation of Newbury a reward of 100l.

Assizes, continued from p. 451. At Warwick, a horsestealer received sentence of death, but was reprieved. At Ely, one, for felony; who was reprieved. At Lancaster, a horsestealer. At Bristol one, for stealing two oxen; who was reprieved.

Newcastle, Sept. 11. This week a subscription was opened here by the right worshipful the mayor, the magistrates, and other gentlemen; from which fund they offer two guineas to every likely fellow, fit and willing to serve his majesty in the regiment of the Royal Volunteers recruiting here, or in the 66th regiment, commanded by Col. La Fausille, now quartered in this town and neighbourhood, who shall voluntarily enlist in either of the aforesaid corps, within six weeks from the 29th of August.

The corporation gave the sum of 300 guineas, and the two worthy members, and several gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood, made very large subscriptions.

At Newbegin by the sea, near this town, on Monday last, the fisherman drove on shore a fish twenty-one feet long, and its circumference round the shoulders nine feet, the head resembling that of a grampus, but more depressed, with a fistula in the middle, the structure of the gills remarkable, the foramina being three on each side, in semicircular direction, denuded by three rows of a bony lamina. The eye small for the size of the fish, and covered with a skin which concealed all the eye but the iris, which was of a dark blue, the tongue large and flat, the mouth not armed with teeth, the skin of the whole body rough, the fins cartilaginous, and the tail hind; the stomach of a remarkable size, which, when dilated, must contain sunken eels, and was full of fine sea-weed and sands. From the anus to the extremity of the tail, the fleshy part of the fish, for two inches deep, was exactly like beef, all the rest of the body resembled the flesh of turbot.

The corporation of Berwick have ordered three guineas to be given to every able-bodied landman (not inrolled in the militia) who shall, within six weeks, enlist before any magistrate of that town, to serve in the regiment of Royal Volunteers, commanded by colonel John Crawford, or the regiment of foot commanded by colonel John La Fausille, over and above all bounty money, so as the same exceeds not one hundred guineas, and what shall exceed that sum is to be raised by subscription.

The magistrates of Glasgow and Dundee, have also ordered bounties to persons who enlist in his majesty's forces.

Dublin, Sept. 15. On Tuesday last the grand canal leading from Dublin to the river Shannon had the water let into it, and a new barge was launched, which was built adjoining to the work near Lyons, about 40 tons burden, in the presence of a vast concourse of gentlemen and ladies of distinction, who expressed the greatest satisfaction in viewing that beautiful canal, with the many curious bridges, aqueducts, and sluices, that are already perfected on that most useful undertaking, which has succeeded beyond expectation.

The parliament of Ireland is further prorogued to Oct. 16. (see p. 452.)

Extract of a letter from an officer of Sir Edward Hawke's fleet, dated (within sight of the French in Brest-water) August 27.

"This day our whole fleet stood in close to the mouth of the Goulet of Brest water, within sight of the whole French fleet, and saluted them with a discharge of 21 guns from each ship. This Feu de Joye has been occasioned by the late glorious victory obtained by his highness prince Ferdinand of Brunswick. It is impossible to describe the great spirits of the fleet on this naval rejoicing, within sight and hearing of the enemy."

On discovering a mistake in the order of thanks published by prince Ferdinand on the 2d of August (see p. 440, 452) to the officers of the British artillery, by which captain Macbean was omitted to be mentioned, his serene highness was pleased to write a letter with his own hand to captain Macbean, which was delivered by his excellency count La Lippe Buckeburgh, grand master of the artillery in the allied army, and of which the following is a translation:

S I R,

"It is from a sense of your merit, and a regard to justice, that I do in this manner declare I have reason to be infinitely satisfied with your behaviour, activity, and zeal, which in so conspicuous a manner you made appear at the battle of Tornhausen on the first of August. The talents you possess in your profession did not a little contribute to render our fire superior to that of the enemy; and it is to you and your brigade that I am indebted for having silenced the fire of a battery of the enemy, which extremely galled the troops, and particularly the British infantry.

Accept then, sir, from me, the just tribute of my most perfect acknowledgements, accompanied with my sincere thanks. I shall be happy in every opportunity of obliging you, desiring only occasions of proving it, being with the most distinguished esteem,

Your devoted, and

entirely affectionate servant,

Ferdinand,

Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburgh."

To Capt. Macbean, of the R. British artill.

Account of FRENCH SHIPS in India, sent from the Cape of Good Hope in April last.

Ships	Guns	Cpts.	Men
*Hustre	54	De Ruia	600
Fortune	54	L'Obry	600
Centaur	54	Surville	550
Duc d'Orleans	50	Surville jun.	400
Baleine	40	La Londe	200
Elephant	30	Wencisl.	150
Chameau	30	Omméral	150
Hermione	26	Morphij	130
Penelope	26	Fremigon	130
Renomee	18	St. Martin	100
Conde	60	Rosbo	336
*Vengeur	64	Patiere	500
Grantham prize			
*Achilles	64	Marineir	500
*Zephyr	30	De Grassi	250
*Syren	32	Dubroffy	252

15 ships—632

4848

The three last left Brest October 4. 1758.—

Its sail were bound to Pondicherry, but are the ships that lay off St. Helena.

Those marked *, are king's ships.

SHIPS left at MAURITIUS.

Ships	Guns	Cpts.
*Zodiaque	74	D'Ache
*Minotaur	74	L'Guill.
*Cor de Prov.	74	Le Chaise
*Active	64	
*Duc de Burg.	60	D'Apres
*St. Louis	60	Johannes
*Sulpide	30	
Moras	50	
Argenson	60	
*Duc de Berry	50	
*Seichelle	50	
Expedition	24	

670

*Brilliant, of 64 guns, expected at the Cape.

15 ships	632 guns
12 ditto	670 ditto
1 ditto expected	64 ditto
1 ditto	44 ditto

29 ships

1410 guns.

Postscript Extraordinary to the Boston Evening-Post, July 3, 1759.

Copy of a letter from a gentleman in the expedition against Canada, to his friend in Boston, dated Isle-Condre (in the river St. Lawrence) July 10, 1759.

"I am just now come down from within a little better than two miles of Quebec city, where I have had a full prospect of it: Our army has been landed some days, to the amount of about 8000, in two divisions, viz. one on the western extremity of Orleans Isle, the other on Point Levi (see the foregoing Map) within cannon shot of the city, on the south shore: The day before yesterday 4000 decamped from Orleans, and landed on the north shore, whereon stands the city, and without opposition, as I am

informed, though the French have two large camps on the same ground. The same day much firing was made by our frigates, some shells thrown from our ketches, tho' with little success, saving two, which I saw fall in their camp, and put them in great confusion; the rest, being about seven, burst in my sight, in the air, and the pieces fell into the water. The French fired smartly from the city on Point-Levi, where we were erecting a battery to play on the city, as we know we are within the range, the French shot going half a mile beyond our battery. Admiral Holmes and Capt. Rous hauled into the north shore as near as their keels would let them, and began firing smartly; but I believe the whole was to little purpose as yet on both sides, as the French fired from floating batteries of twenty guns on a quadrangular, five on each line: Their camps lie on high ground, and 'tis my opinion our ships guns cannot reach them: They are said to be 14000 strong, 4 or 5000 of them regulars.

On the 27th of June we had a violent storm for about fourteen hours, which put many transports adrift, dismasted others, tore away their heads even down to the water, by running foul of others, losing their bowsprits, many anchors lost; five or six vessels, as ships, snows, brigs, and schooners put on shore on Orleans, several of them condemned, though I know none, save one Nickerson, who lives in Hickling's alley. Much devastation was made among boats, and some people drowned in them, that could not reach their ships; the sea was mighty great; I never saw so much distress among shipping in my whole life, though we met with no great damage.—The night succeeding the storm, the French, thinking we were distressed, sent down the river, with a fair wind and rapid ebb, seven fire-ships completely in flames; but they were by the vigilance of our seamen, towed clear of every ship in the fleet, and grounded on the shore where they finished: They went to windward of the flames, and threw grapplings, with long chains to them, into the fire-ships, and thereby towed them with ropes to the end of the chains.

Where I am now is but 18 leagues from Quebec city; I expect some push has been made since the firing began that I mentioned above, as I was then near under sail for this place, so I hope, upon my return up the river, to be capable of making some judgment how matters may terminate.—We can hear nothing how general Amherst goes on, without it is to our disadvantage, as the French give it out; but we believe it to be only to give their own people spirits, though it is some allay to our victories.

I hope, in a month or two, to bring an account of the reduction of the whole country, and that the walls of Quebec are graced by British colours flying thereon.

I am, sir, your's, &c."

A great number of Protestants, who have been ruined during the war in Germany, have passed through Hanover, going to Denmark, his Danish majesty having promised them all the assistance in his power for their settling in his dominions.

Extract of a letter from Aleppo, dated July 27.

"By the last letters from Bosfora of the 20th, we have advice, that the English fleet on the Indian coast had taken Surat, after a siege of forty days; that they had made the moors prisoners of war, and sent the nabob prisoner to Bombay.

The same letters add, that the French had made an unsuccessful attempt on Bombay.

In December last the French were defeated at Colcenda, had 30 men killed, and 130 Europeans made prisoners, 20 pieces of cannon taken, and all their baggage."

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Sept. 8. **T**HOMAS Griffiths, of Bloomsbury, Esq; was married to Miss Stearns.

John Evans, Esq; to Miss Turner.

12. Joseph Treves, Esq; to Miss Da Costa.

William Middleton of Stockeld-Park, in Yorkshire, Esq; to Miss Errington.

Samuel Weston, Esq; to Miss Turner, of Jean, in Staffordshire.

13. Edward Baynton, Esq; to Miss Wenden, sister to the late dutchess of St Albans.

Fleetwood Hesketh, of Roscall-Hall, in Lancashire, Esq; to Miss Bould.

14. Richard Frewen, Esq; to Miss Fortye.

16. Mr. James Lockhart, an eminent merchant, 40 Miss Knight.

17. Charles Ventris Field, Esq; to Miss Reynolds.

Sir William Compton, Bart. to Miss Bradnock.

20. Thomas Gradwell, Esq; to Miss Moore.

23. Charles Selwin, Esq; to Miss Milner.

Sept. 9. The countess of Fingall, was delivered of a son and heir.

10. The countess of Pembroke, of a son and heir.

Lady St. John, of a daughter.

12. Lady of James Beachcroft, Esq; of a son and heir.

13. Lady Aston, of a daughter.

14. Dutches of Ancaster, of a son, who is since dead.

On Aug. 24. The dutchess of Savoy, of a prince, who has been baptised by the names Victor-Emanuel Cajetan-John Nepomucene-Marius, and is called duke of Aosta.

DEATHS.

Aug. 18. **M**RS. Bearcroft, wife of Edward Bearcroft, Esq; and daughter of the Hon. Walter Moleworth.

29. Hon. Heneage Legge, one of the barons of the Exchequer.

The noted Bampfylde Moore Carew, king of the beggars.

James Norton, of Barn Elms, Esq;

30. Richard Grevis, Esq; in the commission of the peace for Worcestershire.

Sept. 3. Dr. Middleton, an eminent man-midwife.

Thomas Nutting, Esq; an alderman of Cambridge, aged 78.

5. Alexander Brodie, Esq; son of the late lord Lion, aged 19

Sir John Heathcoate, Bart. second son of the late Sir Gilbert Heathcoate, aged 71.

6. Joseph St. Lawrence, Esq; in the commission of the peace for Middlesex, &c.

Thomas Triggs, of Newnham, in Gloucestershire, Esq.

7. William Whitaker, Esq; an eminent merchant.

The Right Hon. Edward Rich, earl of Warwick and Holland. The title is extinct.

10. Mrs. Alexander, wife of alderman Alexander.

Rev. Mr. Thomas Bradbury, an eminent dissenting minister, aged 82.

Joseph Bell, Esq; comptroller of the foreign post-office.

13. Lady viscountess dowager Torrington, relict of Pattee, viscount Torrington.

John Baker, of Penn, in Buckinghamshire, Esq;

15. Sir Edmund Alleyne, Bart. The title is extinct.

16. Right Hon. Charles, viscount Duncannon, eldest son of the earl of Cork and Orrery.

Right Rev. Dr. James Stopford, bishop of Cloyne, in Ireland.

Edward Grenfield, of Salisbury, Esq;

17. John Fawcett, of Durham, Esq;

Peter Gausen, Esq; an eminent merchant, aged 83.

19. Henry Willett, of Upper Brook-street, Esq;

20. Younge Willes, Esq; in the commission of the peace for Suffex.

21. Thomas Pearfall, of Hawns, in Shropshire, Esq;

Lady of Sir Walter Blackett, Bart. member for Newcastle.

23. Nathaniel Wilkes, Esq; an eminent malt-distiller.

25. Henry Musgrave, of Hampstead, Esq;

26. John Blachford, Esq; alderman of Cripplegate ward, and, in 1750, lord mayor of this city.

Lately. John David Pratville, Esq; an eminent merchant.

Col. Richard James, of the island of Jamaica, aged 103.

William Kemp, Esq; attorney-general of New York.

Peter Wrexall, Esq; secretary for Indian affairs, at New York.

Hannibal Campoux, of Marseilles, in France, aged 121.

On Aug. 12. Mrs. Elizabeth Locker, wife of John Locker, Esq; worthy of her

extraction from the excellent bishop Stillington.

On the 4th instant, Gideon Walls, M. D. of Cotnes, in Yorkshire.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Dr. Moss, was presented to the rectory of St. George, Hanover-square. — Thomas Durnford, M. A. to the rectory of Adderbury, in Kent. — Mr. Todd, to the living of Towfolds-Knights, in Essex. — William Parlege, M. A. to the vicarage of Kiddington, in Lincolnshire. — Joseph Guest, M. A. to the vicarage of Stanton, in Lancashire. — Mr. Curteen, to the rectory of Bradfield St. Clare, in Suffolk. — John Day, LL.B. to the vicarage of Lancerstone, in Cheshire. — Mr. Allop, to the vicarage of Horton-Mowbray, in Wiltshire. — Mr. Baldwin, to the rectory of Wintesham, in Suffolk. — Mr. James, to the vicarage of Henley, in Devonshire. — Mr. Musgrave, to the rectory of Knapwell, in Cambridgeshire.

A dispensation passed the seal, to enable the Rev. Samuel Nicholls, LL.D. master of the Temple, to hold the vicarage of Northall, in Middlesex, with the rectory of St. James, Westminster. — To enable Charles White, M. A. to hold the rectory of Bradley, in Hampshire, with the rectory of Tidworth, in Wiltshire.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

KINGSTON, Sept. 12. His majesty in council was this day pleased to appoint Jeffery Amherst, Esq; to be captain general and governor in chief of his majesty's colony of Virginia.

Whitehall, Sept. 15. The king has been pleased to grant unto the most Hon. John Manners, Esq; commonly called marquis of Granby, lieutenant-general of his majesty's forces, the office and place of lieutenant-general of the ordnance, in the room of the Right Hon. George Sackville, Esq; commonly called lord George Sackville.

The king has been pleased to constitute and appoint the Hon. John Waldegrave, Esq; to be colonel of the second, or the queen's regiment of dragoon guards, whereof of the Right Hon. George Sackville, Esq; commonly called lord George Sackville, was late colonel.

The king has been pleased to constitute and appoint the following lords and gentlemen to be major-generals: Daniel Webb, the Hon. John Fitzwilliams, James Paterson, Andrew Robinson, Knight Hon. Charles Manners, commonly called lord Charles Manners, Robert Anstruther, William A'Court, Charles Montagu, Right Hon. George Forbes, commonly called lord Forbes, John Stanwix, Charles Jefferyes, William Strade, Jeffery Amherst, David Watson, Joseph Hudson, John Barrington, Sir James Ross, Bart. Archibald Douglas, Robert Armitage, John Gassan Griffin, Studholm

holm Hodgson, George Augustus Elliott, Borgard Michelsen, Sir David Cunynghame, Bart, John Grey, Thomas Brudenell.

Whitehall, Sept. 25. The king has been pleased to grant unto the Right Hon. Sir Richard Glynn, Knt. lord mayor of the city of London, and his heirs male, the dignity of a baronet of the kingdom of Great-Britain.

From the rest of the PAPERS.

Capt. John Bentley, captain of the War-spirit, received the honour of knighthood, for his bravery in the late engagement under admiral Boscawen.—John Rowles, Esq; was appointed receiver-general of the county of Surrey.—Mr. Nathaniel Bishop, deputy-register of the high court of admiralty, in the room of George Bellas, Esq;—Rev. Mr. Clarke was elected professor of geometry, in Gresham college.—Rowland Phillips, Esq; is appointed lieutenant-colonel in the 9th regiment of foot.—Hans Musgrave, Esq; lieutenant-colonel to the 66th regiment of foot.—Richard Worge, Esq; colonel of a regiment of foot, to be forthwith formed, and William Newton, Esq; to be lieutenant-colonel.—Robert Murray Keith, Esq; to be major-commandant of a corps of highlanders, to be forthwith raised.

B—K—T.

CLAYBROOKE Venners, of Hackford, in Norfolk, maltster.

John Whiddeet, of Southwark, hop-factor.

Jonathan Clementon, of Saint Mary Cray, dealer and champion.

Samuel Swinfen, of Northampton, grocer.

Thomas Beverley, of St. Martin in the Fields, chinsman and glais-seller.

James Walker, of Biggall, in Yorkshire, tanner.

Hoite Bridgeman, of Princeshall, in Gloucestershire, glais-painter.

John Cramp, of Birmingham, butcher.

Thomas Dibdin, of Southampton, hofier.

William Bald of Westminster, coffee man.

Elizabeth Bond, of Moorfields, broker.

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

London, Saturday, August 25, 1759.

Amsterdam 36 4

Ditto at Sight 36 1 a 1 1/2.

Rotterdam 36 5 2 1/2 Uf.

Antwerp no Price.

Hamburg 36 9.

Paris 1 Day's Date 30 1/2.

Ditto, a Usance 29 1/2.

Bordeaux, ditto 29 1/2.

Cadiz 38 1/2.

Madrid 38 1/2.

Bilboa 38 1/2.

Leghorn 48 1/2.

Genoa 47 1/2.

Venice 50 1/2.

Lisbon 5s. 5d. 1/2.

Porto 5s. 5d. 1/2.

Dublin 9 1/2.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1759.

AS soon as prince Ferdinand, at the head of the allied army, had made himself master of Cassel, as mentioned in our last,

he detached general Imhoff with a body of troops to reduce the city of Munster, which that general began to bombard and cannonade on the third instant; but marshal Contades having detached from his army M. d'Armentieres with a body of troops, and that body being, upon their march, increased to 14 or 15,000 men, by French troops from the Lower Rhine, general Imhoff was obliged to retire from before Munster on the sixth, until he likewise received a reinforcement, on which he began again to march towards Munster, whereupon, M. d'Armentieres was, in his turn, obliged to retreat towards Wesel, and general Imhoff recommenced the siege of Munster, which city he has, by our last accounts, made himself master of, the French garrison having retired into the castle.

In the mean time, the scene, with regard to the French and allied armies was quite reversed from what it was before the battle of Thornhausen. Before that battle, as the former advanced, the latter retired, leaving garrisons in several places to retard the approach of the enemy; but ever since that battle, as the latter advanced, the former have in the same manner retired, and probably will not stop, until they have retreated to Frankfort on the Mayne, the place they set out from, the beginning of the campaign. After the reduction of Cassel, the first place that made any resistance to the allies in their advance, was the castle of Ziegenhayn, which after about an hour's defence surrendered on the 23d ult, and the garrison consisting of between 3 and 400 men, were made prisoners of war. On the 27th, the hereditary prince of Brunswick marched privately at night from Sconstedt towards Wetter, where Fischer's corps was then posted, which early next morning he surprised and defeated, making above 400 of them prisoners of war, besides the killed. Next day the allied army encamped at Wetter, where it continued till the fourth instant, when the French retreated from Marburg, leaving a garrison of 857 men in the castle. The allies took possession of the town the next day, and began the siege of the castle, which on the 11th surrendered, the garrison being made prisoners of war; after which they moved to Neidar Weimar, where they remained encamped on the 13th, and the French were then encamped at Anrodt near Gießen, where marshal Contades had his head quarters, as also marshal d'Estres, who arrived at the army on the 25th ult. but the former still, it seems, continues in the chief command, to the great disappointment and discouragement of the troops.

Beside the places mentioned in our last, which the Imperial Army had made themselves masters of they likewise made themselves masters of Wittenberg, where there was a strong garrison of Prussians who after a feeble defence, surrendered upon honourable terms; but as they might have held

held out much longer, their commander, general de Horn, was put under an arrest as soon as he arrived at Berlin. From Wittenberg the Imperial army marched to Dresden, and on the 27th ult. summoned general Schmettau the commandant to surrender, who answered, that he would hold it out to the last extremity, for which purpose he left the new town and retired into the old; upon this, the prince of Deux Ponts gave orders for a regular attack, but before the batteries began to fire, the commandant desired to capitulate, and the city was surrendered, on the fourth instant, upon honourable terms. In the mean time, the active and undaunted king of Prussia, had so far recovered from his late disaster, as to be able to keep the Austrian and Russian armies at bay, and to spare a body of troops, which he sent into Saxony under general Wunich, who soon retook most of the places which the Imperialists had before taken, and at last obtained the victory already mentioned; after which he marched to Leipzig, which surrendered to him on the 13th instant, the Imperial garrison being made prisoners of war.

Ever since the battle of Frankfort on the 22th ult. both the Austrian and Russian armies have continued quite inactive, as his Prussian majesty kept his army always in such a position, as to prevent their being able to make any material impression on the territories of Brandenburg, without attacking him at a great disadvantage, and his brother prince Henry with the army under his command, did the same with respect to Silesia, which is a certain sign that the Prussians did not suffer so much in the battle as their enemies gave out, or otherwise, that there is no good agreement between the Austrians and Russians. So that all we can say of these armies is, that when the last accounts came from thence, the king of Prussia was encamped near Luben, the Russians near Guben, the Austrians near Sorau, all in Lusatia, and prince Henry near Sagan in Silesia.

After the unfortunate battle of Frankfort, the king of Prussia found himself obliged to recall general Kieft, who was with 5 or 6000 men at Demmin in Pomerania, to watch the motions of the Swedes; and that general with his little army accordingly set out from thence on the 13th ult. to join his sovereign. Upon his departure, the Swedes began to move; and having none to oppose them, they soon began to approach Stetin, having in their march made themselves masters of all the little places that could make any resistance; but they met with a little ruffie near Passewalk, where a party of them were surprised by a detachment from the garrison of Stetin, and most of them killed or made prisoners. On the other hand the Swedes, on the fourth instant, reduced the fortress of Swinemunde, the garrison of which, about 440 men, were made prisoners

of war. But their further progress may perhaps be soon stopt, for the king of Prussia has detached general Manteuffel with 8000 men to oppose them, and on the 13th instant he set out from Berlin for that purpose.

The late king of Spain, by his will, appointed his eldest brother, the king of the two Sicilies to succeed to the crown of Spain, and until his arrival, the queen dowager to be regent of the kingdom. Accordingly her majesty immediately assumed the government, and has commanded all officers to continue in their respective posts till further orders.

The IDLER.

IN the time when Bassora was considered as the school of Asia, and flourished by the reputation of its professors, and the confluence of its students, among the pupils that listened round the chair of Albo-mazar, was Gelaeddin, a native of Tauris in Persia, a young man, amiable in his manners, and beautiful in his form, of boundless curiosity, incessant diligence, and irresistible genius, of quick apprehension, and tenacious memory, accurate without narrowness, and eager for novelty without inconstancy.

No sooner did Gelaeddin appear at Bassora, than his virtues and abilities raised him to distinction; he passed from class to class, rather admired than envied by those whom the rapidity of his progress left behind; he was consulted by his fellow students as an oraculous guide, and admitted as a competent auditor to the conferences of the sages.

After a few years, having passed through all the exercises of probation, Gelaeddin was invited to a professor's seat, and entreated to increase the splendor of Bassora: Gelaeddin affected to consider the proposal, with which, before he considered it, he purposed to comply, and next morning retired into a garden planted for the recreation of students, and entering a solitary walk, began to meditate upon his future life.

"If I am thus eminent, said he, in the regions of literature, I shall be yet more conspicuous in any other place: If I should now devote myself to study and retirement, I must pass my life in silence, unacquainted with the delights of wealth, the influence of power, the pomp of greatness, and the charms of elegance, with all that man envies and desires, with all which keeps the world in motion, by the hope of gaining, or the fear of losing it. I will therefore depart to Tauris, where the Persian monarch resides in all the splendor of absolute dominion: My reputation will fly before me; my arrival will be congratulated by my kinsmen and my friends; I shall see the eyes of those, who predicted my greatness sparkling with exultation, and the faces of those that once despised me, clouded with

with envy, or counterfeiting kindness by artificial smiles. I will shew my wisdom by my discourse, and my moderation by my silence: I will instruct the modest with easy gentleness, and repress the ostentatious by seasonable superciliousness. My apartments will be crowded by the inquisitive and the vain, by those that honour, and those that rival me: My name will soon reach the court: I shall stand before the throne of the emperor, the judges of the laws will confess my wisdom, and the nobles will contend to heap gifts upon me. If I shall find that my merit, like that of others, excites malignity, or feel myself tottering on the seat of elevation, I may at last retire to academical obscurity, and become, in my lowest state, a professor of Bassora."

Having thus settled his determination, he declared to his friends his design of visiting Tauris, and saw, with more pleasure than he ventured to express, the regret with which he was dismissed. He could not bear to delay the honours to which he was destined, and therefore hastened away, and in a short time entered the capital of Persia. He was immediately immersed in the crowd, and passed unobserved to his father's house. He entered, and was received, though not unkindly, yet without any excess of fondness, or exclamations of rapture. His father had, in his absence, suffered many losses; and Gelaeddin was considered as an additional burden to a falling family.

When he recovered from his surprize, he began to display his acquisitions, and practised all the arts of narration and disquisition; but the poor have no leisure to be pleased with eloquence; they heard his arguments without conviction, and his pleasantries without a smile. He then applied himself singly to his brothers and sisters; but found them all chained down by invariable attention to their own fortunes, and insensible of any other excellence than that which could bring some remedy for indigence.

It was now known in the neighbourhood that Galealeddin was returned, and he fate for some days in expectation that the learned would visit him for consultation, or the great for entertainment. But who will be pleased or instructed in the manions of poverty? He then frequented places of public resort, and endeavoured to attract notice by the copiousness of his talk. The Sprightly were silenced, and went away to censure in some other place his arrogance and his pedantry; and the dull listened quietly for a while, and then wondered why any man should take pains to obtain so much knowledge which would never do him good.

He then solicited the visiers for employment, not doubting but his service would be eagerly accepted. He was told by one that there was no vacancy in his office; by another that his merit was above any patronage but that of the emperor; by a third,

that he would not forget him; and by the chief wiser, that he did not think literature of any great use in public business. He was sometimes admitted to their tables, where he exerted his wit, and diffused his knowledge; but he observed, that where, by endeavour or accident, he had remarkably excelled, he was seldom invited a second time.

He now returned to Baffora, wearied and disgusted, but confident of resuming his former rank, and revelling again in satiety of praise. But he who had been neglected at Tauris, was not much regarded at Baffora; he was considered as a fugitive, who returned only because he could live in no other place; his companions found that they had formerly over-rated his abilities, and he lived long without notice or esteem.

THE MONTHLY CATALOGUE

for September, 1759.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. **T**HE Comptroller, pr. 6d. Pridden.
2. A Letter of Consolation to Mr. Romaine, pr. 6d. Burd.
3. The Merchant's Advocate, part 2. pr. 6d. Scott.
4. A Letter from M. Saxe to Louis le Petit, pr. 1s. Woodfall.
5. A Letter to the Norfolk Militia, pr. 2s. Cooper.
6. Faction detected, pr. 6d. Leaze.
7. A Letter to M. Belleine, pr. 2d. Robinson.
8. A Letter to the Inhabitants of Paddington, by John Ketch, Esq; pr. 1s. id. Stevens.
9. The Times! an Epistle, pr. 1s. 6d. Pottinger.
10. The Book of Fun, pr. 1s. Stevens.
11. The Discovery, or Lady's Director, pr. 6d. Seymour.
12. A short Address from Lord George Sackville to the Public, pr. 6d. Owen. (See p. 479.)
13. Lord George Sackville's Vindication of Himself, &c. &c. price 1s. Stevens. (See p. 480.)
14. Short Observations on a short Address to the Public, pr. 6d. Fuller.
15. A Reply to Lord George Sackville's Vindication,
16. The Sentiments of an Englishman on Lord George Sackville, pr. 1s. Cooper.
17. His Lordship's Apology, price 6d. Reeve — [Circumstances gathered from the letters called a *Vindication*, his lordship's address, and Prince Ferdinand's orders of thanks, have furnished matter for this *scam* apology.]
18. A seasonable Antidote against the Poison of Popular Censure, &c. price 6d. Thruish. — [This writer, under the mask of defending a certain gentleman's cause, seems to be sneering at him. It may as well be taken for a word in season for B—g, F—ke, M—d—t, as for Lord G—s—, where

whom he seems to know so little of, as to call him a *young nobleman*, whereas his lordship is much on the wrong side of 40. In short, 'tis idle, contradictory, and absurd.]

19. An Address to the People of England; at once to silence, by the Voice of Truth, the Cries of Falshood, Scurrility, and Deceit, pr. 1s. Burd.—[This piece seems to have been fabricated by the same hand with the foregoing, and also uses the term *young nobleman*. What the writer says, p. 12, is very applicable to himself: "The trade of pamphleteering has never, within my recollection, been carried on in a manner more extensive than the present; nor do I remember that the dealers in it were ever more abominable cheats."]

20. A Vindication of Lord G. Sackville, inscribed to the Duke of Dorset, price 6d. Henderson.—[An excellent vindication indeed! His Majesty was his godfather, and he could not be guilty! (The writer forgot 'twas his late majesty.) He commanded regiments who were too experienced and too brave to be restrained from action by his lordship, if Prince Ferdinand had sent them orders to advance! No, they would have secured him, and put him under arrest!—Here's soldiership for you! In short, the whole pamphlet is all of a piece, a confused jargon and jumble, and one of those productions that well merited the censure of his lordship, as containing "dispositions of cavalry and infantry which never existed, &c." (See p. 431.)

21. The Conduct of a Noble Lord scrutinized. Fuller.—[This scrutiny may serve as a counterpart to the above vindication. 'Tis dull, unmeaning, rude, scandalous, and ridiculous.]

22. Remarks on the above, price 1s. Thrush.

23. Yet one Vindication more, price 1s. Wilkie.—[As trifling and absurd as most of the vindications that preceded it.]

24. A Letter to the Marquis of Granby, pr. 1s. Pridden.—[This pamphlet rings changes upon the *Letter to a late noble Commander*, of which we gave some account in our last, p. 404. From that and some other pieces he states the complaint against Lord G—S—, and calls upon the marquis to accuse or acquit him. 'Tis an odd piece, and the author's own censure of himself is very just, "These are but weak arguments, and only such as are founded upon my own conjecture."]

25. A Letter from a P—m—e in I—I—to a certain Great Man, pr. 1s. Stevens.—[From the consideration of many noble persons having suffered in their reputations, by the imputation of an unnatural crime, &c. this *decent* pamphleteer endeavours to console the great man under his misfortune.]

26. A Parallel, between the case of Admiral Byng and Lord George Sackville, pr. 1s. Pottinger.

27. The Black Book, pr. 1s. Pottinger.

28. Important Considerations on the pre-

sent critical Situation of Affairs, price 4d. Medley.

29. The Lamentations of the people of France, pr. 6d. Rivington and Fletcher.

POETICAL.

30. An Ode on the glorious victory of tamed over the French in Germany, pr. 1s. Doddsley.

31. The true Cause of a certain General Officer's conduct, pr. 1s. Stevens.—[A *lerry squib*, destitute of wit, poetry, and modesty.—Specimen—

"Merit and wit *has* always been

"The butt of envious, spiteful men."]

32. A select Collection of Epitaphs, pr. 1s. Stevens.

33. Apollo, or the Muses Choice, pr. 1s. Pridden.

34. The Medical Companion, pr. 1s. 6d. Stevens.

SERMONS.

35. On August 1. By Mr. Langford, pr. 6d. Gardner.

36. At Newbury, on Aug. 12. By The. Pearse, A. M. pr. 6d. Newbery.

37. At Guildford Affizes. By Mr. Selton, pr. 6d. Rivington and Fletcher.

38. On the death Mr. Lloyd. By Mr. Ashworth, pr. 6d. Buckland.

39. Occasioned by the victory on Aug. 12 By Mr. Radcliff, pr. 6d. Griffiths.

B I L L S of Mortality, from Aug. 14. to Sept. 18.

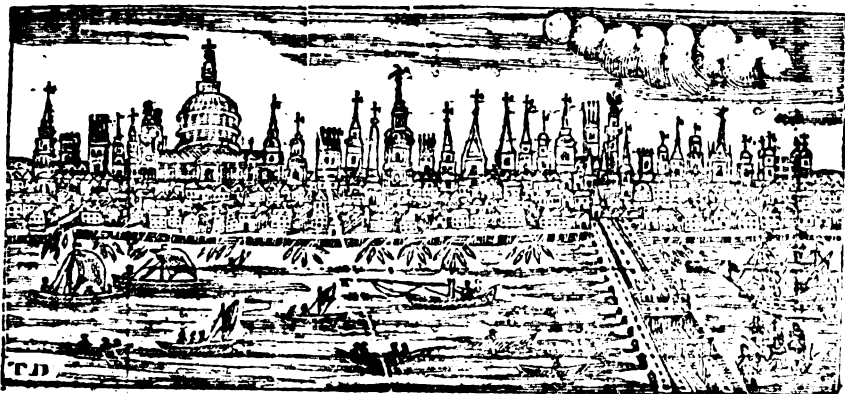
Chriftened	{ Males 684 } 1318
	{ Females 654 }
Buried	{ Males 1068 } 2069
	{ Females 1001 }
Died under a Years old	294
Between a and 5	199
5 and 10	79
10 and 20	75
20 and 30	156
30 and 40	150
40 and 50	141
50 and 60	135
60 and 70	114
70 and 80	75
80 and 90	43
90 and 100	9

Buried	{ Within the Walls — — 2069
	{ Without the Walls — — 134
	{ In Mid. and Surry — — 494
	{ City and Sub. Westminster 438

Weekly, Aug. 21	— 430
28	— 388
Sept. 4	— 389
11	— 468
18	— 399

Increased in the Burials to Sept. 11. 276
Wheaten Peck Loaf, Weight 17lb. 6 Oz.
Dr. 1s. 9d 2.

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer.*

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With a fine MAP of the Countries round SURAT and BOMBAY in the
EAST INDIES, &c. And a PLAN of the Island and Fort of GOREE as they
really were, when taken, both elegantly engraved on COPPER: Also a curious
INSTRUMENT for measuring the GROWTH of PLANTS.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, at the Rose, in Pater-Noster-Row:
Of whom may be had, compleat Sets from the Year 1733 to this Time, neatly Bound or
Stitch'd, or any single Month to compleat Sets.

PRICES of STOCKS *in* OCTOBER, 1931

[illegible]



T H E

LONDON MAGAZINE.

For OCTOBER, 1759.

Account of BOMBAY and SURAT in the EAST INDIES.



OUR countrymen in the East Indies having been of late most justly provoked to attack and reduce the famous city of Surat, and to send the nabob, or governor thereof, prisoner to Bombay *, we have presented our readers with a Map of that Coast, and shall add some account of those two places.

The town of Bombay is situated in a small island upon the western coast of the Indian peninsula which lies between the two famous rivers Indus and Ganges. The island is not above 20 miles in circumference, and was formerly reckoned a part of the province of Decan, of which province the famous Aurengzebe was governor, under his father the Mogul emperor; and here he formed that scheme which enabled him to defeat and murder his three brothers, to imprison his father, and, at last, in the year 1666, to set himself upon the throne of the Mogul emperors. His scheme was much the same with that formed and executed, much about the same time, by Oliver Cromwell, in this kingdom, which was by pretending a warm zeal for his religion, and setting himself at the head of the enthusiastical Mahometans, as Oliver set himself at the head of the enthusiastical Christians; but that he had no more real religion than the other, will appear from the following stratagem, by which he laid the first foundation of his future greatness.

They have among the Mahometans a sort of begging monks, called faquirs, who pretend to great piety and constant

poverty and self-denial, and who are very numerous in the East Indies. Aurengzebe, then governor of Decan, invited all the faquirs, in that and the neighbouring provinces, to dine with him on a certain day, declaring that he designed to distribute charity among them, and that he ardently desired to have the consolation of eating a meal of rice and herbs with such holy men. As he had before established the character of being a zealous mahometan, and always pretended to take high delight in heavenly conversation with the faquirs, great numbers of them assembled from all parts, and all cloathed in rags, their usual garb, under the pretence that their poverty can afford no better. A plain and frugal entertainment was provided for them, being the only sort of which they could by their institution partake; and, as soon as it was over, Aurengzebe made a pathetic speech to them upon religion, which he concluded with declaring how sorry he was to see such holy men so poorly cloathed, and that therefore he had provided a new complete raiment, made after their own fashion, for every one of them; for which reason he desired that he might have the pleasure to see them all strip off their old rags, and dress themselves in those decent garments which he had provided for them. They all at first refused, pretending that it was inconsistent with their order to appear in any thing but rags. But Aurengzebe knew the true reason: He knew that there were vast numbers of the largest diamonds and most precious jewels sewed up and concealed in those rags, therefore he in-

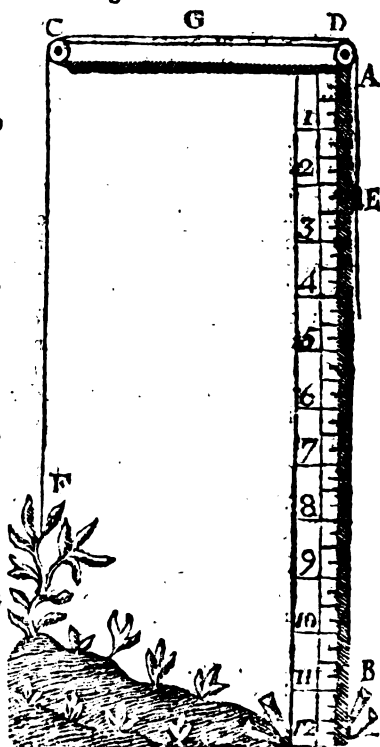
listened on what he desired, and as it was not safe to deny what he so peremptorily demanded, especially as the saquirs durst not let the vulgar know that they had any riches concealed in their rags, they were all obliged to strip, and their rags, as fast as stripped off, carried into his wardrobe, by which he possessed himself of an immense treasure, and at the same time confirmed the enthusiasts in their high opinion of his zeal for their religion.

But now to return to our account of **Bombay**:—The island was conquered by the Portuguese soon after they had found a passage by sea to the East Indies, by the way of the Cape of Good Hope, and was by them called Bombayne *, from whence it is easy to see why it has since been by us called Bombay. The Portuguese held possession of it until the year 1663, when they delivered it to king Charles the 2d, in pursuance of the treaty of marriage between him and the infanta Katherine, and he sometime after made a present of it to our East-India company, who have possessed it ever since, tho' in 1688 they were near losing it; for the Mogul general, by the neglect of our governor, found means to land upon the island with an army of 25000 men, and made himself master of the whole island, except the fort, which he was not able to reduce, and therefore, upon a treaty with the governor, he resigned, after having done great damage to the villages and plantations of cocoa-nut trees, which, except salt, is the only commodity produced in the island. However it soon recovered; and the security which the people enjoy under an English government, makes such numbers flock thither, that it is now reckoned to contain 50 or 60000 inhabitants, English, Portuguese, and Indians. The chief advantage of the island consists in the goodness of its harbour, which it is said is capable of containing 1000 vessels; and it is wholesome enough for those that are born, or go when young to live there, tho' they have no fresh water but what they bring from the continent, or the rain water they save in their cisterns. As there is now a citadel near the town regularly fortified, and provided with 120

pieces of cannon mounted, none of the Indian nabobs can think of being able to reduce it; therefore the island is not liable to be invaded or disturbed by them; and, as the island is so small and so populous, it would be easy to render it difficult even for any European power to reduce it; for which reason the governor for our East India company upon that coast now resides in this island, lives in great splendor, and appears in great state upon all public occasions.

[To be concluded in our next.]

An Instrument or Machine for measuring the GROWTH of PLANTS, commonly made use of in the Plantations in America, brought over by Capt. J. Erwin, from New-England.



A B is a square upright piece of wood graduated; G an horizontal piece, at whose ends are fixed two small-pullies, C D, over which passes a fine silk thread, at whose end, E, hangs a little weight, the other end, F, being tied to the top of the plant, as

represented in the figure. Let the end B, of the upright piece A B, be secured with wedges against the efforts of the wind. To find the daily increase of the plant, observe at what division the weight E rests at first, and then how many divisions it has descended the next day, or any number of days afterwards; and thus you may determine how such and such weathers affect the growth of plants, and how quick one plant advances in respect of others.

These machines must be made of a very hard wood, or plated on two sides with flat iron or steel, to keep them from warping, which may greatly obstruct the curiosity in ascertaining a true height.

N. B. They may be erected almost to any height, and proper for gentlemen's gardens.

To the Author of the *Ingenious Treatise*, intitled, *The Seaman's Preservation*.

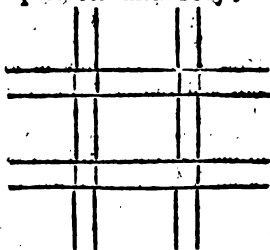
Sir,

PERUSING your very ingenious treatise, it put me in mind that the Chinese have (perhaps for many centuries) carried your humane and beneficial scheme into practice, tho' in a manner different, and much inferior.—I shall give you the fact exactly as it occurred, to prove my assertion.

In the year 1730, I was passenger in a ship from Batavia to China, burthen about 400 tons, called the *Pridado*, Francisco Xavier, commander, freighted by English, Chinese, and Portuguese. Near the coast of China we met one of those storms called a *Tutsoon*, (*Tau fong*) or a great wind, which carried away all our masts, bowsprit, and rudder; and in our hold we had six feet of water, expecting every moment the ship would founder.

—We consequently were consulting our preservation: The English and Portuguese stood in their shirts only, ready to be thrown off; but the Chinese merchants came upon deck, not in a cork jacket, but I will call it a bamboo habit, which had lain ready in their chests against such dangers, and it was thus constructed; four bamboos, two before, and two behind their bodies, were placed horizontally, and pro-

jected about 28 inches. These were crossed on each side by two others, and the whole properly secured, leaving a space for their body; so that



they had only to put it over their heads and tie the same securely, which was done in two minutes, and we were satisfied they could not possibly sink.—The shape is given above.—If the publishing this fact, but concealing my name, may, in your opinion, be of use, to convince those of our countrymen who chuse to plough with the horses tails, I have no objection to it.

I am, &c.

D **T**HE MONITOR of the 27th is levelled against that malignant, repining faction, who view with envy and malignity the glorious success of our arms, under the direction of our present great minister. He sets the importance of the conquest of Quebec in a proper light, and, after proving the wisdom of the measures taken for that expedition, concludes with the following spirited encomium on the general officers employed therein.

"O WOLFE! thy memory will ever shine in the British annals!"

Arripuit, traxitque virum fax mentis honesta Gloria.

Is the motto, which the poet furnishes for generals of thy ability, courage, and happy end. Oh! how glorious, how immortal is the man, who thus parts with his life in his country's cause! Carthage may boast of her Hannibal, and Rome may decree triumphs to her Scipio, but true courage never appeared more glorious than in the death of the British WOLFE. A Marlborough and an Eugene have left us many examples of British conduct and valour in time of war; but this one act of general Wolfe has added more lustre to the British crown, and done more service to his country, than all the sieges and battles won by those brave generals. In Wolfe was revived the courage of our Edwards and Henries, and that military skill

skill and discipline, which enabled those puny armies, at Poitiers, Cressy, and Agincourt, to defeat the vast armies of France. How will ages to come be surprized to hear that 4,500 Britons, with the loss of no more than 46 rank and file, defeated the numerous army of French, Canadians, and Indians before the walls of Quebec, and obliged the city to capitulate, whose power had so often bid defiance to our best-appointed armaments! and how ought we in gratitude to publish the praises of him, who died in the acquisition of so important a conquest, and breathed his last with this exhortation and resignation, "Pursue your victory, and I shall die in peace."

The alacrity with which this brave officer was seconded by those who succeeded to his command in the heat of action, bids defiance to those scandalous reports of a disagreement between him and them in a council of war, previous to that decisive engagement. Monckton led the army forward to victory with a bravery becoming the example of his predecessor in command: And when his wounds made it necessary to consult for the public good, and to resign his command to general Townshend, Behold, with what eagerness this honourable gentleman (to whom the nation is greatly indebted for the establishment of the present militia) flew into the center of action, where two generals had fallen, and with what coolness and judgment he filled his station! He dealt about him so dexterously with the instruments of death, that nothing but their retreat, with great loss, within the walls of the city, could save the whole army of our enemies from falling under the edge of our swords: And, by a conduct worthy of the most experienced general, this is he, who could not be decoyed to seek fresh laurels amongst woods and swamps, and to desert the advantages which he had acquired by a complete victory; and soon after obliged the garrison to give up their fortifications also."

Answer to the Letter to a late noble Commander of the British Forces, &c.

FROM this answer we shall give only what relates to the two principal facts objected to the conduct of that commander on the first of August last, for all the rest seem to be given up as false, and founded only upon vulgar report. These two facts are, first, That he did not immediately obey the orders of the commander in chief; and, secondly, That, when he did obey these orders, he did

not advance with such expedition as he might have done.

To the first, it is answered by this author as follows:

"This, you say, is said, and on this hear-say evidence you have founded the truth of this fact. You will immediately perceive, from the letter of that aid de camp who brought the orders, that the whole which you have said is entirely a falsehood, (p. 13.) *His serene highness, upon some report made to him by the duke of Richmond of the situation of the enemy, sent Capt. Ligonier and myself with orders for the British cavalry to advance.* Now are public reports and hear-says to obtain credit that those orders were to attack, which the aid de camp himself declares were to advance? or are advancing and attacking synonymous terms and similar actions in your judgment? Thus your first assertion is a palpable falsehood, and the foundation of all your arguments pulled from under you.

But this is not the only misrepresentation of that affair: You have either concealed, or was ignorant, that not one, but two aids de camp were dispatched at the same time to carry the same orders, as you see in the transcript from Fitzroy's letter, *one for the whole cavalry, and the other for the British only to advance.* As Fitzroy has said they parted at the same time, and were sent with the same orders, how would you have reconciled this difference? In this dilemma, what would you have thought expedient to have done? Both left the prince at the same time, both were sent with the same orders, and yet both brought contradictory. Had not each of them an equal right to be credited? Could Lord George have put both these orders into immediate execution? Could he have executed the orders of Fitzroy without neglecting those of Ligonier? Unless you conceive that a general can advance with *part* of that cavalry and yet leave *none* behind, could he have complied with the orders of Ligonier without neglecting those of Fitzroy? Unless he could have advanced with the *whole* and yet left *part* behind, which ought he to have taken and which refused? If Fitzroy was most positive in the certainty of being right, those brought by Ligonier seemed to be the most conformable to Lord George's judgment, which induced him to say, *It was impossible the duke could mean to break the line.* (p. 15.) Should Lord George, as Ligonier never retraced from what he had at first delivered, against his own opinion, have yielded to the positiveness of Col. Fitzroy?

Is positiveness a certain sign of men's being in the right? I believe the contrary is most frequently found true. And as to Col. Fitzroy's offering to lead them round the little wood, (p. 15.) what evidence is this of his not having been mistaken in his orders? Was Lord George obliged to follow wherever he should lead, in opposition to his own lights, and in contradiction to the orders of another aid de camp, whom Fitzroy himself allows to be sent with the same orders, and yet brought different?

To avoid as much as possible the injury which might have followed the implicit obedience to either of these orders, Lord George sent Capt. Smith, his aid de camp, (p. 7.) with orders to bring on the British cavalry, as they had a wood before they could advance, as Fitzroy directed, and this was carried into action from what Capt. Smith observed to his Lordship, (p. 21.) *That if he would allow him to fetch the British (cavalry) they were but part, and if it was wrong they could soon remedy the fault.*—He (Lord George) said, *then do it as fast as you can. Accordingly Capt. Smith went as fast as his horse could go to General Mestyn.*

By this manner of conducting himself, is it not undeniably evident that the only expedient was fallen upon, by which either of the orders might have been carried into execution with the least inconvenience to what might have been designed by either? and, as it happened, without loss of time towards the completion of those which were nearest to those orders that were ultimately carried into action; for it will be soon seen that neither of these were what the prince commanded. *All this was spoken whilst Lord George and his aid de camp were galloping together,* (p. 21.) [which must have been completed in less than two minutes] *the whole ground not being more than 600 yards, as Capt. Smith is assured from having been on the ground since, with a view to be ascertained of the distance.*

Thus, Sir, you see not a syllable of attacking was communicated by either of these orders which were brought, that the command *advance* was instantly obeyed, and that Lord George galloped to the prince to be ascertained which of those orders was to be followed, that this glorious opportunity might not be lost by a mistake of either. And this he was induced to also, because, whether the whole cavalry, or part only, was to be led on, no time would be lost, his lordship knowing he could join them forming beyond the wood by the time he had seen his serene highness, (p. 8.) Pray inform the world in what

manner you could have better prevented the disadvantage which might have arisen from a mistake of which orders were to be pursued, and by what means the right might more expeditiously have been carried into action.

A But, as Col. Fitzroy had arrived before Lord George to Prince Ferdinand, the latter asked, *where the cavalry was, and upon the colonel's making answer that Lord George did not understand the order, but was coming to speak to his serene highness, he expressed his surprise strongly.* (p. 18.)

B Fitzroy had indeed told the prince that Lord George did not understand the orders, but he had omitted to tell him the reason, because they were contradictory to those carried by Ligonier: From which it is evident, that Fitzroy had misrepresented the affair. It was not from a want of understanding, but from the impossibility of complying with both, or distinguishing which were the right, without receiving the certainty from the prince himself. His expressions of strong surprise were then the consequences of Fitzroy's misrepresentation, and not of Lord George's misconduct.

And to the second, this author answers as follows:

"At the time when the orders were brought to advance, the cavalry was on the right of the line, divided from the other part by a wood, in the position (p. 7.) which had been taken in consequence of orders brought by Mr. Malhorte. This Wood being impassable in a straight line, they were therefore obliged to make a circuit, and to march in a line, (p. 8.) before they could be advanced into the plain, and be drawn up in order of battle. Some time was necessary for their forming also. These were the reasons why Lord George once backed by Lord Granby, to complaint the forming the whole, (p. 8.) and upon the marquis's advancing the left before the right, to send again to stop him. He said, as the prince

G had ordered us to advance, he thought we should move forward. I then let him proceed at the rate he liked, and kept my right up with him as regularly as I could till we got to the rear of the infantry and our batteries, where they halted. From hence it appears, that the orders were dispatched at least 50 minutes too late; since he says he could not have executed them (p. 10.) ten minutes sooner, had the ground, and what was expected, been known by him.

As every one that knows any thing of the British cavalry must be convinced that their great superiority consists in their weight, and that this weight depends in

a great measure on the firm order in which they attack; and as their onset might instantly have succeeded their coming up, was not this design of bringing them up regularly together the duty of a general? And probably under such circumstances his compliance with Lord Granby, in not halting to form them perfectly, in which he gave up his judgment to the desire of being more expeditious, might have brought on a defeat, had there been any enemy to attack; and in that case his precipitancy might have been urged as a fault, in the same manner as the imagined delay is at present.

Thus the first disposition fairly evinces they were too far distant either to give or receive support; and the service such as, if put in execution, might have, not improbably, thrown victory into the other scale. But, notwithstanding this, Lord George executed the orders sent him with as much diligence as the nature of the ground and the nature of the service would admit."

As to what is said in the letter, of this commander's having been zealous in promoting the execution of Byng, it is answered as follows:

"How treacherously have you applauded such behaviour in Lord George, with a view to make him pronounce the panegyrick of his own destruction, and of your malicious pursuit, at once insidious and untrue: When it cannot but be remembered, that the part which he took in parliament, and the only opportunity he had of taking any part in that affair, was directly the reverse of what you represent."

And, as to the preceding disagreement between this commander and the commander in chief, the author answers as follows:

"This may have some foundation in Veracity. Let me explain to you how I have heard the Facts reported. The English general, attached to his country's cause, as he conceived it, and knowing that an invasion was apprehended from France, thought it expedient that the English troops should not be cut off from the power of returning to their country's assistance. Let's attentive to the fate of this island, the German, being a general of the king of Prussia, proposed to march the allied army to his assistance, which he intended to have carried into action by ordering the British troops to march, without so much as acquainting the English general with his design. Of this Lord George being informed, he opposed the marching of our troops, because

he thought it disadvantageous to the interest of his native land, and therefore contradictory to the duty of an English commander. This probably created some disagreement, a disagreement for which probably few Englishmen will condemn him."

SOME STANZAS,

Addressed to No Minister nor Great Man.

WITH all thy titles, all thy large estate,
And all the favours which a king can grant,

Something is wanting still to make thee great,
And still that something thou wilt ever want,

For, is it greatness at a sumptuous board
To feast a county, and to hear thy name
Mid noisy revels riotously roar'd,
When longer than the banquet lasts not fame?

Or, is it greatness, in the pomp of pow'r,
Each morn a crowd obsequious to collect,
Pleas'd to accept th' obedience of an hour,
When with the loves endeth all respect?

He who is great some nobler purpose shews,
Nor flasks nor leaves his attention cloy'd,
That which is fit and right he first pursues,
And after finds it justify'd by fame.

What tho' a fawning academic train
(O shame to learning!) on thy footsteps wait,
Tho' flattering muses, in a courtly strain,
Salute thee pillar of the British state;

Yet in fair history's impartial page,
Penn'd nor in flattering nor insidious strain,
Truth will report thee to the future age
No statesman, but a courtier light and vain.

For, hath thy civil prudence well upheld
The state 'gainst foreign and domestic foe?
Was fierce rebellion by thy counsels quell'd?
By thee averted Gallia's threaten'd blow?

Where was thy foreright when the Gaul prepar'd
To seize the provinces of Albion's realm?
That foul disgrace with thee tho' others shar'd
Yet seiz'd they were when thou wert at the helm,

And tho' once more Britannia lifts her head,
By powerful nations sees herself reserv'd,
And hails her valiant sons, by glory led,
Th' assault that realm whence late adapt the fear'd;

Yet from their deeds no honour thou can'st gain,
Tho' Victory's laurels should their brows in-
twine: [tain?

For when did'st thou their arduous toils main-
Or, of their bold exploits, which plan was
thine?

Did'st thou secure the harvest of the land
Amid invasion's threat and war's alarm?
When martial weapons fill'd the reaper's hand,
Was it thy voice exhorting him to arm?

Have fleets and armies by thy orders moved
To distant lands and oceans far remote?
And, when success those orders hath approv'd,
Do crowds thy wisdom and thy spirit note?

Yet in the triumph thou assum'st a share,
Bustling, important, full of giddy zeal;
And vainly sit'st, with ministerial air,
A fly of state on Glory's chariot-wheel.

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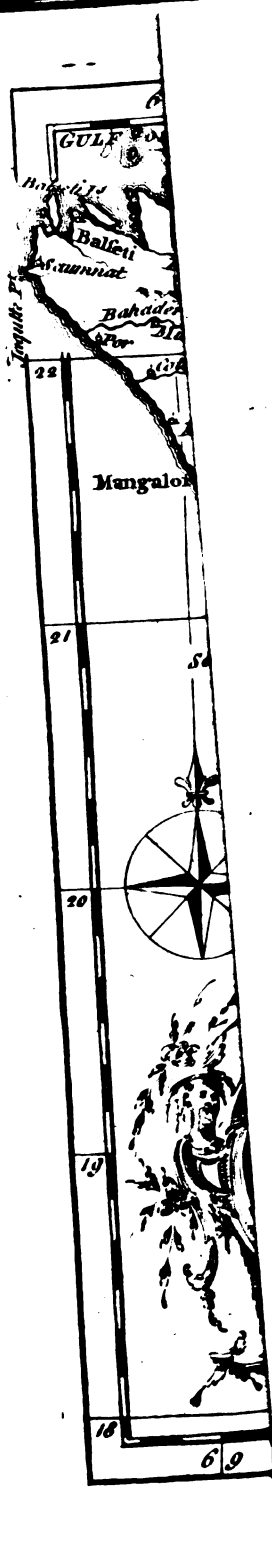
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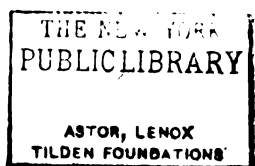
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The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Nov. 23, 1758, with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p. 470.

BESIDE the arguments set forth in the petition of the malt distillers above mentioned *, it was in favour of the distilling trade insisted, that malt spirits, when moderately used were so far from being prejudicial to health, that in many parts of the kingdom, especially our fens and marshes, it was absolutely necessary for preserving our field labourers from agues and other distempers, which proceed from the coldness and moisture of our climate, consequently, if they had no malt spirits to drink, they would make use of French brandies, and as they generally inhabit near the coast, the smugglers would take care to provide them with sufficient quantities of such spirits at a price very little, if any thing, above what malt spirits can be sold at; from whence it was concluded, that if no malt spirits were to be made in this kingdom, it would very much increase the consumption of French brandy, which would draw a great deal of ready money out of the nation, and would, at the same time, be a considerable loss to his majesty's revenue, as very little of the French brandy so consumed would pay any duty. This fatal effect, it was added, would probably be produced by the continuance of the prohibition proposed; for that many of the distillers had then already given up the trade, and disposed of their materials, and all of them would probably do so, should that bill pass into a law, as no man could foresee when the prohibition would cease, should it be continued at a time when all sorts of grain were so plenty, that the best sort of barley did not sell for above 19 or 20s. per quarter, and the worst not above 14 or 15s. And as the very waste of the materials by non usage, beside lying out of the money, would be a great loss to the proprietor. Thus, even by passing the bill then before the house, the trade of distilling would probably be banished out of the kingdom, and if this branch of trade, by which so many of our people now support themselves, were once entirely lost, it would hardly be possible to recover it; for the building and setting up a large distillery, and the purchasing of all the necessary materials, must all

October, 1759.

ways cost such a large sum of money that no man would chuse to employ his money in that way, especially as he must judge from experience, that some future accidental scarcity of corn might probably induce the legislature to put an end, or at least a long, and, with respect to him, a ruinous stop to his business.

From what was thus urged, they said, they did not intend to excuse, much less to argue in favour of the excessive use of malt spirits: Such excess they allowed to be prejudicial to the morals, as well as the health of the people, and therefore they would be ready, not only to approve, but to assist in enforcing any regulations which the parliament might think proper to make, for preventing such excess. But from the abuse no argument could be drawn against the use, with respect to malt spirits, no more than with respect to any other necessary or conveniency of life. The excessive use of common beer, or of good English ale, was prejudicial both to the health and the morals of the people, as well as the excessive use of malt spirits, and the former was the cause of many extravagancies, and even crimes, as well as the latter; yet no one ever thought of putting an end to the trade of brewing, in order to prevent the excessive use of brewed liquors: Why then should we put an end to the trade of distilling, in order to prevent the excessive use of distilled liquors?

A second argument in favour of the distillery was thus stated: In all parts of Great-Britain there are some parcels of land that can produce nothing to advantage but a coarse sort of barley called big, which sort of grain is neither fit for the brewing, nor for being made into bread; but may be made very good use of in the distillery, and is therefore bought up by the distillers at an encouraging price, by which many farmers are enabled to pay a higher rent to their landlords, than it would be otherwise possible for them to afford. And likewise in all parts of Great Britain there are every year some parcels of every sort of grain produced, which by unreasonable weather, or by some other accident, are rendered unfit for our brewery, or for being made

* See before, p. 469.

made into any sort of bread. When this happens to a large parcel, perhaps of the best sort of wheat, it is a great misfortune to the poor farmer, and, to many of them would be insurmountable, were it not for our distillery; but as a good sort of spirit may be made from spoiled corn, the distiller interposes between the unfortunate farmer and impending ruin, by allowing him a moderate price for what he must otherwise have thrown into his dunghill. Therefore, in compassion to the poor farmers, as well as for the benefit of our landholders, our distillers ought to be allowed to make low wines or spirits, at least from those sorts of grain that are fit for no other use.

And a third argument in favour of the distillery, was drawn from the necessity we are under to export malt spirits, or what is called gin, in some of the branches of our foreign commerce, particularly in our trade to Africa; for in that trade an assortment of a cargo, proper for the market upon the coast of Africa, cannot be made up without a large quantity of gin. The natives there are so fond of this liquor, that they will not deal with you, unless you can not only sell them some of it, but also make large presents of it to their kings or chief rulers. This commodity, therefore, we must either have of our own produce, or we must at a great national expence import it from Holland, and the charges of importation, together with the duties payable upon it, some part of which is not to be drawn back upon exportation, will render it impossible for our merchants to sell it so cheap upon the coast of Africa, as it may be sold there by the Dutch, which will of course give a great advantage to the Dutch, who are our chief rivals in that trade.

To these arguments the answer was in substance as follows:

It is surprising to observe, how the judgments of men may be so much warped by a little self-interest, as to make them argue in favour of what has been by experience found to be so fatal to mankind, especially to the people of this country. It is a common observation, that by the art of chymistry, a poison may be extracted from the wholesomest food we have: This certainly holds true with respect to gin; for our distillers I must look on as a sort of chymists, and gin we have, from many recent examples, good reason to consider as a sort of poison; for though it does not so suddenly, it does as certainly produce its effect as the rankest poison we know; consequently it must be

allowed, that our malt distillers have found out a method to extract poison from the wholesomest food we have: What was designed by nature for the staff, they have contrived to make the bane of life; and all they have to say in favour of their drug is, that the moderate use of it can do no harm, and may sometimes do good. The same may be said in favour of almost every other sort of poison: Do not we know, that most of the drugs in the apothecary's shop have some sort of poison in their composition, which never does any harm, but often a deal of good, when administered in a proper quantity, and by the advice of a skilful physician; and if gin were always to be administered in the same manner, I believe there would never be any complaint against it.

Gentlemen talk of the moderate use of gin; and it may be true that a small quantity, unless often repeated, can do no harm: But it is a poison of such a nature, that the more a man takes of it, the more he desires, and the less power he has to withstand that desire. A first glass gives a longing for a second, that for a third, and the third or fourth puts a man entirely off his guard, by depriving him of his reason, and exciting every vicious appetite incident to the human nature. Of all poisons, therefore, gin is the worst for human society, because it poisons the mind as well as the body, and the slowness of its operation renders it only so much the worse, because it gives the patient time to heap guilt upon his own head, and to do the more mischief to his fellow creatures. It is likewise, upon many other accounts, of more dangerous consequence to mankind, than any other poison. Most other poisons produce their effect so immediately, and so apparently, that they are known and allowed to be poisons, and as such are carefully avoided by mankind in general; but gin produces its fatal effect by slow degrees, and that effect generally appears in the shape of some other distemper, therefore most people are ignorant of the cause of their distemper, and few are willing to suppose, that it proceeds from the immoderate use of their favourite liquor, which our malt distillers used to sell at so low a price, that a noxious quantity of it was within the purchase of the poorest creatures amongst us, and our compound distillers took care to render it agreeable to the palate, and to dress it up in twenty different shapes, that their unhappy customers might have an opportunity to add the pleasure of variety to the pleasure of taste.

For this reason I am of opinion, that the art of distilling may properly be called the art of poisoning people agreeably and imperceptibly. Is this an art to be encouraged? Is it an art to be suffered in any wise and well regulated society? If it were possible, I think it would be right to confine it entirely to the apothecaries shops, and the produce never to be dispensed even by them, but by the advice of a physician. This, I say, as to all sorts of distilled liquors, for they are all equally pernicious, if immoderately and unnecessarily used; and the use of any one of them is very apt to deviate into a habit, if people be not very much upon their guard against it. The only difference is, that malt spirits, by their cheapness in this country, may be more easily come at, and consequently the use of them must be more apt to become habitual among the vulgar, especially among the women, few of whom are capable of being much upon their guard against a bad habit, and among whom the habitual, that is to say, the immoderate use of gin, produces the most dismal effects, not only as to themselves, but also as to their children.

I shall grant that the excessive use of wine, or of strong beer or ale, will at last produce death, or some distemper at least that ends in the death of the drunkard, so will the excessive use of the wholesomest food we eat; for we know, that it often produces some distemper which ends in the death of the glutton. But no quantity of any such liquor ever of itself produces immediate death, and they generally overload the stomach before they intoxicate the head: Besides, it requires some time, before a man can swallow down such a quantity of such liquors as deprives him of his reason; so that in the use of such liquors men have not only time but warning to reflect, and to be upon their guard against any excess. To this I must add, that experience seems to have taught mankind, that in cold climates some sort of fermented liquor is necessary even for a man in full health, especially for those that are obliged to undergo a great deal of hard labour or fatigue; but the same experience has taught us, that no sort of distilled liquor is ever necessary for a man in full health; and every man will, I believe, upon trial, find, that a pint of good beer or ale is a better guard against the colds and damps of this country, and will enable him to bear more labour or fatigue, than a gill of the best distilled liquor he can meet with; for a

gill of brandy, rum, or gin, is like what they call a brush of wood: It gives a sudden blaze, and scorches while it blazes; but the blaze soon flies off, and the heat is in a moment quite extinguished; whereas a pint of good beer or ale, is like a faggot of old billets: It gives an enlivening warmth, without scorching; and the heat continues for several hours to communicate its pleasant influence.

It is not now, or of late years, that the bad effects of malt spirits upon the health, the morals, the industry, and even the breed of the people, have been discovered: Those effects have been long felt: They have been long complained of, and the legislature has often interposed to prevent them. After the trade of distilling became so general in this country, our laws against drunkenness and tipling were found quite ineffectual; therefore, so long ago as the year 1729, was passed the famous act against compound spirits: This act our distillers found means to evade, by distilling, and rendering palatable, a sort of plain malt spirit, which was by the vulgar, in derision, called parliament brandy, and the excessive use of this, as it was sold at a very cheap rate, soon became as general, and as pernicious, as the excessive use of compound spirits had been before; therefore, in the year 1736, was passed the act which in a manner prohibited the sale of any sort of distilled liquors, either mixed or unmixed. This act, if duly executed, would have been found effectual, but it would have been found generally inconvenient, and would have been a great discouragement to our sugar planters in the West-Indies; and the necessities of the government in the year 1743, concurring against its continuance, it was by an act of that session repealed. But at the same time an additional duty was laid upon all home-made low wines and spirits; and the chief argument made use of in favour of the repeal of the former law, was, that the duty then proposed would raise the price of gin so high, as to put it above the purchase of the poor, or if it did not, that the duty might be afterwards increased, so as to have the same effect with a prohibition, with respect to the poor at least, whose excess had always been the only cause of the complaint.

In this argument there was really some weight, if it had been afterwards duly attended to; but whilst the distillers were allowed to make use of the best malt, and the best wheat, their profits were so great, that notwithstanding the duty, they sold their

their spirits as cheap as ever; and such was the concern of our governors for the publick revenue, that for fear of lessening it, they would never agree to increase the duty. Strange concern in governors! To preserve the publick revenue by a method that, in a course of years, must leave them no people to govern, at least no people worth governing. But the late famine, and the insurrections of the poor for want of bread, at last prevailed with even our governors, to suspend their concern for the publick revenue, and to agree to prohibit the distilling of spirits from any sort of grain of which bread could be made. In this respect, therefore, even the famine has produced one good effect; for this prohibition, together with the duty, has effectually put it out of the power of our distillers to sell spirits, drawn from any other material, at so low a price as to enable the poor to run into any excess in the use of them. What is the consequence? Our poor are returned to the use of good English beer or ale, and of course to their former industry, sobriety, and modesty. Every man who walks the streets of London and Westminster, must have observed this happy change in the manners of our people; and the petitions from several parts of the kingdom inform us, that the same observation has been made in other great cities.

How then can any gentleman oppose a prohibition, which by experience has produced such happy effects? For my part, if there be any fault in the law proposed, I think it is that of its being temporary: A perpetual prohibition to distil low wines, or spirits, from any sort of grain of which malt or bread, though of the coarsest sort, can be made, would, in my opinion, be right. There can be no solid objection against it, but that of its tending to diminish one of the branches of our publick revenue. But how is our publick revenue to be supported? Is it not by the industry and numbers of our people? Can we then be so wrong-headed as to think of supporting one branch of the publick revenue at the expense, if not to the annihilation, of every one of the rest?

That such a prohibition would be a disadvantage to our farmers, by depriving them of the only means they have to dispose of their coarse barley or damaged corn, I take to be a fact *gratis dictum*; for both may be used in making a coarse sort of malt, or a coarse sort of bread; and if the corn should be so much damaged as to be fit for neither of these

purposes, the distillers would not allow them such a price for it, as would clear the charge of threshing it out, and carrying it to the millhouse. All our distillers know, that the greatest profit is to be made by distilling from malt made of the best barley, or the best wheat. It is true, they must pay an advanced price for the materials; but the increase of the produce far exceeds, in proportion, the advance of the price. And that our distillers will make use of those materials from which the greatest profit accrues, is a fact that does not stand in need of any proof. Therefore, if you were to allow them to distil from any sort of grain, it would be impossible to confine them to the use of coarse barley, or damaged corn only.

This objection, therefore, can have no foundation in truth; and surely from the nature of things it must appear, that it cannot be, in the main, of any advantage to our farmers, to encourage or permit a practice that so evidently tends to lessen both the number and the industry of the consumers of every other sort of their land produce. And as to the pretence, that the prohibition now in question would be a great disadvantage to our African trade, the petition from Liverpool is, I think, a full answer; for as the people of that town are so much concerned in the African trade, we cannot suppose that they would have petitioned for continuing the prohibition, had they thought that malt spirits were so necessary for the carrying on of that trade, which is the only branch of our trade in which it was ever pretended that the export of malt spirits was necessary.

All the arguments in favour of the malt distillery having been thus fully answered, our distillers met with no redress during last session, and the good effects of the prohibition continue to be so manifest in every part of the kingdom, that it is to be hoped it will be continued, if not made perpetual; for whilst our brewery continues subject to so many duties and excises, our poor will have recourse to the distillery, if it be left in their power. If the best ale or beer could be had for one penny a quart, as it was in the reign of James the firstst, I am persuaded, no poor labourers would ever taste a dram of gin; but whilst good beer or ale continues to be so dear, and gin so cheap, the fatigued labourers will always have recourse to that which gives them the cheapest, and the most immediate relief, and thus they will, by degrees, be drawn into the constant and excessive use of this bewitching poison;

poison; therefore, whilst our present duties and excises continue upon our brewery, I believe it will be found necessary, for the preservation of our people, to continue this restraint upon our distillery.

But as all sorts of corn continued to fall in their price, and plenty appeared to be restored to the kingdom, there was, on the 2d of February, presented to the house, and read, a petition of his majesty's justices of the peace, and of the grand juries assembled at the general quarter sessions of the peace, held for the county of Norfolk, next after Epiphany, 1759, on behalf of themselves and the rest of the owners and occupiers of lands, in the county aforesaid; setting forth, that the quantities of corn produced from the arable lands, in the said county, being constantly much greater than the consumption there, the superfluous had been always exported to foreign markets, the only method of disposing of the same; and alledging that the price of corn had been, for a considerable time then past, very low in the several markets within the county aforesaid, and was then reduced to 3s. *per* bushel for the best wheat, 1s. 9d. *per* bushel for the best rye, and 1s. 4d. $\frac{1}{2}$ *per* bushel for the best barley; and that the then last year there was a very plentiful crop of all sorts of grain, much more than was necessary for home consumption; but the weather proving unfavourable in the harvest, great part of the barley was much damaged, and rendered unfit for any other use than to be made into malt for exportation; and that unless such barley should be speedily so manufactured for that purpose, the same would be entirely spoiled, and must perish in the hands of the growers, which would be very sensibly felt by the land owners; and therefore praying, that leave might be given for the exportation of malt, and that the petitioners might have such further and other relief in the premises, as to the house should seem meet.

This petition was then only ordered to lie upon the table, which was a bad omen for the petitioners; but on the 1st of March, that part of the last mentioned act, passed in this session, which related to the prohibition of the exportation of any sort of grain, was, upon motion, read, and thereupon it was resolved, that the house would, on the 5th, resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to consider of that part of the said act; and an instruction was ordered to the said committee, to consider of the bounties which would be payable, after the expiration of

the said act, upon the exportation of any of the said commodities; and next day several persons were ordered to attend the said committee.

Accordingly, on the 5th, the house resolved itself into the said committee; and the committee having examined several witnesses, came to a resolution, which being reported next day, was agreed to, and was as follows, viz. That the continuance of the said part of the said act ought to be abridged and shortened, and the exportation of the said commodities to be allowed, under proper regulations, with respect to the continuance of the time of such exportation, and to the allowance of bounty thereupon. Upon this resolution it was ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill pursuant thereunto, and that Mr. Charlton, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Nugent, Mr. James Grenville, Mr. West, Mr. Attorney-General, Mr. Solicitor-General, and Mr. Samuel Martin, should prepare and bring in the same. To these gentlemen, Sir John Philipps, Sir Edward Walpole, and Mr. Townshend of Yarmouth, were afterwards added; and, on the 8th, Mr. Samuel Martin presented the bill to the house, being then intitled, a bill for abridging and shortening the continuance of so much of an act of this session, intitled, *An Act to continue, &c.* as relates to the prohibition of the exportation of corn, malt, meal, flour, bread, biscuit, and starch; and for amending an act made in the first of William and Mary, intitled, *An Act for the encouraging the Exportation of Corn.*

The bill was then read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time, which it was the next day, and committed to a committee of the whole house, into which the house resolved itself on the 12th, when the committee went through the bill, and made several amendments; but next day, upon the report, objections being made to several clauses in the bill, as well as to several of these amendments, the bill was recommended to a committee of the whole house, into which the house immediately resolved itself, and the report being then immediately received, and the amendments made by this last committee agreed to, the bill was thereby so much altered as to receive a new title, being now called, A bill for taking off the prohibition of the exportation of corn, &c. under which title it was, on the 14th, read a third time, passed, and sent to the lords, by whom it was passed without amendment, and it received the royal assent on the 23d.

[To be continued in our next.]

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

WHEN the ingenious and impartial look back to the origin of this war, in which we are engaged against the *French nation*, they will certainly find it, on our side, very just and very necessary; or, in other words, they will find it on our part the combat of self-preservation against aggression, of right against usurpation, of reason against ambition, and of inviolate sincerity against insolent perfidy. The truth of the matter is, the *French king* had no sooner concluded a peace at *Aix la Chapelle*, with our most faithful and august sovereign, than, he insidiously conveyed many forces into *North America*, commenced hostilities against the *British* subjects, and committed insulting and injurious encroachments on the properties of the *British* empire. These hostile facts are so notorious, that they cannot be palliated by the most artful and prevaricating *jesuit*; nor can even the author of the *Brussels Gazette* either deny them with impudence, or confess them without shame.

However, this treacherous and turbulent *French king* is enraged that his Britannick majesty should send forth certain wise and fearless admirals and generals, who, authorized by the laws of war, have taken from him several of his favourite and fruitful settlements; have cut off his communication with various important sources of wealth, turned the current of them into our own country, and greatly reduced the figure which he made among the nations of the earth. These illustrious achievements have stung him most severely, and the acuteness of the pain still irritates his hot, his haughty, and impatient temper. "Now he rears, by reason of the disquietness of his heart," and, full-blown with arrogance and resentment, he loudly threatens to make a descent on this kingdom, with a large fleet and a numerous army. We can readily believe that the insatiable *Lewis* longs, ardently longs, for this tempting island: It is a delicious morsel, and would of all things gratify his keen appetite, and delight his curious taste; but we very rationally hope, that, though he may always retain the rage of desire, he can never gain the means of enjoyment.

Let this grand troubler of the world boast, and bluster, and threaten as vehemently as he pleases, he cannot dishearten us with his magnificent menaces, nor dismay us with any terrors he can set in ar-

ray against us. Our spirits are exalted by the reflection that we have on the throne the best and bravest of sovereigns, who, neither as the father, nor as the captain of his people, will ever suffer an insolent foe to make wreck of our religious and civil blessings. Though his majesty is in the decline of life, yet his magnanimity and patriotism are in fresh and full vigour. In all warlike junctures, danger only serves to inflame his fortitude, and difficulty to augment his wisdom.

We are also inspired with a certain ascendency of mind, as we know by happy experience that his majesty has placed at the helm a most judicious, auspicious, and vigilant minister, who keeps, in good earnest, a constant look out to the *French*; discovers their measures, observes their movements, and counter acts their machinations. This able, this foreseeing minister, with the approbation of his royal master, has prudentially stationed several formidable fleets to disconcert the secret designs, and discomfit the open attempts of an invasion. In these fleets are admirals, captains, marines, and seamen, inflexibly brave, who will never neglect an opportunity to convince their enemies, that, instead of the transient flashes of volatile spirits, they act upon the solid principles of duty, courage, and constancy of heart. Methinks the *French* admiral at *Brest* is not only aware but afraid, of the *British* perfections in the art of naval war: He has not yet looked Sir *Edward Hawke* in the face, but with telescopes.

It is a substantial satisfaction to us, that there is in this nation a numerous land army, consisting of able and brave officers, dauntless and completely disciplined soldiers, commanded in chief by a wise, an experienced, a consummate general, who always proceeds in the operations of war with a cool head, a warm heart, and an uniform resolution of soul. If the *French* should really land their forces in this kingdom, we have the strongest reason to hope that this whole well-appointed army will put forth every utmost valour and vigour, exert every faculty, stretch every limb, and work every nerve, to repel the audacious invaders, and cut through them with their swords a way to victory, glory, and triumph. We may take good omens of the prodigies of bravery which the *British* soldiers will perform at home, from the wonders which a detachment of them hath lately effected abroad. In the celebrated battle of *Tenbausen*, did not the *British* infantry make their formidable onset, as men resolved to vanquish

vanquish or perish? Did they not fight on, during the whole scene of the engagement, with an incessant ardour, and a matchless intrepidity of spirit? In short, did not that forcible body of foot pour along like a devouring fire, that sweeps all opposition before it? His serene highness **PRINCE FERDINAND** beheld the surprising and surpassing exploits of the irresistible British infantry; and for which he made them acknowledge not only of publick thanks, but of publick praises. Can they have any higher reputation in the world, than the applause of one of the greatest generals in it? But to say no more of the signal gallantry of their actions; we unfeignedly rejoice in the complete victory which his serene highness obtained over the *French*; a victory most eminently glorious to himself, diffusively advantageous to his allies, and very deeply detrimental to his enemies. Ever since this signal event, the waters of bitterness have flowed at *Versailles*, where the *grand monarque*, his ministers, and courtiers daily taste them.

I have taken the liberty to represent to you, and my countrymen, the justice of this war on our part, the fortitude of the king, the wisdom of his ministry, the bravery of his fleets, the courage of his army, and the inestimable victory of the first of August. I have mentioned all these powerful and hopeful advantages, as ample reasons to maintain the vivacity of your spirits, and confirm the vigour of your patriotic resentments and resolutions against an invidious invasion. We are told by several able statesmen, that a national union is a national blessing. Let us all then become unanimous, and enforce our joint and most zealous endeavours to establish the happiness, and secure the honour of this kingdom. Let us unite our heads, our hearts, and our hands, to overwhelm the incursions of French tyranny and inhuman popery. Let us emulate our illustrious ancestors, who were cheerfully ready to sacrifice even their lives and fortunes to the preservation of their country, their religion, and their liberty. They abhorred to have their existence harrassed with gallic slavery and popish domination. Animated with this noble, this generous, and publick-spirited passion, the *Britons* have often vanquished the hostile efforts of malicious *France*; and often defeated "the arts and intrigues of *modern Rome*, with the spirit of *ancient Romans*." Very lately, actuated by the said manful and meritorious passion, the renowned admiral *Boscawen* gave our implacable neighbours

a strong conviction of the *British* courage and accomplishments in the conduct of a sea war. He has taken three, and burnt two, of their seven capital ships, which appeared in the action, and has proclaimed to the world with his thunder and lightning, that the freeborn Britons will never bow the neck to the servile French yoke. This happy event, which we ought devoutly to acknowledge to the great God of battle, has made the heart of the good king glad within him; filled the minds of his people with joy, and the mouth of fame with the applause of the undaunted and unwearied admiral.

ANGLO BRITANNUS.

Translation of Major General Yorke's Memorial, lately presented to the States General.

High and mighty Lords,

"**I** AM expressly commanded by the king my master, to acquaint your high mightinesses, that his majesty hath received repeated advices of a contraband trade carried on by some merchants residing in these provinces, in favour of France.

This trade consists in cannon and warlike stores, which are brought from the Baltick to Holland in Dutch vessels: And his majesty hath too much confidence in the friendship of the republick, to entertain the least doubt that your high mightinesses will not suffer his enemies to be aided by your subjects, and still less permit them to make arsenals of your towns. Such a trade is, on the one hand, wholly repugnant to the connections, which, by treaty, ought to subsist between the king and your high mightinesses; and, on the other, to every idea of neutrality, whether formal or tacit. Your high mightinesses are informed, not only by the publick voice, and the immense preparations making on the coasts of the ocean, but also in an authentick manner, by the French ambassador residing here, that his court intends to invade his majesty's kingdoms: And your high mightinesses will easily perceive that such an acknowledgment authorises the king to take his measures, on every side, for his security; and that the demand I have this day the honour to make to you, is much less than his majesty is entitled by treaty to reclaim in such a conjuncture.

The vigilance of the English Squadrons hinders warlike stores from being openly carried to the ports of France, and lays that crown under a necessity of procuring them by the most secret methods, which it hopes to do under the borrowed names

of private persons, by bringing them on the rivers and canals of this country, and thro' the Dutch fortresses, to Dunkirk and other places.

Your high mightinesses will easily perceive how hurtful this conduct is to the king; and I doubt not but you will make him easy on that head, and immediately put a stop to it.

The attention which his majesty hath lately given to the representations of your high mightinesses, against the excesses of the English privateers, by confining their cruizes and their searches by an act of parliament, gives his majesty a good title to the same regard on your part.

The trading towns of your provinces feel the good effects of it, and that freedom of navigation which your subjects enjoy, amidst the troubles by which Europe is disturbed, hath augmented your commerce much above what it hath been for several years past. Some return ought to be made for such a solid proof of the king's friendship and moderation; at least the merchants who are so ready to complain of England, ought not to be permitted to give into excesses which would have justified the most rigorous examination of their conduct. Accordingly his majesty hath no doubt that your high mightinesses will give all possible attention to this matter.

Permit me, high and mighty lords, to recall to your memories, that, during the course of the present war, the king hath several times applied, thro' me, to your high mightinesses and to your ministers, on the liberty given to carry stores thro' the fortresses of the republick, for the use of France, to invade his dominions; and if his majesty hath passed over in silence many of these instances of complaisance to his enemy, his majesty was not the less sensible of them; but he chose rather to be a sufferer himself, than to encrease the embarrassment of his neighbours, or extend the flames of war.

Even the court of Vienna has, on more than one occasion, employed its interest with your high mightinesses, and lent its name to get passes for warlike stores and provisions for the French troops, under pretence of a barrier treaty, which it no longer observes; and after having put France in possession of the ports of Ostend and Nieuport, in manifest breach of that treaty, and without any regard to the rights which your high mightinesses, and the king my master, have acquired in that treaty, at the price of their treasures, and the blood of their subjects. All the

world knows that that treaty was never made to serve France against Great-Britain.

The undersigned flatters himself, that from the equity of your high mightinesses, and the value you set on the friendship of the king his master, you will soon be able to make his majesty easy by the wise measures you shall take to prevent any thing from being done for the sake of private interest, that may prejudice the king's cause, and the treaties subsisting between his majesty and you.

JOSEPH YORKE.

Hague, Sept. 28, 1759.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

Audita utraque parte, judica.

S I R,

AS you desire the dispute should be terminated, I will very briefly recapitulate what has been said on both sides (see p. 252, 286, 287, 478.)

1. I have asserted and proved, that certain theorems, first published by Mr. J. Ward, are productive of the greatest errors and absurdities. The truth of this has not, and cannot be denied. Here then is no dispute. But,

2. In excuse it has been said, that the authors were not unacquainted with the true nature and extent of their theorems. In answer to which I have said, they then ought to have shewn when they are useful, and when not; that so the reader might not be led into errors in calculation (which I have known to be the case several times, particularly J. W. himself, the inventor of the theorems, has been deceived thereby; who tells us, that 6 per cent. would be made by a certain purchase, which in reality would produce but 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, or thereabouts (see p. 427.) Add to this, that this his error of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. nearly, in the only example of the kind that he has given, and for so short a term as nine years, is a strong indication (if not demonstration) that he was ignorant of the imperfections of his own theorems.)

3. Another excuse is, that in all real cases where the time is short, the theorems approximate very near to truth. This is sometimes true, and sometimes not: For, beside the example just mentioned, I have shewn (p. 427.) the error may be as great for a smaller sum and shorter time, as for any larger sum and longer time.

4. A third excuse is, that I cannot demonstrate wherein the defect lies: But, Sir,

Sir, be so good as to refer G. B. in his cooler moments to articles 7, 11, p. 426, where he may find an ample account of what hitherto has escaped his notice.

5. With him I have no manner of controversy, who has not offered one reason for invalidating what I have wrote concerning the theorems: For the truth of my remarks on which I appeal to an infallible decision; namely, to true arithmetical calculations. For figures, Sir, are, when rightly managed, so stubborn and inflexibly true, that they will never tell a falshy to oblige any.

6. In what G. B. has wrote, he has contradicted A. Z. (p. 427.) and he has contradicted himself and common sense, by saying that theorem is true, strictly true, universally true, which he after-

wards says is defective. Whether his fiery temper is the result of the proximity of his dwelling to the place of action of the maritime belligerent powers, I will not say; but, in taking leave of him, I advise him, whenever he lifts as a mathematical disputant, to have recourse to argument and demonstration, instead of mere positive assertions, investives and personal reflections: For the most illiterate and illiberal can make use of the latter, but scholars only of the former. Besides, a teacher of youth, of all men, should endeavour to acquire that amiable disposition of mind which is not easily provoked; but which suffereth long, and is kind.

I am, Sir, your obliged friend,
Oct. 4, 1759. C. MORTON.

*An impartial and succinct HISTORY of the Origin and Progress of the present WAR.
Continued from p. 464.*

ABOUT the same time that these preparations were making in New England for attacking the French in Nova Scotia, preparations were made in Virginia for attacking them upon the Ohio. A Fort was built, and a camp formed, at Wills's Creek, which fort was likewise called Cumberland; and on the 14th of January, 1755, major-general Braddock, with colonel Dunbar's and colonel Hacker's regiments of foot, sailed from Cork, in Ireland, for Virginia, where they all landed safe before the end of February; so that the general might have entered very early upon action, had the contractors for furnishing the army with provisions and carriages duly performed their contract; but they failed in the performance; for when the army was ready to march, it was, upon enquiry, found, that they had neither a sufficient stock of provisions, nor a sufficient number of carriages.

This failure was foreseen and foretold, almost by every one who knew any thing of our plantations upon the continent of America; for the people of Virginia think of no produce but tobacco; they do not produce a quantity of any sort of corn fully sufficient for their own subsistence; and as they are, by the nature of the country, well provided with the conveniency of water carriage, they have but few wheel carriages, or beasts of burden; whereas Pennsylvania is a most plentiful corn country, their chief staple for exportation consisting in that and other sorts of

provisions; and as they have but little water carriage, especially in their western settlements, they have great numbers of wheel carriages, and beasts of burden. This made every gentleman acquainted with our plantations conclude, that our troops ought to have been landed in Pennsylvania, and the camp formed near Franks Town, or somewhere upon the south-west frontier of that province, and that the contract ought to have been made with some of the chief planters there, who could easily have performed their contract, which none of the planters of Virginia, nor any concerned with them, could easily do, as they could not find what they wanted in Virginia or Maryland; and the people of Pennsylvania, from jealousy, envy, and resentment, held their provisions and carriages at so high a rate, that the Virginia contractors could not afford to deal with them.

Another consideration, and a very weighty one too, was, that from Franks Town, or thereabout, the army had not 80 miles to march to Fort du Quesne, whereas it had 130 to march from Wills's Creek, and the road from the former place at least as practicable as that from the latter. But those gentlemen did not consider, that contracts for furnishing our troops beyond seas are generally very lucrative jobs, and are therefore always given by ministers to their greatest favourites; consequently, if the Virginia planters, or those concerned with them, had a much higher degree of ministerial

favour than the planters of Pennsylvania, we are not to wonder at, this consideration's outweighing every other.

Whatever there was in this, the disappointment certainly delayed the march of our army for some weeks, and would probably have defeated the expedition entirely for that summer, if means had not been found to conclude very speedily a new contract with some gentlemen of Pennsylvania. But this error in the choice of contractors, was not the only one we made: It was even then said, by many officers, that we committed as great, and, as afterwards appeared, a more fatal error, in the choice of a commander for this expedition. Major-general Braddock was certainly a gentleman of undoubted courage, and expert in all the punctilios of a review, having been bred up in our guards, which was a military education too regular for his having any idea of an American expedition through woods, defarts, and morasses; and he was so haughty in his natural temper, that he was not apt to ask or take advice, and so severe in his discipline, that he never had the love of the soldiers under his command. The effects of this education and temper soon appeared in his conduct; for he despised the country militia, because they could not go through their exercise with the same dexterity and regularity that a regiment of guards had usually done in Hyde-Park; and he treated the Indians so haughtily, that most of them left him; nor would he follow their advice, or that of any officer under his command: Nay, he even neglected the advice often repeated to him by his royal highness the duke of Cumberland, *Of all things, to beware of an ambush or surprise.*

With these disadvantages he set out from Fort Cumberland, on the 10th of June, at the head of about 2300 men, for the meadows, where colonel Washington was defeated as before related. Upon his arrival there, he was informed that the French at Fort du Quesne expected a reinforcement of 500 regular troops; therefore, that he might march with the greater dispatch, he left colonel Dunbar, with 800 men, to bring up the provisions, stores, and heavy baggage, as fast as the nature of the service would permit, and with the other 1400, together with 10 pieces of artillery, and the necessary ammunition and provisions, he marched on with so much expedition, that he took seldom any time to reconnoitre the woods or thickets he was to pass in, his route, imagining, one would think, that the nearer he approach-

ed to the enemy, the further he was removed from danger.

On the 8th of July he encamped within 10 miles of Fort du Quesne; and tho' colonel Dunbar was then near 40 miles behind him, yet he resumed his march. A next day, without so much as endeavouring to get any intelligence of the situation or disposition of the enemy, and marching on with the same carelessness through woods and thickets, both in front and upon both flanks, his little army was, upon their long march, about noon, saluted with a general fire, both upon the front, and all along the left flank, from an invisible enemy, concealed in the woods and thickets; for the enemy had cunningly allowed the whole army to enter the defile, before they began to fire. Upon this the van guard fell back upon the main body, and the surprize produced such a panic, that the whole fell into the utmost confusion. The general and other officers did all they could to rally the troops; but with the less effect, as many of the officers, and among the rest colonel Halket, had fallen upon the first fire; for the Indians all take aim, and aim chiefly at the officers; therefore in our American wars the officers should never have any distinguishing cloaths, or other badge, that can be observed at musket-shot distance.

At last, the general, after having had no less than five horses shot under him, received a musket-shot through the right arm and lungs, of which he died four days after, having been carried off by the care of some of his officers. Upon his dropping, the confusion turned to a downright and very disorderly flight, though no enemy appeared, or attempted to attack them. All their artillery, ammunition, and baggage, were left to be afterwards picked up by the enemy, and among the rest the general's cabinet, with all his letters and instructions, which the French court afterwards made great use of in their printed memorials or manifestoes. But what was most extraordinary, the body of country militia, so much despised by the general that he made them march always in the rear, were less affected with the panic, and preserved their order better than the regular troops, though the enemy's fire fell as heavy upon them as upon any of the rest. This was probably owing to their being acquainted with the Indian manner of fighting, and therefore, considering the general's careless way of marching, in expectation of falling into some such ambush. What-

ever

ever was the reason, they continued in a regular body; and now really served as a most useful rear guard to cover the retreat of the regular troops, which was, perhaps, what prevented the enemy's daring to stir from their cover, in order to pursue our troops in their flight.

In this unhappy affair our loss was computed to amount to 700 men killed and wounded, among whom was a number of officers, much greater in proportion than it usually is in any sort of modern engagement. As to the number of men which the enemy had in this engagement, or the loss they sustained, neither the one nor the other could be so much as guessed at; but the French afterwards gave out, that their number did not, in the whole, amount to above 400 men, mostly Indians; and that their loss was quite inconsiderable, as it probably was, because they kept themselves, behind trees, where they charged and discharged their muskets with very little danger. But our loss was so considerable, and the panic continued so long upon the troops, that they never stopped till they met the rear division; and even then, instead of recovering, they infected the troops of that division with the same terror, so that the whole army retreated, without stopping, until they got back to Fort Cumberland, though the enemy did not so much as attempt to pursue, nor ever appeared in sight, either in the battle, or after the defeat; so that it was, perhaps, the most extraordinary victory that was ever obtained, and the farthest flight that was ever made; for the flight, or what we may now call a retreat, did not end even at Fort Cumberland.

As so much of the summer was still remaining, they might before winter have so well fortified themselves at that place, and so fully provided themselves with every thing that was necessary for their defence or convenience, or even for the cure of the wounded, that it would have been impossible for the French to think of attacking and dislodging them; and in that situation they would have been such a check upon the French, and their scalping Indians, as would have prevented many of those ravages that were, during the following winter, committed upon the western frontier of Virginia and Pennsylvania, especially if care had been taken to open a road from Fort Cumberland, northward, along the east side of the Allegany mountains. Had these troops, therefore, continued at Fort Cumberland, or any where upon the western frontier of Pen-

sylvania, they might have been of some service during that summer and the ensuing winter; but colonel Dunbar having left the sick and wounded at Fort Cumberland, under the protection of two companies of country militia, posted there. A by way of garrison, he set out, on the 1st of August, with about 1600 men for Philadelphia, where the troops could be of no immediate service; and from Philadelphia they were ordered away to Albany, in New York, by general Shirley, on whom the chief command of the British troops in America had devolved, by the death of major general Braddock.

Thus Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, were entirely left to take care of themselves; which they might have effectually done, if they had been united in their councils, and proper care taken to prevent the bad effects of the usual disputes between their governors and assemblies, by a previous act of the British legislature, to have been in force only in time of war; but as no such care had been taken, the most powerful of the three, Pennsylvania, was rendered quite useless, either for its own defence, or that of its neighbours, by a dispute between the governor and assembly, or rather a dispute between the inhabitants and the proprietors, or lords paramount; for that province still belongs to the heirs of Sir William Pen, to whom it was originally granted by the crown, and they, with the approbation of the crown, still appoint the governor, without whose assent no bill can be passed into a law. The assembly of that province saw that, in the dangerous circumstances to which the province was then reduced, it was absolutely necessary to provide a standing military force, and to erect some forts, for the defence of their western frontier, and consequently to raise money for defraying that expence. With this view they passed a bill for raising 50,000*l.* a sum ridiculously small, considering the richness of the province, and the extent of its frontier! But even this sum could not be obtained; for the assembly having by their bill presumed to tax the proprietary estate equally with the estates of the inhabitants, the governor absolutely refused his assent to it, as he was by his instructions ordered not to consent to subject the proprietors to any new tax; and the assembly, consisting chiefly of members whose estates lay in the eastern or interior parts of the province, as absolutely refused to alter their bill.

One would be apt to think that, in a case of such urgent necessity, the governor might have ventured to have given his assent to the bill under a protest, that it should not prejudice the right of the proprietors upon any future occasion; but as he did not venture so far, the bill was lost, and the province left defenceless; by which it afterwards severely suffered, to the destruction of many of the poor inhabitants upon the western frontier, and to the propagating among the Indians a contempt of the English and an esteem for the French.

But in most of our colonies to the north of Pennsylvania, they were a little more alert, and more successful in their preparations for war. In New York they followed the example of New England*, by passing an act to prohibit the sending provisions to any French port or settlement on the continent of North America, or any of the islands high or adjacent therunto; and they likewise passed an act for raising 45000*l.* on estates real and personal, for putting their colony into a posture of defence, and for furthering his majesty's designs against his enemies in that part of the world. This was something, but not near sufficient for their defence, as they lay more exposed than any of our other colonies to a French invasion from Crown Point; nor indeed would it have been in their power to have provided sufficiently for their own defence, without the assistance of our other colonies to the east of them; but with their assistance, and under the protection of the small body of regular troops expected to arrive there under colonel Dunbar, offensive measures, which, when possible, are always the best for defence, were resolved on, and two military expeditions at once set on foot, one against the French fort at Crown Point, and another against their fort at Niagara, between the lakes of Ontario and Erie.

Of these two expeditions, that against Crown Point was appointed to be under the command of colonel, now general Johnson; a gentleman of Ireland, who had long resided, and acquired a good estate upon the Mohock river, in the western parts of New York†; and that against Niagara was commanded by general Shirley himself. The rendezvous of the troops for both these expeditions was appointed to be at Albany, where most of them arrived before the end of June; but the artillery, battoes, provisions, and other necessary implements for the Crown Point expedition, could not be got ready

until the 8th of August, when general Johnson set out with them from Albany for the carrying place from Hudson's river to Lake George, where the troops had already arrived, under the command of major-general Lyman. After the general's arrival at that place, he prepared every thing as fast as he could for a march, and about the end of the month he moved forward about 14 miles, where he encamped in a very strong situation, being covered on each side by a low thick wooded swamp, by Lake George, in his rear, and by a breastwork of felled trees cut down for the purpose in his front. Here he resolved to wait for his battoes, which were not then arrived, and after their arrival he intended to proceed to Ticonderoga at the other end of the lake, from whence he had but about 15 miles to the fort at the south end of Lake Collier, or Champlain, called Fort Frederick by the French, by us Crown Point. But notwithstanding the strong situation of his camp, he took all possible care not to be surprized, for he sent out along both sides, and to the further end of Lake George, some Indian scouts, of whom he had numbers at command, as he had always kept up a good correspondence with the Indians, and was extremely well liked by them. By some of these he had intelligence, on September the 7th, in the evening, that a considerable number of the enemy had set out from Ticonderoga, and were then on their march by the way of the south bay, towards the fort or fortified encampment built by general Lyman at the carrying place, and since called Fort Edward, where 4 or 500 men of the New Hampshire and New York troops had been left as a garrison. Upon this intelligence general Johnson sent two expresses, one after another, to colonel Blanchard, their commander, with orders to call in all his out parties, and to keep his whole force within the intrenchments, which, I suppose, he thought they would be able enough to defend, and therefore he did not move with the whole body of his army, or send any detachment to their relief, or perhaps he thought that neither the whole body, nor any detachment could get thither time enough for their relief.

About 12 o'clock at night, those he had sent out upon the 2d express returned, and declared, that they had heard and seen the enemy within about four miles of the intrenchments at the carrying place, from whence he could hardly doubt of that post's having been by that time attacked, and yet I do not find he called any coun-

* See before, p. 463.

† See the Map, Lond. Mag. for 1746, p. 416.

cil of war, or resolved upon any thing for its relief, though both he and his army would have been in a very bad situation, had it been attacked and carried by the enemy. However, next morning he called a council of war, wherein it was very unanimously resolved to detach 1000 men, A with a number of Indians, to intercept, or as the general in his letter expresses it, to catch the enemy in their retreat, either as victors, or as defeated in their design; and this they resolved on, though they had no knowledge of the number of the enemy, a knowledge they could not acquire B from any Indian scouts, because the Indians have no words or signs for expressing any large number, which, when it exceeds their reckoning, they signify by pointing to the stars in the firmament, or to the hair of their head, and this they often apply to signify a number less than 1000, C as well as to signify 10,000, or any greater number. Nevertheless, the resolution was unanimously agreed to by the council of war, and accordingly, between eight and nine o'clock in the morning, 1000 men, with upwards of 200 Indians, were detached for this purpose, under the command of colonel Williams.

This detachment had not been gone two hours, when those in the camp began to hear a close firing, at about three or four miles distance as they judged, and as it approached nearer and nearer, they rightly supposed that their detachment was overpowered, and retreating towards the camp, which was soon confirmed by some fugitives from that detachment, and presently after by the whole of it that had escaped, who returned in large bodies, but in great confusion, to the camp, and, as usual, magnified both the numbers and the fierceness of the enemy, who, in a very short time, appeared marching in a very regular order up to the center of the camp, where there was such a consternation, that if the enemy had directly attacked the breastwork, they might probably have thrown the whole camp into confusion, and obtained an easy victory; but they halted for some time at about 150 yards distance, probably to alter their disposition, which gave our people time not only to recover from their consternation, but to prepare their artillery, and provide every thing for their defence.

Another error committed by the French, was, their beginning the attack by platoon firing, and at too great a distance. As our people were all behind, and defended from the shot, by the barricade or breastwork, they had raised all

along their front, they could suffer but very little from such a firing, which of course gave them new spirits and confirmed the obstinacy of their defence. Therefore, instead of platoon firing at a distance, the French should not have fired at all, till they could lay their pieces over the breastwork, and then, as soon as the first or two first ranks had fired, they should have endeavoured to make themselves a passage over or through the breastwork, in order to attack with their screwed bayonets. This was the only way by which they could propose to make a successful front attack; but as their chief force consisted in Canada militia and Indians, it is probable they would not observe the orders of their commander in chief, the baron Dieskau, who was a good officer, and consequently could not but be sensible of the advantage our people had, in firing from a breastwork at an enemy whose whole bodies were exposed to their fire. And their non-observance of orders plainly appeared soon after; for upon our artillery's beginning to fire, all the Canadians and Indians ran into the D woods on the two flanks of our army, where they squatted behind bushes, or kept behind trees; from whence they continued to fire with very little execution, as most of their shot were intercepted by the trees and thickets between them and our people; for they never had the courage to advance to the verge of the wood on either side, much less to come to a close engagement with their swords or screwed bayonets.

Baron Dieskau being thus left alone, with his regular troops, at the front attack, he saw he could not propose to make P a close attack upon the center with such a small number of men, therefore he moved first to the left and then to the right, and at both he endeavoured to force a passage, but not being supported by the irregulars, he was repulsed at both. Yet instead of retreating, and marching off in order, as in prudence he ought to have done, he still continued his platoon and hush firing until four o'clock in the afternoon, during which time his regular troops suffered greatly by our artillery and musketry, and at last were thrown into confusion. As soon as this was observed by our people, H they jumped over their breastwork, without orders, as it should seem by the accounts we have, attacked the enemy every where, and after killing or taking a considerable number of them, entirely dispersed the rest.

Among the prisoners was baron Dieskau himself, who was found at a little distance from the field of battle dangerously wounded, and leaning on the stump of a tree for his support. From him our people learned the true reason of this attack upon their camp, which, considering every thing, was really a rash and ridiculous attack, and such a one as he would not have undertaken had he had proper intelligence, nor had he any such design when he marched from Ticonderoga. His design then was only to surprize and cut off the entrenched camp, now called Fort Edward, at the carrying place, where there was but 4 or 500 men. If he could have done this, our army would have been thrown into great difficulties; for they could neither proceed, nor subsist where they were, and he might have found an opportunity to attack them with great advantage in their retreat. But when he got within four or five miles of the fort, his people were informed, that there were several cannon at the fort, and none at the camp, whereupon, being more fearful of cannon than of any thing else, they declared against the attack of the fort, but all seemed willing to attempt surprizing the camp; and as he had himself been informed by an English prisoner, who had left the camp but a very few days before, that it was quite defenceless, being without any lines, and destitute of cannon, he resolved to humour his people by marching to attack the camp, though the army in it was superior to him in number, having been convinced by experience, that a brisk and resolute attack often gives superiority to the inferior number.

As to the information the baron had from his English prisoner, it was true in the main: When he left the camp it was in the defenceless condition he represented; for the cannon did not arrive, nor was the breastwork erected, till about two days before the engagement; but had it remained in that condition, the baron's people must have shewn more briskness and resolution than they afterwards appeared to have, otherwise they could not have vanquished an enemy so much superior to them in number. What was the exact number of our army under general Johnson, does not appear from any of the accounts I have seen, but I must suppose, that in the whole it consisted of at least 5000 men, because it would have been ridiculous to think of marching to, and reducing Fort Frederick with a less number; even with that number it was a bold attempt, as the French, by the means

of Lake Champlain, could so easily and so quickly transport thither a large number of troops from Canada.

I therefore must suppose that our army was at least double the number of the French under baron Dieskau, for he declared that he had that morning but 200 grenadiers, 800 Canadians, and 700 Indians of different nations under his command, from whence I am apt to think, that if colonel Williams, with the detachment under his command, in the morning, had briskly attacked the enemy, instead of flying from them, and had taken care to make his attack when they were in some spot where they could not outflank or surround him, he might have obtained a victory; for a bold attack in a well chosen situation, is always safer for an inferior number of troops, than a long and disorderly flight; but colonel Williams, it seems, marched with so little caution, that he was close upon the enemy before he discovered them, and consequently could not chuse his ground where he was to wait for and attack them; therefore his detachment was presently almost quite surrounded, being attacked both in front and upon both flanks, and being thus overpowered by numbers, they were obliged to retreat in great disorder, or rather to fly towards the camp, with great loss, and their loss would have been much greater, had not a detachment of 300 men been sent out from the camp, under lieutenant-colonel Cole, who not only put a stop to the enemy's pursuit, but covered the retreat of his friends. Nevertheless, their loss was very considerable; for colonel Williams, major Ashley, six captains, several subalterns, and a great many private men, were killed; and the Indians reckoned that they lost near 40 men, besides the brave old Hendrick, the Mohock sachem, or chief captain.

This was almost the only loss our people that day sustained, for in the attack upon their camp, they had very few either killed or wounded, and not any of distinction, but colonel Titcomb, killed, and the general himself and major Nichols wounded. On the other hand, the enemy's loss must have been very considerable, as they so long and so obstinately continued their attack upon the camp; Baron Dieskau reckoned it at 1000 men, but our men could not reckon by the dead bodies they found above 5 or 600 killed, and about 30 made prisoners. Whatever their loss was, it was almost wholly in the vain attack they made upon the camp; for they suffered very little by the pursuit,

as our general sent out no detachment for that purpose, for which he was much blamed: Probably the ill fate of the detachment he so unadvisedly sent out in the morning, made him too cautious of sending out one in the evening; but there was a great difference between sending out a detachment to meet an approaching enemy, and sending out one to pursue a flying enemy. Whatever was the cause of this neglect, it had next day been like to be fatal to a detachment sent from Fort Edward, consisting of 120 men of the New Hampshire regiment under Capt. M'Ginnes, as a reinforcement to the army at the camp, which, one would think, they had then no manner of occasion for. This detachment, in their march to the camp, fell in with a part of Dieckau's troops, of between 3 and 400 men, near the place where Col. Williams had been defeated the preceding day; but the captain having had timely notice by his scouts of the approach of an enemy, he posted his men in such a situation, and made such a disposition, that he not only repulsed the enemy's attack, but attacked them in his turn, defeated, and entirely dispersed them, with the loss only of two men killed, 11 wounded, and five missing, but unfortunately he lost his own life, for he died of the wounds he received in this engagement, a few days after he arrived with his party at the camp.

Although the enemy had been thus repulsed and defeated in all their designs, yet it was now judged too late in the year to proceed to the attack of Fort Frederick, as in that case it would have been necessary to build a strong fort, at the place where the camp then was, in order to secure their communication with Albany, which was the only place from whence they could expect any reinforcement, or any fresh supply of ammunition or provisions; therefore, soon after this engagement, the army set out upon its return, having first erected a little stockaded fort, at the hither end of Lake George, in which they left a small garrison, as a future prey for the enemy, which might easily have been foreseen, as this whole army, being country militia, was to disperse and return to their respective homes, which they actually did, presently after their return to Albany.

Thus ended this expensive expedition, without having gained either glory or advantage to the nation; for a little fort which the enemy could so easily reduce, cannot be called an advantage, and it cannot surely be said, that it was any way

glorious for an army of 4000 men, possessed of a strong camp, and provided with cannon, to repulse an army of 17 or 1800 men, unprovided with any sort of artillery. However, so little had we of late been accustomed to hear of victory, that we rejoiced exceedingly at this repulse, which we called a victory, and the general was every where highly applauded for his conduct, and highly rewarded, for he was created a baronet by his majesty, and presented with 5000*l.* by our parliament.

[To be continued in our next.]

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

YOUR correspondent Rusticus in his humble apology for their lordships [p. 476] very notably leaves the heaviest part of the charge unconfuted:—"With regard (says he) to the ordination of broken tradesmen. We can say nothing to it."—Yet this was the very thing particularized, and that the chief stress was laid on, both by Academicus, and in the letters referred to by him. Sure Rusticus never read them (I would judge the most favourably) or he would never have made an apology so little to the purpose. Let him consult Eusebius's letter in the October Magazine 1750, p. 452, and in September 1751, p. 405, and indeed every letter there pointed out, and he will see that they wholly refer to the ordination of broken tradesmen, and such as were no ways qualified for such an office. Let it not be suggested that for any one to say so, is taking upon him to judge farther than he ought, for they were universally known to be such. If there had been no other but some persons of competent learning admitted (as he says) without too scrupulously enquiring which way they came by it, when their characters have been found upon strict enquiry to be *unexceptionable*, those letters it is certain had never been written.—And if none but such are admitted, and they only when there is not a sufficient supply of gentlemen of the universities, I dare say nobody will find fault. But a vindication of the admission of such persons is nothing to the purpose in respect to the admission of such as Eusebius speaks of. But Rusticus urges his "having never known or heard of any instances of that sort." Conscious however that it will not be believed that he knows all things, he adds, "We are sure they must seldom have happened." I can assure him that the instances have

been neither so rare, nor so little known, nor the procuring cause so utterly undiscovered in my neighbourhood as to leave me in the least pain about what light either he or I shall stand in. He may shuffle and evade and deny if he pleases, but known facts will be too hard for him, and be a proof to the many that know them, that his zeal has got the heels of his discretion. As to his farther defence taken from the many university candidates that come "almost as well qualified (their innocence only excepted,) as when they came out of their cradles," if any such there be, (and his zeal has not here got the heels of truth) God forbid that their lordships should ordain them; or even if they be not much better prepared than those excepted to; if they do, they do a wrong thing; and the doing a wrong thing in one instance will be a sorry apology for doing it in another. I shall only add—I am as hearty a well-wisher to their lordships as himself, and have as sincere and profound a regard to their character; and desire nothing so much as to see them in universal esteem, and, for that very reason, wish that an end were put to an affair which I am persuaded they are very uneasy at being so powerfully pressed to, every now and then.

Yours, ACADEMICUS.

EXTRACTS from the PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS, Vol. L. Part II. Continued from p. 476.

1757.

Sept. 16. at 4 h. ante mer.	The comet in	Longit.	Latit.
17—3	—	10 15 with 10 10 North.	
18—3 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	14 7 — 9 38	
19—4	—	18 10 — 8 57	
22—2 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	22 1 — 8 17	
23—4	—	3 46 — 6 15	
25—4 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	7 36 — 5 24	
28—4	—	14 50 — 4 6	
Oct. 1—4 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	24 22 — 1 41	
4—4 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	2 46 — 0 12 South.	
9—4 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	9 45 — 1 30	
11—5	—	20 20 — 2 40	
	—	24 46 — 3 9	

But the two last observations will in my opinion, differ the most; because when I made them, I was in some doubt about the adjustment of my instruments; and the comet was then far advanced into the morning rays. I have, since the month of February last to the end of May, made sundry observations on fixed stars, with a telescope of 16 inches, made by Mr. Short; and with a pendulum clock, made

Observations on the late Comet in September and October 1757; made at the Hague, by Mr. D. Klinkenberg: In a Letter to the Rev. James Bradley, D. D. Astronomer Royal, and F. R. S. and Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris. Translated from the Low Dutch.

S I R,

I HOPE you will be pleased to excuse the liberty which I take, of troubling you with my observations on the comet, which made its appearance here, and in other parts of Europe, in the months of September and October last; and which, according to the news papers, was first observed on the 11th of September by Mr. Gartner, at Dorikeurtz near Dresden; then by me, on the 16th of the said month, here at the Hague; and afterwards in different places. As I find that you have observed the comet, I doubt not but that you have done it in the most accurate manner; and my great love for this science induces me to beg, that I may have the happiness of knowing some of your observations. My good friend Mr. Struyk at Amsterdam, wrote me a letter some time ago, that he intended to ask the same favour of you; but I have not since heard any further from him. I observed this comet from September 16 in the morning, until October 11 in the morning; and found its situations, according to my method, as follow:

after the manner of Mr. Graham, by Mr. Vrythhoff of this place. In the months of February and March, by a medium of eight observations, I found, that, by the clock, the star Rigel, in every daily revolution, passed 4 min. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ seconds of time earlier, in the telescope; and in the latter end of May I found, by six observations, (the clock not in the least changed or altered) on the star Spica Virginis, that that

star, in every revolution, passed 4 min. $5\frac{1}{3}$ sec. earlier, in the same telescope; which interval differs pretty nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ seconds of time from one another. Whether this difference arises from any defect in the clock, or whether it proceeds from any small difference of velocity of the earth's motion round its axis, I would have been very glad to have endeavoured to find out by farther enquiry, had not the death of Mr. S. Koenig intervened, and I been thereby hindered from continuing my observations. The above observations were taken in the observatory of his illustrious highness the minor prince of Orange and Nassau, &c. &c. under the direction, and with the approbation of the aforesaid Mr. Koenig. After the death of that gentleman, I petitioned her royal highness the princess governess of these provinces, &c. that I might have leave to continue my astronomical observations; but as yet I have not been able to obtain her royal highness's permission: Otherwise I would have observed this last comet with more exactness. Had I been able to pursue the above-mentioned observations, I would, for the greater certainty in regard to the pendulum, have made use of a farther precaution. By means of a stove, with the help of a thermometer, I would have endeavoured to have kept the room (in which the clock stood) in the winter, and at all times, in the same degree of heat it had at the time I made the observations in the summer. I would also have daily observed and noted the moon's place, at the time of the observations. Tho' this is but a slight observation of mine; yet I make no doubt

but that, in case, by the different distances of the earth from the sun, and the different distances and situations of the moon with respect to the earth, and the respective effects produced by these causes, any inequality arises in the velocity of the diurnal motion of the earth on its axis, you (who have made the most sublime observations on the aberration of the fixed stars, and more than any mortal ever did before) must have discovered, and are well acquainted with the same.

As my above mentioned observations on the comet, appeared too incorrect to undertake a calculation for the ascertaining of its path from the theory, I contented myself with effecting it by a construction. By this means I found, on a figure, whose globular or spherical diameter was $13\frac{1}{2}$ Rhineland inches, as follows:

That the comet was in its perihelion on the 21st of October, at two of the clock in the afternoon: The place of the perihelion 3 degrees in Leo. The comet's distance in the perihelion from the sun was about 34 parts, whereof 100 make the mean distance between the sun and the earth. The inclination of the comet's orbit with the ecliptic 13 degrees; and the southern latitude of the perihelion also 13 degrees; The ascending or north node $24\frac{1}{2}$ degrees in Scorpio; and the comet's motion direct, or according to the order of the signs of the zodiac. On this supposition, I have, for some of the times of observations, estimated the apparent places of the comet, and found them as follows:

		Long.		Latit.	
Sept. 18, at $3\frac{1}{2}$ ante merid.		In $18\frac{1}{12}$		and 9 deg. North.	
19	— 4 — — —	\odot	22	— 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	
22	— 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ — — —	Ω	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
23	— 4 — — —	Ω	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
25	— 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ — — —	Ω	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 4	
28	— 4 — — —	Ω	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Oct. 4	— 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ — — —	ϖ	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 2 —	South.
9	— 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ — — —	ϖ	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	
11	— 5 — — —	ϖ	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	

The observations, which I have taken, to ground the measurement on, are those of the 18th and 23d of September, and of the first of October. It appears very evident, not only from this rough calculation, but every other circumstance of this comet, that it is not the same with that in the year 1682: Which, on certain accounts, is very desirable to be known; for both here, and in other parts, of the Netherlands, there have been some people, October, 1759.

who have published mere conjectures; and have ventured (very minutely and exactly as they pretended) about the time that this comet first made its appearance, to predict the return of the comet of the year 1682. But, by the above, the weakness of their pretensions is very evident to all the world: Whereas, if this had proved to be the expected comet, they would have assumed to themselves much undue praise, and have pretended to knowledge even

even superior to the every where much celebrated Newton and Halley.

It appears also probable to me, that this comet is none of those already calculated, or brought upon a list, by Messieurs Halley and Sturyk. It is somewhat remarkable, that the line of the nodes is almost at right angles with the long axis of the ellipsis; which corresponds nearly with the comets of the years 1580, 1683, and 1686: But those had their perihelions northward of the ecliptic; whereas the perihelion of the last, which we have lately seen, was to the southward of the ecliptic.

I have the honour to subscribe myself, with the most perfect esteem for you, and your sublime studies, very respectfully,

S I R,

Your very humble and obedient servant,
Hague, Dec.

D. KLINKENBERG.

13, 1757.

An ACCOUNT of the EARTHQUAKE in the West Parts of Cornwall, July 15, 1757. By the Rev. William Borlase, M. A. F. R. S. Communicated by the Rev. Charles Lyttelton, LL. D. Dean of Exeter, F. R. S.

ON Friday July 15, 1757, a violent shock of an earthquake was felt in the western parts of Cornwall.

The thermometer had been higher than usual, and the weather hot, or calm, or both, for eight days before, wind east and north-east. On the 14th in the morning, the wind shifting to the south-west, the weather calm and hazy, there was a shower. The afternoon hazy and fair, wind north-west. The barometer moderately high, but the mercury remarkably variable.

On the 15th in the morning, the wind fresh at north-west, the atmosphere hazy; being on the sands, half a mile east of Penzance, at 10 A. M. near low water, I perceived on the surface of the sands a very unusual inequality: For whereas there are seldom any unevennesses there, but what are made by the rippling of the water, I found the sands, for above 100 yards square, all full of little tubercles (each as large as a moderate mole hill) and in the middle a black speck on the top, as if something had issued thence. Between these convexities were hollow basins of an equal diameter. From one of these hollows there issued a strong rush of water, about the bigness of a man's wrist, never observed there before nor since.

About a quarter after six, P. M. the sky dusky, the wind being at west north-

west, it fell quite calm. At half past six, being then in the summer house at Kenegy, the seat of the Hon. J. Harris, Esq; near Penzance, with some company, we were suddenly alarmed with a rumbling noise, as if a coach or waggon had passed near us over an uneven pavement; but the noise was as loud in the beginning and at the end, as in the middle; which neither the sound of thunder, or of carriages, ever is. The fast casement jarred: One gentleman thought his chair moved under him; and the gardener, then in the dwelling house (about an hundred yards distant from us) felt the stone pavement of the room he was in move very sensibly.

In what place the shock began, and whether progressive or instantaneous in the several places where it was felt, is uncertain, for want of accurately determining the precise point of time in distant places.

The shock was not equally loud or violent. Its extent was from the isles of Scilly eastward as far as Liskerd, and towards the north as far as Camelford; thro' which district I shall trace it, according to the best informations I could procure.

In the island of St. Mary, Scilly, the shock was violent. On the shores of Cornwall, opposite to Scilly (in the parish of Senan, near the land's end) the noise was heard like that of a spinning-wheel on a chamber floor. Below stairs there was a cry, that the house was shaking, and the brass pans and pewter rattled one against another in several houses in the same parish. In the adjoining parish of St. Just, two young men, being then swimming, felt a strong and very unusual agitation of the sea. In the town of Penzance, in one house the chamber bell rung; in another, the pewter plates, placed edgways on a shelf, shifted, and slid to one end of the shelf; and it was every where perceived more or less, according as people's attention was engaged.

At Trevailler, the seat of William Veale, Esq; about two miles from Penzance, the noise was heard, and thought at first to be thunder: The windows shook, and the walls of the parlour, where Mr. Veale sat, visibly moved. The jarring of the windows continued near half a minute; but the motion of the walls not quite so long: And some masons, being at work on a contiguous new building, the upright poles of the scaffolds shook so violently, that, for fear of falling, they lay hold on the walls, which

to their still greater surprise, they found agitated in the same manner. And a person present, who was at London, at the time of the two shocks in the year 1751, thought this shock to resemble the second, both in degree and duration.

At Marazion, the next market town **A** east of Penzance, the houses of several persons shook to that degree, that people ran out into the street, lest the houses should fall upon them.

In the borough of St. Ives, on the north sea, six miles north of Penzance, the shock was so violent, that a gentleman **B** who had been at Lisbon during several shocks, said, that this exceeded all he had ever met with, except thaton the 1st of November 1755, so fatal to that city.

At Tehidi, the seat of Francis Basset, Esq; the rooms shook, and the ground without doors was observed to move. **C** The shock was felt sensibly at Redruth, St. Columb, Bodmin, &c. along to Camelford, which is about 90 miles from the isle of Scilly. From Marazion, eastward, it was felt at several places in like manner, as far as Lostwythel; but at Liskerd, about ten miles east of Lostwythel, it was but faintly perceived, and that by a few persons. It was still less sensible at Loo and Plymouth, scarcely sufficient to excite curiosity or fear.

The times of its duration were various. **E** At Keneggy we thought the noise could not have lasted above six seconds; at Trevailler, not two miles distant to the west, it was thought to have lasted near half a minute; in the parish of Gwynier half a minute; at Ludgvan, three miles east of Penzance, the noise was rather longer than half a minute, but the shaking felt in the garden, and observed in the houses, short and momentary. In Ger- **F** mo great Pinwork, seven miles east of Penzance, it lasted only a few seconds; but in the isles of Scilly it was computed at 40 seconds.

Thus was this earthquake felt in towns, houses, and grounds adjacent; but still **G** more particularly alarming in our mines, where there is less refuge, and consequently a greater dread from the tremors of the earth.

In Carnoth adit, in the parish of St. Just, the shock was sensibly felt 18 fathoms deep; in the mine called Boscadz- **H** hill down, more than 30 fathoms.

At Huel-rith mine, in the parish of Lannant, people saw the earth move under them, first quick, then in a slower wavy tremor; and the stage boards of the little winds or shafts 20 fathoms deep were perceived to move.

In Herland mine, commonly called the manor, in the parish of Gwynier, the noise was heard 55 or 60 fathoms deep, as if a stubble * had broke, and the deads † were set a running. It was nothing like the noise of thunder.

In chafe-water mine the same noise was heard, at least 70 fathoms under the surface.

At Huel-rith mine, near Godolphin, the noise was seemingly underneath. I felt (says the director of the mine) the earth move under me with a prodigious **I** swift and apparently horizontal tremor: Its continuance was but for a very few seconds of time, not like thunder, but rather a dull rumbling even sound, like deads running under ground. In the smith's shop the window leaves shook, and the flating of the house cracked. The **J** whim house shook so terribly, that a man there at work ran out of it, concluding it to be falling. Several persons then in the mine, working 60 fathoms deep, thought they found the earth about them to move, and heard an uncommon noise: Some **K** heard the noise, and felt no tremor; others, working in a mine adjoining called Huel breag, where so frightened, that they called to their companions above to be drawn up from the bottoms. Their moor house was shaken, and the padlock of their candle chest was heard to strike against the staples. To shew that this **L** noise proceeded from below, and not from any concussion in the atmosphere above, this very intelligent captain of the mine † observes, from his own experience, that thunder was never known to affect the air at 60 fathoms deep, even in a single shaft pierced into the hardest **M** stone; much less could it continue the sound thro' such workings as there are in this mine, impeded in all parts with deals, great quantities of timber, various noises, such as rattling of chains, friction of wheels and ropes, and dashing of waters; all which must contribute to break the vibrations of the air as they descend: And I intirely agree with this gentleman's **N** conclusion, that thunder, or any other noises from above in the atmosphere, could not be heard at half the depth of this mine. This therefore could be no other than a real tremor of the earth, attended with a noise, owing to a current of air and vapour proceeding upwards from the earth.

I do not hear of any person in those parts, who was so fortunate as to be near any pool or lake, and had recollection enough to attend to the motions of the **O** waters;

* A timber support of the deads.

† Loose rubbish and broken stones of the mine.

waters; but it may be taken for granted, that during the tremors of the earth the fluids must be more affected than the solids: Nay, the waters will apparently be agitated, when there is no motion of the earth perceptible, as was the case of our ponds and lake-waters in most parts of Britain, on the 1st of November 1755. Whence this happens is difficult to say: Whether the earth's bosom undergoes at such times a kind of respiration, and alternately emits and withdraws a vapour thro' its most porous parts sufficient to agitate the waters, yet not sufficient to shake the earth; or whether the earth, during the agitation of the waters, does rock and vacillate, tho' not so as to be sensible to man, is what I shall leave to future inquiry.

Earthquakes are very rare in Cornwall. This was but of short duration, and did no harm any where, as far as I can learn; and it is to be hoped not the sooner forgotten for that reason, but rather remembered with all the impressions of gratitude suitable to an incident so alarming and dangerous, and yet so inoffensive.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

IN my last, I said, that I did not enter into the examination of what the lord Clarendon writes, touching the sale of Dunkirk to the French, with any design to attack that nobleman's character, but because I intended to shew, that Charles the second, in his behaviour towards him, afterwards, was a better politician, and understood our constitution better, than his chancellor; and in order to do this, as will hereafter appear, it was necessary first to shew, that the chancellor was the original adviser, and sole active author, of that pernicious measure. But as the chancellor endeavours to justify that measure, as well as to prove that he was not the sole author of it, I must first examine the wisdom of it, and the necessity the king was under of agreeing to it. That it was a pernicious measure will not now, I believe, be contested, by any man who considers the many threatened invasions and actual piracies we have since been exposed to from that port, as often as we have had any war with France, but I shall for the present lay late experience aside, and consider only what might then have been known or foreseen by any man of common sagacity in politicks.

Although the preservation of a balance of power in Europe has of late been ren-

dered a little ridiculous by our pursuing it too far, and taking too great a share of the burden upon our own shoulders, yet that it is our interest, and even necessary for preserving our own independency, to take care that no one nation upon the continent shall gain an absolute sway or influence over all the rest, no man surely will doubt. Let us then consider how the circumstances of Europe stood at the time of this sale of Dunkirk to France. During the reigns of Henry the eighth, Edward the sixth, and queen Elizabeth, Spain was the most formidable power this nation had to guard against; but by the loss of many of the provinces of the Netherlands, by the defection of Portugal, and by the imprudent use they had made of their conquests in America, that nation had ceased to be formidable, and the French, by the assistance of Cromwell, had, before the restoration, reduced them to such a low state, as even to be pined. By the Pyrenean treaty, and the marriage which afterwards ensued, the king of France had gained a natural right to the crown of Spain, upon the failure of heirs male, then very likely to happen, and had nothing to prevent his asserting that right, but an article in that treaty, a poor, and often before found to be a most insignificant barrier against French ambition. It was, therefore, then evident, that France was become the formidable power against which this nation was to guard, and that, in consequence of this, we might very soon be engaged in a war against France, for preserving a balance of power in Europe. We were, even at that very time, engaged in a very important contest with France, upon our own account: They had laid claim to, and demanded the restitution of the whole province of Nova Scotia, or Acadia, as they call it; and though they will now hardly allow that the whole peninsula is included under that name, they, at that time, insisted that not only the whole peninsula, and all the islands in the gulph of St. Lawrence, but also the whole continent, as far north as the river St. Lawrence, and as far west as the river Kennebec, was included under the name of Acadia. Was it not then evident, even at the time of this sale, that it was inconsistent with the true interest, and indeed with the safety, of this kingdom, to put France in possession of a port that lay so convenient not only for interrupting our trade, but also for invading us, as often as we should find ourselves obliged to enter into a war against that nation, either upon our own particular account,

or for the sake of preserving a ballance of power in Europe?

It is true, lord Clarendon has told us, that our admirals declared the profit accruing to this kingdom by the keeping of Dunkirk to be very inconsiderable, whether in war or peace. That by sea it was very little useful, it being no harbour, nor having a place for the king's ships to ride in with safety; and that if it were in the hand of an enemy, it could do us little prejudice, because three or four ships might block it up, and keep it from infesting its neighbours, &c. But I have shewn, in my last, by incontestible evidence, and even by the chancellor's own words, that our admirals could not give this opinion before the sale was proposed by him, and resolved upon by the king; and that the general and lord Sandwich, who were both experienced admirals, declared against the sale, even at the time of signing the treaty, though, in compliance to the king and his chancellor, they afterwards concurred in signing it. And indeed every one who reads this paragraph in lord Clarendon's life, with any attention, must observe, that he is strangely inconsistent with himself; for if Dunkirk was no harbour, how could it have formerly obstructed trade? And if the harbour was so easily blocked up, how could the men of war that were in it betake themselves to other harbours, after it was blocked up by Cromwell? I am therefore fully convinced that none of our admirals ever gave such an opinion, and if they had, it would only have been a proof, that the merchants of London understood sea affairs better than they, and were better acquainted with the condition of the port of Dunkirk, as soon after that sale did appear, and has often since appeared, to the great disturbance of the trade and quiet of this kingdom.

I may therefore, without hesitation, conclude, that to a man of common sagacity in politicks, the sale of Dunkirk to France must even then have appeared to be so absolutely inconsistent with the true interest of this country, that it would have been better for us to have been at the expence to demolish both the harbour and fortifications of Dunkirk, and then to make a present of it to Spain, than to sell it at any price to France. But the king was then in such difficulties, it may be said, that he could not spare the expence, either of demolishing it, or of supporting it. How came he to be thrown into these difficulties? By an ill grounded and ridiculous prejudice against what the

chancellor calls the power or authority of parliament; by which he can mean nothing else but the parliament's passing a bill for annexing Dunkirk to the crown, and providing a sufficient fund for its support, according to an estimate which must have been prepared by the ministers of the crown. If the king had given his assent to such a bill, we cannot suppose that the parliament would have desired to have the appointment of the governor, or of any one of the officers of the garrison, nor did the chancellor suppose any such thing; for notwithstanding the place being put under what he calls the authority of the parliament, he supposes that the king would be still as much master of it as before. The parliament might indeed, from time to time, have inquired how the money they had granted was disposed of, and upon suspicion of any misapplication, they might perhaps have appointed commissioners to examine and report to them the state of the garrison and fortifications; but in general they would have left the disposal and application of the money to the king, and he ought at all times to have encouraged such a parliamentary inquiry, as it would have prevented any combination or mutual indulgence among his ministers, to cheat him and the nation out of any part of the money granted for that service.

I must caution my readers to observe, that what I have said about putting Dunkirk under the power or authority of parliament, or to demolish it, I have taken from d'Eftrades's account of this affair; for though the chancellor in his account mentions its being considered in the debate in council, whether they should dispose of Dunkirk to the Spaniards, the French, or the Dutch, and gives us his reasons for preferring the French, he takes care not to say a word of its having ever been proposed in council, to put the place under the authority of parliament, or to demolish both the harbour and fortifications. This silence of his is remarkable, and the reason of it certainly was, his perceiving it to be impossible to give a good reason for rejecting both these proposals, especially that of preserving it, and applying to parliament for its support, and it was the king's interest, as well as the nation's, to have embraced this last proposal.

That it must even then have appeared to be the national interest to hold that place at any expence, I have already proved; for if it was then become our interest to be watchful, and upon our guard against any increase of the power

of France, it was certainly our interest to hold a place that made us masters of both sides of the British channel, and furnished us with an opportunity of forming an army upon the frontier of France, whenever our own safety, or the safety of our allies, should make it necessary. This, A we find, did not at that time escape the penetration of the court of France; for Lewis the 14th, in a letter to d'Estades, dated August the 27th, 1662, writes thus:

“ However, to come more closely to the point, so as you may make the proper use of what I write to you as to my sentiments, I would have you take notice, in the first place, that of the four elections which the chancellor told you the king his master might make, there is not one but would be more for my advantage than that it [Dunkirk] should remain as it is. I could add the 5th, which was lord Sandwich's proposal, that of demolishing the fortifications, and of destroying or filling up the harbour. For it would be more for my interest, that it should be in the hands of the Spaniards, the Dutch, or demolished, than where it is now, for several reasons needless to be mentioned, because you may easily conceive what they are, &c.”

Thus the French king writes, thus the French court judged at that time; and if their reasons for judging so were so easy to be conceived by a Frenchman, it is strange they could not be conceived by an English chancellor, who had been so long dabbling in state affairs. One would really think, that the study of the laws of England deprives a man entirely of judgment in every other kind of affair; for if it was of such dangerous consequence to the French, to have Dunkirk remain in the hands of the English, to have it remain so was certainly of advantage to England.

If then it was the national interest to hold possession of Dunkirk at any expence, I may say in general, that it was the king's interest; but I will go further: I will say, that it was the particular interest of the king, abstracted from the interest of the nation. If he had agreed to an annexation act, the parliament would readily have provided a sufficient fund for supporting and improving the harbour and fortifications, and for maintaining a sufficient garrison; and they would have left H the disposal of the money, and the appointment of all the officers, entirely to him, without any enquiry, if an exact account of the money had been regularly laid before them, and no just suspicion given of misconduct or misapplication.

Would not his having the command of such a body of regular troops as the garrison must always have consisted of, have added greatly to his power? Would not the disposal of so many lucrative and honourable commissions and employments have added greatly to his influence in parliament as well as at elections? Those who were republicans in their hearts, were certainly sensible of this; and as there were then a great many such in the nation, perhaps some in his majesty's council, I do not at all wonder that no violent opposition was made to the sale. The royalists had then their heads so crammed with the principle of passive obedience, that they would not zealously oppose whatever the king resolved on; and the round-heads were glad to see the king give up what might have added so much to his power and influence: They even rejoiced at Dunkirk's being sold to France, because nothing could tend more towards exciting murmurs, discontents, and dissatisfaction, among the people of this country.

But, says the chancellor, it could not reasonably be believed, but that if Dunkirk was kept, his majesty would be shortly involved in a war with one of the two crowns. The Spanish ambassador had already demanded restitution of it in point of justice, &c. The same argument would have been equally good for our selling Jamaica to the French: The Spaniards had demanded restitution likewise of Jamaica upon the same pretence, and a pretence much better founded in justice. We had taken Jamaica from them in time of peace; but the French took Dunkirk from them in time of open war, and delivered it to us for the assistance we had given them in that war. The justice of either demand I have nothing to do with; but if there was any justice in their demand of Dunkirk, it might infer an obligation upon us to restore it to Spain, but surely it could infer no obligation upon us to sell it to France; and as to the necessity of the king's preserving a neutrality towards both the crowns of France and Spain, in case of a future war between them, of which there was then no appearance, it requires a much stronger proof than the chancellor's *ipse dixit*; for, in my opinion, the necessity H was evidently of the other side. But if there had existed any such necessity, how could the king's being in possession of Dunkirk have prevented his observing a neutrality? On the contrary, would it not have made both crowns cautious of doing any

any thing that might provoke him to depart from his neutrality?

It will now, I believe, appear that, even from what was known or might have been foreseen, in the year 1662, every man of common sagacity in politics, must then have judged, that the sale of Dunkirk to France was a most pernicious measure, both with respect to the interest of Europe in general, and the interest of this nation in particular; and likewise with respect to the particular interest of the king abstracted from both the former; yet, nevertheless, I believe that the chancellor was a very honest man, as I have no evidence to the contrary; for who would be ministers of state, if error in judgment should be deemed such a criminal negligence as to deserve capital punishment, in civil affairs, as it has been lately deemed in the military. The chancellor, I believe, judged, that though the sale of Dunkirk to the French was an unpopular measure, yet it was a right national measure; and I believe so, because from this instance, as well as many others in his history, it appears, that tho' he was a good lawyer and an excellent historian, he was far from being a politician of any great depth or penetration.

Like a true lawyer, he was so much governed by precedent, that he thought it inconsistent with our constitution to desire the parliament to make and appropriate any particular provision for the support of Dunkirk, because he could find no such precedent in our history; and out of the scanty revenue then settled upon the crown, it is certain the king was not able to defray that expence. But this was no reason for selling it to France. For this there could be no reason, but the king's being in immediate want of a large sum of ready money, which cannot be pretended if we believe what the chancellor says, for he concludes his account of this transaction with telling us, that when the price of Dunkirk was delivered into the tower, as it was all together, the king declared, "That no part of it should be applied to any ordinary occasion, but be reserved for some pressing accident, as an insurrection or the like, which was reasonably enough apprehended."

But now, supposing that the king was in immediate want of a large sum of ready money: If he was so, it must be allowed that the chancellor, by his mistaken politics, was in a great measure the occasion of it, if any credit is to be given to the history of those times. By our historians we are told, that in the parliament, or rather convention, which recalled the king, and restored in a great measure our ancient constitution, Mr.

Popham, a member who had a considerable influence in the house of commons, proposed to the king and the earl of Southampton, then lord high treasurer, that if he was supported by the court party, he would undertake to procure an act for settling on the king and his successors two millions a year, for the ordinary support of our government in every branch of expence, which project was approved of by both of them; but when the king imparted it to his chancellor, he answered, *That the best revenue his majesty could have, was the affection of his subjects, and if he would trust to them, he would never want supplies in time of need*; and his lordship not only disapproved of this project himself, but also prevailed with the earl of Southampton to alter his opinion, and to oppose it; so that the project was dropped, and the king forced to content himself with a settlement of 1,200,000*l.* a year, during his own life only, for defraying the whole of the ordinary annual expence of government, including the civil list, the navy, guards, and garrisons, &c. In short, all that publick expence, which before the war we are now engaged in, amounted to above *three millions* annually in time of peace, and after this war is over may probably amount to *four*; nay, which even at that time, by the most moderate computation, amounted to 15 or 1600,000*l.* a year. Consequently, by this scanty settlement the king was obliged to run 3 or 400,000*l.* in debt yearly, or to make a new demand annually upon his parliament, which was the very worst way of enabling the king to preserve the affection of his subjects, though it was the best way of rendering the service of the chancellor important and necessary; which leads me to an inquiry into the true nature of our constitution; but as my letter is already too long, I shall defer this to another opportunity, and am, &c. &c.

Oct. 8, 1759.

G To the PUBLISHER of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I N the history of the last session of parliament for the month elapsed, at p. 466, you have made a mistake, by declaring that the people who contributed their money to the loan of 6,600,000*l.* (in consequence of the resolution of the honourable the house of commons of the third of February last) are not to be credited at the exchequer, 11*g*l. for every 100*l.* advanced.—The government must stand debtor for 7,590,000*l.* at 3*l.* per cent, tho' only 6,600,000*l.* will have been paid in, explained thus,

The resolution says, (see your Magazine for August last, p. 414) the sum of 6,600,000l. with 5l. per cent. additional capital amounting to 330l. making in the whole

6930000

The lottery commencing in-
terest from the fifth of Janu- }
ary 1760. } 660000

7590000

Now as the act of parliament cannot possibly alter these conditions, so it will puzzle your compiler to make out the excellency of this bargain for the publick. B If private men were to borrow money in this stile, they would soon become bankrupts. The publick are only secure under such contracts, because the capital cannot be demanded, I am, S I R,

Your humble servant,

London, Oct. 2, 1759.

A. B. C

IN answer to your correspondent, I shall observe, that in p. 466, I do not say, that the subscribers are not to be credited at the exchequer for 115l. for every 100l. by them advanced, but only that they are not to have 115l. repaid them by the publick for every 100l. advanced. At the exchequer they are to be credited for 115l. in order to intitle them to receive an annuity of 3l. 9s. for every 100l. advanced; but when they come to be paid off, they are to receive from the publick but 100l. for every 100l. advanced; for if that whole fund of annuities is to cease and be redeemed, upon the payment of 6,600,000l. according to the express words of the act, which I have there faithfully recited, surely the proprietors of that fund cannot pretend to demand, much less to divide among themselves 7,590,000l. in proportion to their respective shares, which they might do, if they were to be repaid 115l. for every 100l. they had advanced,

I am, S I R, Yours,

The COMPILER.

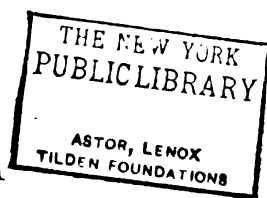
P. S. This, I hope, will be a sufficient answer to another letter upon the same subject, dated Amsterdam Coffee-House, October 17, 1759.

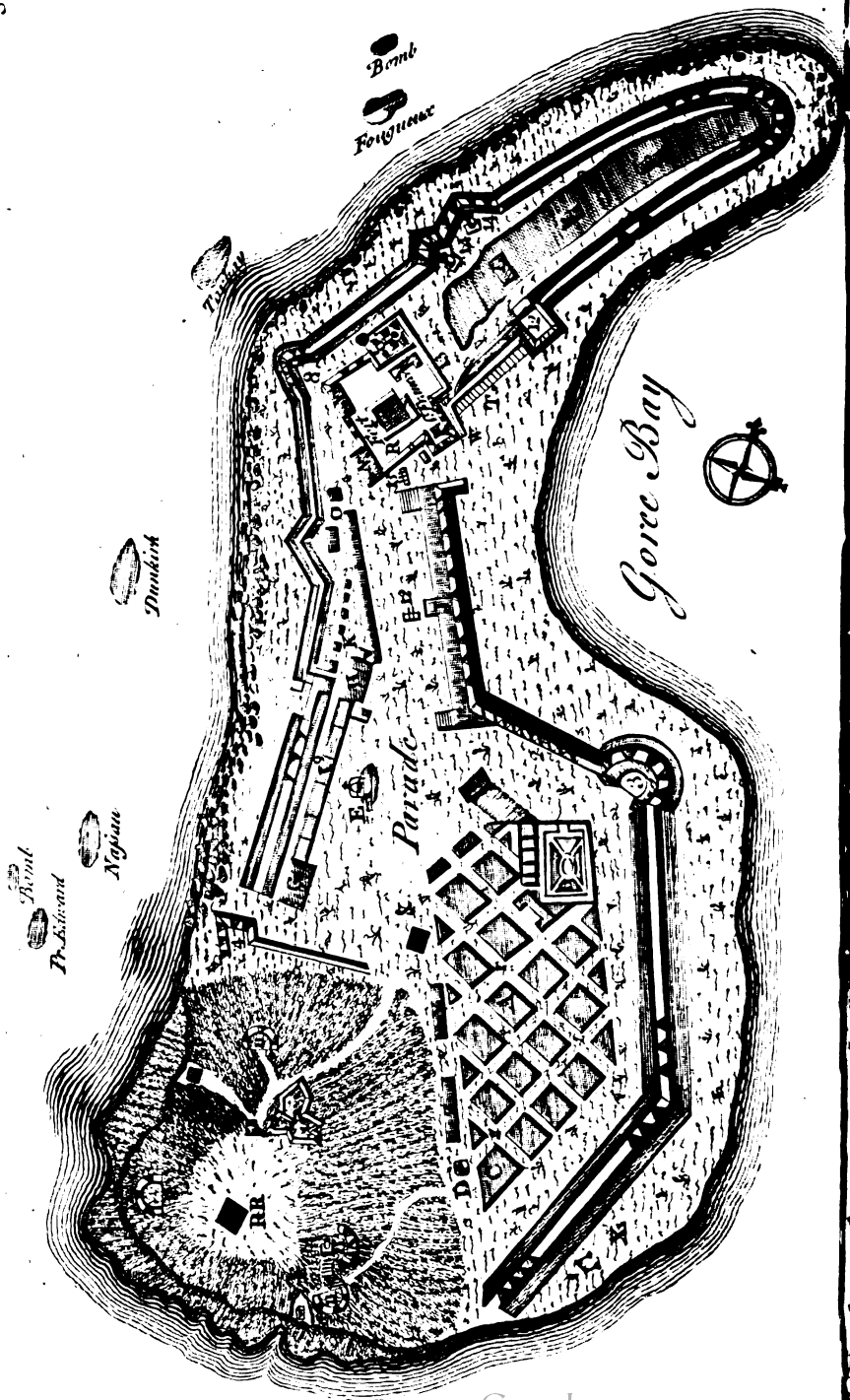
ALTHO' we have already given a plan of the island of Goree * upon the coast of Africa, yet as that plan was taken from a French author, being the best then extant, and contained a plan of the fortifications as they were designed to be, not as they really were, we have thought it necessary to give our readers a plan of the island, and of its fortifications as they were last year when conquered by our countrymen, under the command of

the Hon. Augustus Keppel, commodore of the Squadron sent upon that expedition; and shall add a short account of that important conquest, from a book lately published, intituled, *A Voyage to the Coast of Africa, in 1758, &c.* which is in substance as follows:

A "On December 24, 1758, in the morning, we reached Cape Blanco, bearing east of us about five or six leagues. There we had 20 fathoms water, and a red coarse sand: And steering from thence to avoid falling upon Blanco banks, a S. W. course, we had in the distance of 56 miles, fifteen, seventeen, twenty, and thirty fathoms; sometimes brownish sand with shells. From hence bearing up to the eastward of the south, we found no ground with 40 fathoms; twelve hours afterwards we sounded with 50 fathoms, no ground; and in three hours after that, threw out a line of one hundred and thirty fathoms, and had then no soundings. From hence we had nothing in our course to take us up, but cape Verde, with which we fell in on the twenty-seventh in the morning, bearing S. S. E. six or seven leagues. And soon after (I think about ten o'clock) we first observed with our glasses the island, or rather the fort and flag staff on the summit of the hill on the island of Goree, towering above the low islands about cape Emanuel. About which time the commodore sent a frigate under French colours a-head of the Squadron, with orders, as soon as she came open with the island, to hoist an English ensign at the mizen peak, being the French signal for that day, in order to deceive them; but no notice was taken of it. We were afterwards informed, the French for some time flattered themselves with the hopes of our being in reality a fleet from France; but finding in the end, that when all the squadrons hoisted the same colours, they did not salute the fort, which is a thing always done, they were soon undeceived. About two o'clock, as we past the island, we haul'd down the French and put abroad the English ensign. At three we anchored in the road of Goree, the island bearing S. W. 6 S. about four miles, and in eighteen fathoms water; the Saltash being ordered with the transports to bear down to a bay, betwixt point Goree and point Barnabas, in order for the more convenient and speedy landing of the troops on board them, if the ships of war should find occasion to call them."

"On the morning of the 28th, at four o'clock, all our flat bottomed boats were sent





sent on board the transports, for disembarking the land troops; which was finished, and all of them (to the number of 600 men) in their respective boats, before nine in the morning; during which time the ships of war signified, also, their preparations.—About eight o'clock the signal was made to weigh anchor,—immediately after which another signal was made for all captains,—and long before captain Knight could return from the commodore, long before the Nassau shewed any readiness to get under sail, considerably before the prince Edward bore down to the enemy, and while yet the Torbay had half a cable out, the Fougueux's anchor was apeak, impatiently waiting for orders."

"It was thought most prudent to attack the island on the west side, not because it was the weakest side, but a reason more cogent to so formidable a squadron, was, its being the lee side; that should, in that case, their cables be cut away by a chain shot, or any other accident, the ship or ships without any danger might put out to sea, and beating to windward renew the action: Whereas, should they have anchored on the east side, and to windward, by an accident of the above nature, the ship must immediately have been drove ashore; the consequence of which, to one ship only, might have proved terrible to all the squadron. The next resolution was settling the manner of going down.—And by the form of the island it will appear, the more easily to hit it with shells, in respect to its small breadth and length, from so uncertain a bed as a ketch on the water, that no place more eligible can be imagined, than the stations appointed for the bombs, by the commodore: And as it was necessary one of the bombs should go down first, the Prince Edward was ordered to cover her from the fire of the enemy, and to anchor a-breast of a small lunette battery *en barbet*, a little below the citadel on the north.

The eldest captain, Mr. Sayer, in the Nassau, was ordered to lead the line of battle on the right, anchoring abreast of St. Peter's battery of five guns. The Dunkirk followed in the order, and was to bring up abreast of a battery, a little to the north of the former; which battery was as yet unfinished, and not an embrazure at that time opened. To him followed the commodore in the Torbay, taking for his part the west point battery of five guns, with the western corner of St. Francis's fort of four guns of a

smaller size. Captain Knight, in the Fougueux, having the second station on the left, bringing up the rear, (having directions at the same time to cover the other bomb on his starboard quarter) had allotted to his share the mortar battery of eight guns; so called, from two large mortars which are covered by that battery.—The moment the first ship had dropped her anchor from her stern, she was to hoist a pendant at her main peak, to acquaint the next ship that she had brought up. Thus the second was to acquaint the third, when she brought up; and so of the rest: And lastly, they were ordered to be particularly careful not to fire a gun, until each had his ship a-breast of his station, and moored both a-head and a-stern. With these directions and orders, the commodore bade his captains farewell. And while they took leave of each other, Mr. Keppel's last order was, to get on board their ships as fast as possible, and lead on.

It was about nine o'clock, when the Prince Edward, with the Fire Drake bomb, bore down towards the island; and in ten minutes after began the action, by throwing a shell from the bomb. In a moment, the enemy returned the fire from both forts and batteries, and with their second shot, were fortunate enough to carry away the Prince Edward's ensign staff, and set fire to an arms-chest close by it, which blowing up, killed one of the marines. Encouraged by so successful an onset, and finding the ship did not return their fire, they levelled some of their pieces so well, that captain Fortescue, Mr. Elliot of the marines, his master, with two midshipmen, had nigh hand all of them suffered with one shot, which went thro' the midst of them as they stood together, impatiently looking out for their second.—Another shot coming thro' the aftermost port on the lower deck, broke the truck from the gun, but going out at the opposite port, happily did not hurt a limb.—One in particular was more merciless; striking upon an iron bolt of about eighteen inches in length, it carried it out of the timber, bending and rudely bruising it in its passage, till meeting with the unfortunate lieutenant West, it tore away one of his hips, and carrying him to the opposite side of the ship, bruised him from the hip to the shoulder, in a manner so shocking, that it had been happy had, it deprived him of life at once!—Another, on account of the heroism of a private sailor, deserves notice: being in the fore-top, and having one of his legs carried away by a shot, with the heart of

a lion, let himself down from thence hand under hand by a rope, saying at the same time, *He should not have been sorry for the accident, if he had done his duty: But that it gave him pain to think, he should die without having killed an enemy.*—But I will not multiply.—Few, I may venture to affirm none, in the squadron saw her in the midst of this shower of deadly warmth, and in a condition so unequalled, without sending up their most fervent wishes on the occasion.

The commodore, in the mean time, was not an idle, nor a useless spectator. He saw the Nassau tedious getting undor sail: But, as there could be no reason to suspect an officer of such approved courage as captain Sayer, imagining something foul about the cable, or the like, might be the cause, and expecting every moment would put all to rights, he turned his thoughts to other methods which might possibly be of service. Observing that the Fire Drake over-charged her mortars, (all her shells falling vastly beyond the island to the south) and which they themselves could not discern, he sent his boat on board the Furnace bomb, with this message, *That as they saw the error of the other in over-throwing the mortar, they would avoid that extreme: And that as the enemy seemed bent upon sinking the Prince Edward and the Fire Drake, he desired they would, at the distance they then were, begin their fire; and endeavour as much as possible, to draw part of the enemy's attention from our suffering friends.* The orders were immediately obeyed; hearing close under the Fougueux's stern, and getting upon her larboard quarter, began her fire: Some of which, I think, fell with success, tho' I cannot absolutely ascertain it.—There were shells on which I kept my eye for a great way, and immediately in the same direction I saw execution done; but I shall not absolutely ascribe to her that which others gave to the Fire Drake.

Mean time the commodore, impatient, seeing the Nassau did not, or could not bear away to the relief of the Prince Edward, sent his boat to know the reason why she was detained in bearing down into her station.—Captain Sayer observing the boat approach him, ran to his gallery, and hailing the officer, asked him if his orders were, he should bear away?—The messenger answered, the commodore wondered he did not.—On which it is said, how far true I know not, that captain Sayer answered, he had expected a signal, or further orders to that purpose. I believe, that most of the captains understood

the commodore's orders.—I am not acquainted with the gentleman, but those that are, say, in commands he is always calm and distinct. And without hurting captain Sayer, or diminishing in the least from his courage, which is unblameable, one may venture to say, that in his hurry he had perhaps not been so attentive as he ought. There are those who may be ill-natured enough to say, that in time of action, mistakes are far from being well suited—but those who live at home may talk of dangers with coolness, having never seen any: While at the same time, it is a wonder the very bravest of heroes, on such occasions, are half so distinct as they are. But however these things are, this officer was still more unfortunate: For after his anchor was up, his ship was so long in wearing, that betwixt the enemy's first fire, and the Nassau's taking their attention from the Prince Edward, it was little short of thirty minutes.—But when she came, the satisfaction was ample; and the first losses were sufficiently recompenced.

The winds now, as the sun grew warm, began to lull; greatly hindering both the commodore's ship, and the Fougueux, from getting down so early as they wished: Besides which, a signal was at this time put abroad for the captain of the Furnace bomb; who, to come under the Torbay's stern, run athwart the Fougueux's lee bow, greatly to our mortification, as it proved not a little hindrance to us in our progress, when by the lulling of the winds we could least spare it. Captain Knight stormed a little on the occasion, and could not help abruptly hailing the bomb to know for what reason he ran in his way, when he must see him getting into his station.—But what could be done, but to be patient; he could not run down a friend; and indeed our assistance was but little needed when we came, farther than the sight of a ship hard upon them, whose warm force they very well knew (being once their own property,) and ready to pour forth all her vengeance upon her old acquaintance, might have proved an inducement to their more speedy surrender; for the fury of the Torbay alone seemed sufficient to have razed the very foundations of the island itself. Nor is it to be wondered at, considering the advantage of her situation—the commodore having brought up with so much alacrity and judgment, abreast of the angles of both the west point battery and St. Francis fort, that when he was moored, the enemy could not bring a gun from thence

thence to bear upon him. Five guns only could have touched him with advantage from the whole island, i. e. two from St. Peter's, and the three guns from the small lunette on the hill, as you go up to St. Michael's; both which had been, and still were so well warmed by the other ships, that being by that time deserted, she had her battery to attack with hardly any opposition.—Tho indeed, had they had it in their powers, the fire from the Torbay was so terrible, so near, and so well aimed, that none but madmen could have stood it.—The ship was in one continued blaze of fire; and that part of the island itself upon which she lay, was darkened by a cloud of smোক, sand, and earth, to a degree wonderful!

I could have wished the winds, for one reason, tho' a selfish one, would have permitted the ship I was in to have got down two or three minutes sooner—but being unmolested with smোক, noise, and confusion, I was made amends on another account, as it happened. Many hundreds of negroes lined the opposite shore, to see the engagement and inspire the disputants; ships bearing down under top-sails only, against stone walls; receiving the fire of the enemy with an undaunted resolution, even to holding them unworthy a return; and following a behaviour of this kind, with that fierceness natural to enraged British sailors, was a scene too awful, too grand for description!

We are told that the French, the better to encourage their slaves, and to draw in the free negroes to a more chearful assistance, had painted the English in colours the most shocking; insomuch that those very people, terrified to fall into our hands, pricked up the soldiers with lances, reproaching them with the names of cowards and poltrons, when they themselves were the first who fled from their quarters—several of whom, carrying tidings to the governor in St. Michael's fort, that it was impossible to keep the soldiers longer against a fire not to be withstood, were sent back with this message, *Every man to his quarters on pain of death.* It is added too; that soon after, some officers bringing the governor the like accounts, while they argued with M. St. Jean on the matter, another account was brought him that three boats had already landed, or were landing forces on the island. How far credit could be given to a story of this kind, is not mine to say—their own smোক was the only thing could hinder such an operation from being seen; that had not for some time before this been very con-

derable; no ships boat had been sent from the fleet, not even from one ship to another; and how they could seek to screen themselves under a pretence of this sort, was not only weak but ridiculous; Nevertheless, it seems the governor was then prevailed upon to strike his flag, which came down in a very slovenly manner, as captain Knight in the Fougueux was about to drop his anchor: And happy for both they did so, as the commodore was that instant ordering a signal for the Furnace bomb to come close under him in the Torbay, and to fire from his mortars grape shot of pound balls amongst the enemy; as also, the signal for the military in the boats to proceed to execution.

Mr. Keppel in the midst of noise and smোক, did not very early perceive the silence of the enemy; and at last, only suspected they had struck from the silence of the rest of the Squadron around him; for by the time he could slacken his fire, so as to look around him, not a Frenchman was to be seen but those who were running or rather flying, to the cover of the castle on the hill. Upon which he immediately sent a lieutenant, attended by his secretary, to wait upon the governor on the island; but before they got from the boat, they were met by M. St. Jean on the beach, who asked them, *On what terms the honourable Mr. Keppel proposed he should surrender?*—They were surprized at the question, and asked him again, *If his flag was not already struck?*—He answered, *No: He meant it no other than as a signal for a parley.*—He being told upon that, that the commodore would hear of no terms but his own, answered, *If that was the case, he was sufficiently prepared, and knew how to defend himself.*—To which the others replied, *That the commodore had brought up in a situation that no gun could harm him, and minded little if they should stand out for a month:* And putting off the boat, left him this signal; *That the moment the commodore should fire one gun over the island, they might begin again when they pleased.*

In the mean time Mr. Keppel, little suspecting such a procedure, had made a signal for all lieutenants. I had myself (supposing the hurry and confusion of the ships duty was over) come from the gallery to the deck; and was, more attentively than before, viewing their batteries, wondering at the same time how, with all the guns I could discern, they could keep a fire so warm as they did, when through some of the embrasures or openings of

the town, I perceived a small regimental flag fly about in great haste, towards different quarters; a drum at that instant too being heard to beat to arms—and observing at the same time, that as the fly of the flag on the citadel was kept hanging over the wall, it was possible the affair was not yet over; captain Knight approved the thought; but had hardly consulted with his master, if it was not possible to bring his ship to have a fair side to the enemy, if it should so happen, when on a sudden the commodore sent off the lieutenants to their respective ships, who came in obedience to the signal; and agreeable to that left with the enemy, he fired one gun over the island, and immediately after gave them a whole broadside—the other ships firing guns, more or less, according as they had them in readiness; for before the rest of the squadron could get their guns reprimed, M. St. Jean finding it impossible to keep his soldiers to their quarters, was obliged to drop the regimental colours over the walls, at a signal of surrender. And about noon or a little after, the commodore sent a party of his marines on shore, who took possession of the island; the governor surrendering himself and garrison prisoners at discretion: And marching up to fort St. Michael hoisted the British colours, ending the ceremony with three huzzas from the battlements of the citadel, by the foot of the flag staff.

Explanation of the Plan of the Island of GOREE.

- A. The negroe village.
- B. The company's gardens, &c.
- C. The slavery.
- D. The negroe's fountain.
- E. The company's fountain.
- F. The governor's fountain.
- G. The hospital.
- H. The chapel.
- I. The officers houses unfinished.
- K. Huts for labourers.
- L. The barracks for carpenters.
- M. The apartment for bombardiers.
- N. Offices, store-houses, and barracks for soldiers.
- O. The pharmacy and engineers laboratory.
- P. The armourer's apartment and forge.
- Q. The governor's apartment and garden, &c.
- R. A cistern. R. R. A cistern unfinished.
- S. A powder magazine.
- T. Shades for water casks.
- W. The landing beach, and entry into the parade.

- V. The court of the fort of St. Francis.
- X. The shambles.
- Y. The burying place.
- Z. Ditto for the negroes.
- &c. A rain water cistern.

Explanation of the BATTERIES.

- 1. The grand battery 9 guns.
- 2. The salute battery (small) } 10 guns.
- 3. St. Philip's battery 5 guns.
- 4. St. Peter's battery 5 guns.
- 5. Citadel of St. Michael, en barbet } 6 guns.
- 6. North point battery 9 guns, 1 split.
- 7. Mortar battery 8 guns.
- 8. West point battery 5 guns.
- 9. A battery unfinished 3 guns.
- 10. Negroe batteries 10 guns.
- 11. { Fort half moon batteries en barbet on the hill. } 13 guns.
- 12. Two flanking batteries for the bay } 4 guns.
- 13. Three passage batteries 7 guns.
- 14. Three brass one iron mortars } 4 mortars, 2 damaged.
- 15. On St. Francis fort 12 guns, 1 split.

Total 110 pieces.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

THE following simple remedy for the scarlet fever, with an ulcerous sore throat, generally prevents persons from catching it; and is also of great service in curing it. I hope, therefore, that you will publish it, for the publick good; as it may save the lives of many persons; for the distemper is rise in many villages in Wiltshire and the neighbouring counties. In doing this, you will oblige,

your constant reader, J. J.

Take a pint of water, two large spoonfuls of brandy, a little sugar, and ten or twelve drops of the spirit of sea salt, so as to make it grateful. Let this quantity be drank every day by a man or woman, and let children drink of it as freely as possible, and be used for their constant drink. If they are so poor as not to be able to afford the brandy, then leave that and the sugar out. They must also abstain from all milk, lest it should curdle on the stomach. Let them also wash their mouths well with it several times in a day, taking care to spit it out again. This will prevent their catching it; but when they have this disorder, they must take a much greater quantity of it every day, and gargle their mouths and throats very often with it. — A little rhubarb will also be needful, when the disorder is gone off, to purge two or three times.

COLINET

Sung by Mr. LOWE and Mrs. LAMPE.

Now the hap-py knot is ty'd, Betty is my charming bride,

Ring the bells, and fill the bowl, Revel all with-out controul, Revel

all with-out controul, Who so fair as love-ly Bet!

Who so blefs'd as Co-lin-et! Who so fair as love-ly Bet!

Who so blefs'd as Co-lin-et!

Now adieu to maiden arts,
 Angling for unguarded hearts;
 Welcome Hymen's lasting joys,
 Lipping wanton girls and boys,
 Girls as fair as lovely Bet,
 Boys as sweet as Colinet.

Tho' ripe sheaves of yellow corn,
 Now my plenteous Barn adorn;
 Tho' I've deck'd my myrtle bow'r
 With the fairest, sweetest flow'rs,
 Riper, fairer, sweeter yet,
 Are the charms of lovely Bet.

Tho' on Sundays I was seen
 Dress'd like any May-day queen,
 Tho' six sweethearts daily strove
 To deserve thy Betty's love,
 Then I quit without regret,
 All my joy's in Colinet.

Strike up then the rustic lay,
 Crown with sports our bridal day;
 May each lad a mistress find,
 Like my Betty, fair and kind,
 And each lass a husband get,
 Fond and true as Colinet.

Ring the bells and fill the bowl,
 Revel all without controul,
 May the sun ne'er rise or set,

OLD NICK'S Lumber-Room, or. the PAWNBROKER'S Warehouse.



Swing right hands and cast off one couple \div , the same again \div , lead to the top and cast off \div , lead to the bottom and cast up one \equiv whole figure at the top and bottom \div , then the same on your own sides \div four hands round at bottom \equiv , right and left at top \equiv .

Poetical ESSAYS in OCTOBER, 1759.

AN EPISTLE to Mr. POPE.

Occasion'd by his CHARACTERS of WOMEN.

By the Right Honourable Lady —.

BY custom doom'd to folly, sloth and ease,
No wonder Pope such female triflers sees:
But, would the satyrist confess the truth,
Nothing so like as male and female youth;
Nothing so like as man and woman old;
Their joys, their loves, their hates, if truly
told: [growth]

Though different acts seem different sex's
'Tis the same principle impels them both.

View daring man, warm'd by ambition's
fire,

The conquering hero, or the youthful 'squire;
By different acts aspiring still to fame,
One murders man, the other murders game.
View a fair nymph, blest with superior charms,
Whose tempting form the coldest bosom warms;
No eastern monarch more despotic reigns,
Than this fair tyrant of the Cyprian plains.
Whether a crown or bauble we desire,
Whether to learning or to dress aspire;
Whether with joy we wait the trumpet's call,
Or wish to shine the fairest at a ball;
In either sex the appetite's the same,
The objects differ, power is still the aim.
Women must in a narrow orbit move;
But power alike both men and women love;
And she, whose radiant eyes rove unconfin'd,
Acts by the darling passion of mankind.

What makes the difference then, you may
enquire,

Between the hero and the rural 'squire;
Between the maid bred up with courtly care,
And her who earns by toil her daily fare?
Their power is stinted, but not for their will,
Ambitious thoughts the humblest cottage fill;
Far as they can they push their little fame:
The means may differ, but the end's the same.

In education all the difference lies;

Women, if taught, would be as brave and
wise

As haughty man, improv'd by arts and rules
Where God makes one, neglect makes
twenty fools.

Behold, where female triflers most abound,
There the male counterparts are always found,
Whose heads (a toyshop fill'd with gewgaw
ware)

Can every folly with each female share.

A female mind like some rude fallow lies,
Thorns there, and thistles, all spontaneous rise.
As well we might expect in winter spring,
A land untill'd a fruitful crop should bring;
As well we might expect Peruvian ore
Should crown our hopes, yet dig not for the
store:

Culture improves all foils, nor less we find
Is culture needful to the human mind.

Ask the rich merchant, conversant in trade,
How nature operates in the growing blade;
Ask the philosopher the price of stocks,
Ask the gay courtier how to manage flocks;
Ask the decisions of the learned schools,
From Aristotle, down to Newton's rules,
Of the rough soldier, bred to boisterous war,
Or one more rough, an honest English tar;
They'll all reply, unpractis'd in such laws,
Th' effects they know, unconscious of the
cause.

The sailor may, perhaps, have equal parts
With him bred up in sciences or arts;
And he who at the helm or stern is seen,
Philosopher or hero might have been.
The whole in application is compris'd;
Reason's not reason, if not exercis'd;
Use, not possession, real good affords;
No miser's rich who dares not touch his
hoards.

Can women, left to weaker women's care,
Mistled by custom, folly's fruitful heir,

Told that their charms a monarch may enslave,
And beauty, like the gods, can kill or save;
And taught the wily and mysterious arts,
By ambush'd dress, to catch unwary hearts;
If wealthy born, taught to lisp French and
dance,

Their morals left, Lucretius like, to chance;
Strangers to reason and reflection made,
Left to their passions and by them betray'd;
Untaught the noble end of glorious truth,
Bred to deceive, e'en from their earliest youth,
Ugus'd to books, nor virtue taught to prize,
Whose mind, a savage waste, all desert lies;
Can these with ought but trifles fill the void,
Still idly busy, to no end employ'd?

Can these, from such a school, with virtue
glow, [see?] Or tempting vice treat like a dangerous
Can these resist, when soothing pleasure woos,
Preserve their virtue when their fame they
lose?

Can these on other themes converse or write,
Than what they hear all day and dream all
night?

Not so the Roman female fame was spread,
Not so was *Clelia*, or *Lucretia*, bred;
Not so such Heroines true glory fought;
Not so was *Portia*, or *Cornelia*, taught:
Portia, the glory of the female race;
Portia, more lovely in her mind than face;
Early inform'd, by truth's unerring beam,
What to reject, what justly to esteem;
Taught by philosophy all moral good,
How to repel in youth th' impetuous blood,
How every darling passion to subdue,
And fame thro' virtue's avenue pursue;
Of *Caro* born, to noble *Brutus* join'd,
Supreme in beauty, with a Roman mind.

No more such gen'rous sentiments we trace
In the gay females of the British race;
Nor would the ionest father form a pray'r,
To give the mother's virtues to his heir.

Would you, who know the secrets of the
soul, [the whole] The hidden springs which move and guide
Would you, who can instruct as well as please,
Bestow some moments of your darling ease,
Our sex to rescue from this Gothic state,
Just passions raise, our minds a-new create,
In Britain's isle then would new *Portias*
blom, [Rome] New *Clelias* vye in fame with Greece and

THE PASSION of BYBLIS. Continued
from p. 490.

PALE Byblis turn'd when her repulse she
knew,
And icy horror struck her bosom through,
Yet with her mind return'd her am'rous care;
And scarce her tongue gave these her plaints
in air.

" 'Tis just; and well I have deserv'd the blame,
So rash to make discov'ry of my flame.
Why did I bait, what to hide were fit,
To writing, not to be recall'd, commit?
I should before-hand made essay to find,
By dubious speeches, how he stood inclin'd.
I should have mark'd, lest he might not pursue,
By part of sail, what wind it was that blew;

Thus safely run: But I to sea confide,
And fill my canvas ere the winds are try'd;
I therefore on destructive rocks am tosa'd,
And in the surges, without succour, lost.
What tho' by omens manifest and sure
I was forbid—indulge this love impure;
And that the tablet falling did portend
My rash attempt unluckily would end?
Was I to change that day, or change my mind?
The first was rather than the last design'd.
Love plainly this by certain signs express'd,
But I by fatal madness was possess'd.
I should have present spoke, my passion told,
Nor trusted it to writing to unfold:
He then my looks had seen, my flowing eyes,
And I said more than letters can comprize.
My arms I might have thrown, tho' he were
coy,

About the neck of the retreating boy,
His feet embrac'd, and strenuously there
Implor'd his love a lover's life to spare,
And if my suit I had rejected found,
Had languid sunk, as dying on the ground.
All methods I'd have try'd; if some had fail'd,
United all had o'er his heart prevail'd.
Perhaps my page some error might commit,
Abruptly came, nor chose a season fit;
Or, as he should, the hour of leisure fought,
And so I suffer for my servant's fault.
For *Caurus* is not of the tyger race,
Nor flint, nor steel, has in his bosom place;
The youth bears not an adamant heart;
No lions supply'd his nurse's part.
He shall be conquer'd: I'll proceed again;
No toil shall tire while life shall still remain.
For either, if what actually is done
Could be recall'd, I should not have begun;
Or, since I'm enter'd, no retreat in view,
I must persist, and fight the combat through
For were I now my wishes to resign,
He'd ne'er forget this bold attempt of mine;
And for my change would think me light as air,
Or that I meant to draw him in a snare.
Or deem me not by mighty love subdu'd,
But by a flame libidinous and lewd.

In fine, it is impossible for me
Myself, from doing what I've done, to free.
I've wrote, I've su'd, perverted is my will,
And tho' no guilt I add, am guilty still.
What now remains, and to consummate all,
Is great in wish, and in offence but small."

She said: Discordant thoughts her mind
divide; [try] She wills to try, tho' vex'd that e'er she
And now no mean observ'd, or caution us'd,
She teas'd her brother, still to be refus'd.

He fled his country and her ceaseless crimes,
And fix'd new mansions in a foreign clime.
Then, fame reports, the sad abandon'd fair
Resign'd herself intirely to despair:
Her robe the rent, and as her fury rose,
Assail'd her bosom with repeated blows.
Now openly she raves, and dares proclaim
The wild pursuit of her incestuous flame.
It's object gone, her hated home she flies,
And to trace out the dear deserter tries.
As Thracian dames, each third revolving year,
O *Bacchus*, in thy madding rites appear;

So Byblis by Bebanian maids was seen
Howling distracted o'er their spacious green;
The frantic virgin then thro' Ceris runs,
Where dwell the Lalege, brave Grecia's sons;
Thro' Lycia next, o'er Cræus' bright fire goes,
Now Lymra passes, and where Xanthus
flows:

Now leaves Chimæra, that affrights the vale,
With lion's aspect; fire and dragon's tail.
The woods now left, no farther strength she
found;

Fatigue'd she fell, her tresses spread the ground;
Speechless and prone upon her paining breast
With quivering lips the new-fall'n leaves she
press'd.

To her the kind Lelagian nymphs resort,
And in their arms the wretched fair support;

Endeavour by their counsel to controul,
And calm the raging tempest of her soul:
She, deaf to all, vouchsafes them no replies,
But senseless plucks the herbage where she lies.
Her downcast eyes, in silent sorrow drown'd,
Rain copious floods upon the verdant ground;
Which pitying Naiads with a store supply,
(What could they more?) a spring that's
never dry.

From the cat bark as pitchy liquor flows,
Or the bitumen, teeming earth bestows;
Or rigid ice at sol's approaching ray,
And zephyr gently breathing melts away;
Phæbeian Byblis, thus confirm'd by tears,
A fountain becomes, which still her title bears,
And in those vassies glides beneath the shade,
Which oaks have sacred to her sorrow made.

T H E

Monthly Chronologer.

FRIDAY, September 28.



GEORGE Errington, and
Paul Vaillant, Esqrs. were
sworn in, at Guildhall, sher-
iffs of London and Mid-
dlesex.

SATURDAY, 29.

Sir Thomas Chitty, knight
and alderman, was elected, at Guildhall,
lord mayor of the city of London, for the
year ensuing.

John Cartwright, Esq; was chosen side-
man of Cripplegate ward, in the room of
the late alderman Blackford.

SUNDAY, 30.

A fleet of merchant ships arrived from
the Baltick.

MONDAY, October 1.

About eight o'clock in the evening, the
recruits in the Savoy mutinied: A guard
was sent for to quell them, who at first were
ordered to fire only with powder; the re-
cruits returned the compliment by throwing
brickbats, which knocked several of the
soldiers down: They were then ordered to
fire with ball, which wounded several of the
recruits, and put a stop to the fray. But
unhappily one Jones, belonging to the third
regiment of foot guards, getting upon the
leads of the prison to see the affair, and
looking down, was by the sentinel taken
for one of the prisoners, and he immedi-
ately shot at him, and the ball went through
his head, and killed him on the spot. Nine
of the men were dangerously wounded, and
28 more of them were put in irons.

WEDNESDAY, 3.

The four malefactors were carried in two
coats from Newgate, and executed on the
new moving gallows at Tyburn. Norman

(who had on a feat of moorning) and Lamb
the soldier, for murder, went in the first
cart, and in the next were Race and James
Norman was a midshipman, and born of
wealthy and creditable parents in Ireland.
James was a farrier by trade. They were both
young men, and died very penitent. Race
was 54 years old, born in Sussex, and had
been a horsestealer and smuggler many years.
He was formerly an evidence against John
Dymar and others, for breaking open the
king's warehouses at Poel, in Dorsetshire,
and stealing a large quantity of tea, which
had some time before been seized from a
gang of smugglers, in October 1747. He
was also evidence against Richard Mills the
elder, Richard Mills the younger, Benjamin
Tapner, John Cobby, John Hammond,
William Jackson, William Cartar, and Hen-
ry Sheerman, who were hanged the 19th of
January, 1749, at Chichester, for the bar-
barous murder of William Galley, a tide-
man, in the port of Southampton, and Dan-
iel Chater, a shoemaker, at Fordingbridge,
Hants^{re}. Mr. sheriff Vaillant attended the
execution, which being ended, the body of
the soldier was carried to the surgeon's
theatre to be anatomized, and the others de-
livered to their friends. The gallows, after
the bodies were cut down, was carried off
in a cart. (See p. 502.)

THURSDAY, 4.

Both houses of parliament met pursuant
to their last prorogation, and, by virtue of a
commission from his majesty, both houses
were further prorogued to the 13th of No-
vember next, then to sit for the dispatch of
business: The commissioners were his grace
the archbishop of Canterbury, the lord
keeper, and lord Anson.

FRIDAY,

FRIDAY, 5.

A Letter from on board the Achilles Men of War, off Brisl.

"The 28th of last month, commodore Hervey (our ship belongs to his Squadron) ordered all the barges to come on board his ship in the afternoon. At night he went in the Monmouth's barge, with four other barges, I was in our's, and having rowed till near one in the morning, we got into a bay, close to the French fleet, in order to attack a little yacht belonging to the French admiral. As soon as commodore Hervey, who led us, got sight of the fort under which the vessel lay, the yacht hailed the Monmouth's boat, and fired; we immediately all fired our small arms, and pulled on board as fast as possible. The commodore himself and his people were first on board, and carried her through all their fire. We boarded next, to follow their brave example. We found them with swords and pistols in hand; the French running under the deck, begging their lives. Our people cut her cable, and our boats brought her out in the midst of incessant firing from the shore. We found ourselves in great danger, nevertheless we towed and halloed all the way. In the morning we were met by the rest of the ships boats. We got to our ships, not a little tired, nor a little pleased at a conquest that might have been more dearly bought; but nothing could have been done here so mortifying to the French. All the wounded prisoners were sent in a flag of truce. The commodore, who received no hurt, a shot only passing through his coat, has generously given up all his share of the prize and head-money to the people who went in the barges with him; and we believe that all the captains of his squadron will follow so worthy an example." (See p. 395.)

MONDAY, 8.

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth.

"On Friday afternoon arrived at St. Helena, his majesty's ships St. George of 90 guns, Cambridge of 80, Norfolk of 74, Panther of 64; and under their convoy above 200 sail of merchant ships from the West Indies."

TUESDAY, 9.

Arrived at Spithead, the Centaur French man of war, one of the Toulon Squadron, that was lately taken by admiral Boscawen, and sent into Gibraltar. (See p. 502.)

WEDNESDAY, 10.

Kensington. This day Russian Bey, lately arrived ambassador from Tripoly, had his first audience of his majesty, to deliver his credentials; and had the honour of presenting his son to his majesty at the same time: To which he was introduced by the Right Hon. William Pitt, Esq; one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, and conducted by Stephen Cottrell, Esq; assistant master of the ceremonies.

[He presented his majesty with six fine barbery horses; one of them had a fine
October, 1759.]

saddle, ornamented with gold and diamonds, with gold bit and stirrups. His majesty came out of the palace, and reviewed them all in the court before it.]

FRIDAY, 12.

Extract of a Letter from Plymouth.

"Last Tuesday the store-vessel came in from her moorings at the Edystone, with all the workmen on board, the lighthouse being intirely completed; and it appears very providential, that in the execution of this dangerous and difficult undertaking, no person has lost life or limb; nor has any accident happened materially to retard the works, and though raised at private expence, no cost has been spared to render it durable and complete."

Lord Chamberlain's Office. Orders for the court to change the mourning on Sunday the 21st instant, for her late highness the princess Elizabeth-Caroline, and at the same time to go into mourning for the late king of Spain, viz. The ladies to wear black silk, fringed or plain linen, white gloves, black and white shoes, fans and tip-pets, white necklaces and ear-rings: Undress; white or grey lustrings, tabbies or damasks. The men to continue in black full trimmed, fringed or plain linen, black swords and buckles: Undress; grey frocks. N. B. All mourning to be left off on Monday the 22d instant, for that day, it being his majesty's coronation day.

From the LONDON GAZETTE
EXTRAORDINARY.

Admiralty-Office.

"Captain Latham, late of his majesty's ship the Tiger, arrived at Portsmouth, on the 9th instant; in the East-India company's ship the admiral Watson, with letters from vice admiral Pocock, giving the following account of the proceedings of his majesty's forces by sea and land, in the East Indies, from the 24th of March 1758, to 29th of April 1759.

Vice admiral Pocock, being joined by commodore Stevens in Madras road on the 24th of March, 1758, with the reinforcements from England, put the squadron in the best condition possible for the sea, and sailed the 17th with the Yarmouth, Elizabeth, Tyger, Weymouth, Cumberland, Newcastle, Salisbury, Queensborough, and Protector store ship, in order to get to windward of St. David's to intercept the French squadron, which, by his intelligence, he had reason to expect.

The 29th in the morning he saw seven ships in fort St. David's road getting under sail, and two cruising in the Offing, and concluding them to be the enemy, immediately gave chase: The seven ships stood off there under topsails, and being joined by the two ships in the Offing, formed a line of battle a-head. The admiral judged it necessary to form his line of battle also; and as soon as his ships had got into the station, being nearly

nearly within random shot of the enemy, bore down upon the *Zodiaque*, on board which ship M. d'Achè was a cornette; but observing the *Newcastle* and *Weymouth* did not bear away at the same time he made their signals. The enemy began to fire upon the English as they were going down; but the admiral did not make the signal to engage till he was within half a musket shot of the *Zodiaque*, which was about three o'clock: A few minutes after, perceiving the ships were not all got close under the enemy, he made a signal for a closer engagement, which was immediately complied with by the ships in the van. At half an hour past four, observing the rear of the French line had drawn up pretty close to the *Zodiaque*, the admiral made the *Cumberland*, *Newcastle*, and *Weymouth*, signals to make sail up, and engage close. Soon after, M. d'Achè broke the line, and put before the wind. His second aftern, who kept on the *Yarmouth's* quarter most part of the action, then came up a long side, gave his fire, and bore away. The other two ships in the rear came up in like manner, and then bore away; and a few minutes after, observing the enemy's van to bear away also, the admiral hauled down the signal for the line, and made the signal for a general chase. About six, observing the enemy join two ships four miles to leeward, and at the same time hauling their wind to the westward, and seeming to form a line a-bread, and the *Yarmouth's* masts, yards, sails, and rigging, as well as the *Elizabeth's*, *Tyger's* and *Salisbury's*, being so much damaged as to prevent their keeping up with the ships that were in the rear during the action, who had received but little damage, and night approaching, the admiral followed the enemy as well as he could, standing to the S. W. in order if possible to keep to windward of them, in hopes of being able to engage them next morning, but as they shewed no lights, nor made any night signals that could be observed, he did not see them in the night nor the next morning, and therefore concluding they had weathered him in the night, by being able to carry more sail, he continued his endeavours to work up after them, until six in the morning on the first of May, when finding he lost ground considerably, he came to an anchor about three leagues to the northward of *Sadras*, and sent an officer to the chief of that settlement for intelligence, who informed him, that the *Bien Aime* of 74 guns had received so much damage in the action, that they were obliged to run her on shore a little to the southward of *Alemparve*, where the French squadron was at anchor.

The French arrived at St. David's road at nine in the morning, the day before the admiral fell in with them, and had not landed any troops when they engaged. M. Lally, on their arrival, went to Pondicherry on board the *Diligent* frigate, which were the two ships that joined the French squadron

after they bore away. The *Bridgewater* and *Triton* being at anchor in St. David's road when they arrived, were so surrounded that their captains found there was no possibility of escaping, therefore ran their ships on shore, burnt them, and retired to the fort with all their men.

The admiral had not any certain accounts of the enemy's loss; but from the reports of the Dutch, and several French officers, they had six hundred men killed in the action, and many wounded. The loss on our part was only 29 men killed, and 89 wounded. The action was about seven leagues W. by N. of *Alemparve*. The admiral observes, that commodore Stevens, captain Latham, and captain Somerset, who were in the van, [and also captain Kempenfelt, the commodore's captain] behaved as became gallant officers; and that captain Harrison's behaviour, as well as all the other officers and men belonging to the *Yarmouth*, gave him sensible satisfaction; and that had the captains in the rear done their duty as well, he should have had great pleasure in commending them; but their manner of acting in the engagement appeared so faulty, that, on his return to Madras, he ordered a court-martial to assemble, and enquire into their conduct. In consequence of which, captain Nicholas Vincent was sentenced to be dismissed from the command of the *Weymouth*; captain George Legge, of the *Newcastle*, to be cashiered from his majesty's service; and captain William Brereton, of the *Cumberland*, to lose one year's rank as a post captain.

Admiral Pocock having repaired the most material damages of his ships, put to sea the 10th of May, with an intent to get up to fort St. David's, but was not able to effect it. He got sight of Pondicherry the 30th; and the next morning the French squadron, which had been there ever since the 15th, stood out of the road, and got away notwithstanding the admiral's utmost endeavours to come up with them. On the 6th of June, upon receiving an account that fort St. David's had surrendered to the French, he judged it prudent to return immediately to Madras to refresh his squadron.

The admiral sailed again on the 25th of July, in quest of the enemy; and on the 27th in the evening, got within three leagues of Pondicherry road, where he perceived their squadron at anchor, consisting of eight sail of the line, and a frigate. They got under sail the next morning, and stood to the southward. The admiral made the signal to chase, and endeavour to weather them, as the likeliest means to bring them to action; which, however, he was not able to accomplish till the third of August, when, taking the advantage of the sea breeze, he got the Weather-gage, and brought on the engagement about one o'clock. M. d'Achè set his fore-sail, and bore away in about ten minutes, his squadron following

his example, and continuing a running fight, in a very irregular line, till three o'clock. The admiral then made the signal for a general chase; upon which the French cut away their boats, and made all the sail they could: He pursued them till it was dark, when they escaped by out sailing him, and got into Pondicherry road. The admiral anchored with his Squadron the same evening off Carrical, a French settlement. (See p. 335.)

The loss of men in this action, on our part, was only 31 killed, and 116 wounded; among the latter of whom were commodore Stevens and captain Martin. The behaviour of the officers and men in general, on this occasion, was entirely to the admiral's satisfaction.

The French Squadron continued in Pondicherry road until the 3d of September, when they sailed for the islands to clean and refit. Two of their ships being in a very bad condition, and the others considerably damaged. By the best accounts of their loss in the last action, it amounted to 540 killed and wounded.

After the surrender of fort St. David, M. Lally marched with 2500 men into the king of Tanjour's country, to try, either by treaty or threats, to procure a sum of money from him; and, upon being refused 72 lack of rupees which he had demanded, he plundered Nagare, a trading town on the sea coast, and then marched to the capital, and besieged it; but, after lying before it several days, and making a breach in the wall of the city, the king of Tanjour's troops, with the assistance of some country troops, and European gunners sent from Trichenopoly made several sallies, and at last obliged M. Lally with all his army to make a very precipitate retreat, leaving his heavy cannon behind him. He arrived at Carrical about the middle of August, and it was said had lost about 300 Europeans before Tanjour. The distressed situation of the general and his army, is manifest by the annexed translation of an intercepted letter from Pondicherry. (See p. 336.)

The enemy were so much straitened for want of money, that, on the seventh of August, they seized and carried into Pondicherry, a large Dutch ship from Batavia, bound to Negapatam, and took out of her in specie to the amount of eight lack of Rupees.

The company's ship the Pitt arrived at Madras the 14th of September, with colonel Draper on board, and a detachment of his regiment.

M. Lally went with all his troops from Carrical the 23d of September, and reached Pondicherry the 28th, without being in the least molested by the Tanjour troops in his march.

He afterwards cantoned his troops in the Arcot Province, and the fourth of October marched into Arcot without opposition.

On the 12th of December the French army moved from the Mount and Mamalon; encamped them for about an hour as they crossed Choultry plain, and killed about 40, without any loss on our side, as the French had little artillery, and ill served. They marched in three divisions; one directly towards our people, one towards Egmore and the other down to St. Thomas road. Colonels Lawrence and Draper were afraid that this last might get possession of the island bridge, and therefore retired to the island; and the same morning part came into the garrison, and part took possession of the posts in the Black Town. The same morning the French hoisted their flag at Egmore and St. Thomas. The 13th every thing was quiet, not a gun fired on either side. The 14th in the morning, the enemy marched their whole force to attack the Black town. Our small parties retreated into the garrison, and about an hour after, a grand sally was made, commanded by colonel Draper. The regiment of Lorrain was surprized, and a very hot action ensued. Col. Draper made such a push as would astonish all who do not know him; and if he had been briskly followed by his two platoons of grenadiers, he would have brought in 11 officers, 50 men, and four guns more; but they did not do justice to their leader, who received the whole force of two platoons to himself. He had several balls thro' his coat, but was not touched; so had captain Beaver.

M. Lally's brigade of fresh men coming up to the support of the regiment of Lorrain, colonel Draper returned into the garrison. On this occasion, captains Billhook and Hume were killed, captain Pascal and lieutenant Elliot wounded, three or four other officers taken, and about 150 private killed, wounded, or taken. On the side of the enemy, (by M. Lally's own account) M. Rabout, and another were killed, major Soubinet and five others wounded, two of them mortally; count D'Estaine, in rank a brigadier general, and said to be the best officer among them taken, and 400 private killed or wounded. Deserters make their loss much greater. After this sally little was done by the enemy, till the sixth of January. That day they opened the batteries against the fort, and kept a continual firing of shot and shells till the 26th, and disabled 26 pieces of cannon and three mortars, but had not the effect of destroying the defences. Nevertheless they advanced their trenches, and erected a battery quite up to the Breast of the Glacier, consisting of four pieces of cannon, which they opened on the 31st; but after two or three hours, were obliged, by the superior fire of the fort, to close their embrasures again. The same thing happened for five days successively; after which they abandoned it entirely, and began to fire again from their first grand battery 450 yards distant. By the

account of deserters, their loss of officers and men in their advanced battery was very considerable, and they had several pieces of cannon disabled. After they were obliged to quit it, their fire continually decreased, from 23 pieces of cannon, which they had at one time, to only six pieces; however, they advanced their sap along the sea side, so far as to embrace entirely the N. E. angle of the covered way, from whence their musquetry obliged the besieged to retire: In this situation things remained for several days: The enemy endeavoured to open a passage into the ditch by a mine; but they sprung it so injudiciously (being open to the fire of several of the cannon from the fort) that they could make no advantage of it. Major Caillaud having taken the command of the body of seapoys, and country horse, with a few Europeans, collected from the garrisons of Trichinopoly and Chinglepet, commanded before by captain Preston, was in the mean time of great service, by keeping at a few miles distance, and stopping the roads, which obliged the enemy four several times to march large detachments to oppose them, and cost them, on each of these occasions, several men.

On the evening of the 16th of February, his majesty's ship the *Queenborough*, commanded by captain Kempenfelt, and the company's ship *Revenge*, arrived with a detachment of colonel Draper's regiment, consisting of 600 men, under the command of major Monson, and immediately disembarked part of them. The besiegers fired very smart upon the town the first part of the night; but before day light they raised the siege, and marched off: And taking their rout by Ogmoo, destroyed the powder-mills. After their departure, were found in the batteries and places adjacent, upwards of 40 pieces of cannon, but very few of them serviceable, no less than 33 of them having been destroyed by our artillery. By the last advices received at Madras of the enemy, they were in the neighbourhood of Aroot, to which place our troops were preparing to follow them with all possible expedition. By an intercepted letter from M. Lally to Mr. Leyrit (a translation of which is annexed) it appears he despaired of succeeding, and had determined to put in flames the houses of the Black Town, had he not been prevented by the timely arrival of the ships. Captain Kempenfelt, in his letter to vice-admiral Pocock, says, the gallant defence made by the garrison, was owing to the indefatigable vigilance and bravery of colonel Draper and major Brereton, together with the prudence, resolution and generosity of Mr. Pigot, who disposed of the management of all stores and provisions in such a manner, that every thing was, from the regularity of it, speedily supplied; and at the same time, all waste prevented; He frequently visited the works every day, and was liberal to all who signaled themselves,

Vice admiral Pocock, in his letter dated the 22 of March last, in Bombay, gives an account, that colonel Ford, with the Bengali detachment, had obtained a complete victory, near Mussulipatam, over the marquis de Conflans, whom M. Bussy left with the command of the troops to the northward, and that it was expected he would soon be in possession of that place.

The admiral also mentions, that an expedition, undertaken by the gentlemen of the settlement at Bombay, against the governing powers of Surat, had succeeded, without great loss of men killed and wounded. (See the map beforegoing.)

Translation of a Letter intercepted going from Pondicherry to Mussulipatam,

"You desire an account of the taking of fort St David's. A particular detail of it might then have been entertaining, but at present it is too old, and the recital which you must have heard from many different people, would now be irksome.

Shall I mention to you an unfortunate expedition to Tanjore. Bad news is interesting, but painful to the writer. We laid siege to Tanjore, and made a breach, but were obliged to retire for want of provisions and ammunition, leaving behind us nine pieces of cannon, eight of which were 24 pounders. The army has suffered greatly from hunger, thirst, watching, and fatigue. We have lost near 200 men, as well by desertion as by death. This check is very detrimental to us, as well with regard to our reputation as the real loss we suffered. Add to this the departure of our fleet, which failed yesterday to the islands to rest, having been roughly handled in a second engagement on the 3d of August, in which we lost 350 men.

Poor French, what a situation are we in! what projects we thought ourselves capable of executing, and how greatly are we disappointed in the hopes we conceived upon taking fort St David's. I pity our general: He must be extremely embarrassed, notwithstanding his extensive genius, without either money or fleet; his troops very discontented; his reputation declining; and the bad season approaching; which will oblige us to subsist at our own expence, being unable to form any enterprise for procuring us other funds. What will become of us? I am not apprehensive for myself, but I am sorry to see we do not shine.

They say M. Bussy is coming; let him make haste; let him bring men, and especially money, without which he will only increase our misery. The country being ruined, scarce affords us any provisions. The quantities consumed by the fleet and army, and the desertion of the inhabitants, has greatly raised the price of all kinds of commodities.

I forgot to tell you, that above twenty officers of different corps, have gone on board the fleet, and that if M. Lally had given permission

permission to depart to whoever desired it, the greatest part of them would have embarked, so greatly are those gentlemen disgusted with the service."

Translation of an intercepted Letter from M. Lally, to M. de Leyrit.

From the Camp before Madras, the 14th of February, 1759.

"A good blow might be struck here: There is a ship in the road, of 20 guns, laden with all the riches of Madras, which it is said will remain there till the 20th. The expedition is just arrived, but M. Gerlin is not a man to attack her; For she has made him run away once before. The Bristol, on the other hand, did but just make her appearance before St. Thomas; and on the vague report of 23 ships coming from Porto Novo, she took flight; and after landing the provisions with which she was laden, she would not stay long enough, even to take on board 22 of her own guns, which she had lent us for the siege.

If I was the judge of the point of honour of the company's officers, I would break him like glass, as well as some others of them.

The Fidelle, or the Harlem, or even the aforesaid Bristol, with her 12 guns restored to her, would be sufficient to make themselves masters of the English ship, if they could manage so as to get to windward of her in the night. Maugendre and Tremillier are said to be good men; and were they employed only to transport 300 wounded men, that we have here, their service would be of importance.

We remain still in the same position: The breach made these 15 days; all the time within 15 toises of the wall of the place, and never holding up our heads to look at it.

I reckon we shall, at our arrival at Pondicherry, endeavour to learn some other trade; for this of war requires too much patience.

Of 1500 Cipayes which attended our army, I reckon near 800 are employed upon the road to Pondicherry, laden with sugar, pepper, and other goods; and as for the Coulis, they are all employed for the same purpose, from the first day we came here.

I am taking my measures from this day, to set fire to the Black-town, and to blow up the powder mills.

You will never imagine, that 50 French deserters, and 100 Swiss, are actually stopping the progress of 3000 men of the king's and company's troops, which are still here existing, notwithstanding the exaggerated accounts that every one makes here, according to his own fancy, of the slaughter that has been made of them; and you will be still more surprized, if I tell you that, were it not for the two combats and four battles we sustained, and for the batteries which failed, or, to speak more properly, which were unskillfully made, we should not

have lost 50 men, from the commencement of the siege to this day.

I have wrote to M. de Larche, that if he persists in not coming here, let who will raise money upon the Paleagers for me, I will not do it; and I renounce (as I informed you a month ago I would do) meddling, directly or indirectly, with any thing whatever, that may have relation to your administration, whether civil or military. For I had rather go, and command the Castles of Madagascar, than remain in this Sodom; which it is impossible but the fire of the English must destroy, sooner or later, even though that from heaven should not.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

Sign'd, L A L L Y."

P. S. I think it necessary to apprise you, that, as M. de Soupire has refused to take upon him the command of this army, which I have offered to him, and which he is impowered to accept, by having received from the court a duplicate of my commission, you must of necessity, together with the council, take it upon you. For my part, I undertake only to bring it back, either to Arcotte, or Sadastre. Send therefore your orders, or come yourselves, to command it; for I shall quit it upon my arrival there.

A List of the English Ships in the 1st engagement.

Cumberland, captain Wm. Breston, 66 guns, 520 men; Yarmouth, vice-admiral Pocock, 64 guns, 540 men; Elizabeth, commodore Stevens, 64 guns, 495 men; Weymouth, captain Nich. Vincent, 60 guns, 420 men; Tyger, captain Tho. Latham, 60 guns, 400 men; Newcastle, captain George Legge, 50 guns, 350 men; Salisbury, captain John Stuck Somerset, 50 guns, 300 men; Queenborough frigate, Protector storeship.

A List of the French Ships in the 1st engagement.

Le Zodiaque, M. D'Aché, 74 guns; Le Bien Aimé, M. Bauvais Garboye (repeated signals, and wore a broad pendant at the main topmast head) 74 guns; Le Comte de Provence (to leeward of the French line) 74 guns; Le Vengeur, 74 guns; Le St. Louis, 64 guns; Le Duc d'Orleans, 60 guns; Le Duc de Bourgogne, 60 guns; Le Conde, 50 guns; Le Moras, 50 guns; Le Sylphide, 36 guns; Le Diligent (to leeward of the French line) 24 guns.

A List of the English Ships in the 2d engagement.

Yarmouth, vice-admiral Pocock, 66 guns, 520 men; Elizabeth, commodore Stevens, 64 guns, 495 men; Tyger, captain Thomas Latham, 60 guns, 420 men; Weymouth, captain John Stuck Somerset, 60 guns, 420 men; Cumberland, captain Wm. Martin, 56 guns, 520 men; Salisbury, captain Wm. Breston, 50 guns, 350 men; Newcastle, Hon. Capt. James Colvill, 50 guns, 350 men; Queenborough frigate, Protector storeship.

A List of French Ships in the 2d engagement.

Le Zodiaque, M. D'Aché, Chef d'Escadre, 74 guns, 700 men; Le Comte de Provence, M. de

M. de la Chaize. 74 guns, 650 men; Le St. Louis, M. Joannes. 64 guns, 500 men; Le Vengeur, M. Palliere, 64 guns, 500 men; Le Duc D'Orleans, M. Surville Cadet, 60 guns, 450 men; Le Duc de Bourgogne, M. Bouver, jun. 60 guns, 450 men; Le Conde, M. de Robau. 50 guns, 350 men; Le Moras, M. Bec de Lievere. 50 guns, 350 men; Le Diligent, to repeat signals.

SATURDAY, 13.

The admirals Hawke and Hardy arrived in Plymouth sound, in his majesty's ships the *Ramilies* and *Union*, with the Royal George, Foudroyant, Duke, Mars, Dorsetshire, Essex, Kingston, Montague, Nottingham, and Temple, from the Bay.

His royal highness prince Edward went on shore in the evening, in good health, and set out for Saltram, the seat of John Parker, Esq;

TUESDAY, 16.

From the LONDON GAZETTE Extraordinary.

Whitehall. Last Sunday morning arrived lieutenant Percival, commander of the Rodney cutter, with the following letters from major-general Wolfe and vice-admiral Saunders, to the right honourable Mr. secretary Pitt.

Head Quarters at Montmorenci, in the River St. Lawrence, Sept. 2, 1759.

S I R.

"I wish I could upon this occasion, have the honour of transmitting to you a more favourable account of the progress of his majesty's arms; but the obstacles we have met with, in the operations of the campaign, are much greater than we had reason to expect, or could foresee; not so much from the number of the enemy (though superior to us) as from the natural strength of the country, which the marquis de Montcalm seems wisely to depend upon.

When I learned that succours of all kinds had been thrown into Quebec; that five battalions of regular troops, completed from the best of the inhabitants of the country, some of the troops of the colony, and every Canadian that was able to bear arms, besides several nations of savages, had taken the field in a very advantageous situation; I could not flatter myself that I should be able to reduce the place. I sought however an occasion to attack their army, knowing well, that with these troops I was able to fight, and hoping that a victory might disperse them.

We found them encamped along the shore of Beaufort, from the river St. Charles to the falls of Montmorenci, and intrenched in every accessible part. The 17th of June we landed upon the isle of Orleans; but receiving a message from the admiral, that there was reason to think the enemy had artillery, and a force upon the point of Levi; I detached brigadier Monckton, with four battalions to drive them from thence. He passed the river the 29th at night, and

marched the next day to the point; he obliged the enemy's irregulars to retire, and possessed himself of that post: The advanced parties, upon this occasion, had two or three skirmishes with the Canadians and Indians, with little loss on either side.

Col. Carleton marched with a detachment to the westernmost point of the isle of Orleans, from whence our operations were likely to begin.

It was absolutely necessary to possess these two points, and fortify them; because from either the one or the other, the enemy might make it impossible for any ship to lie in the basin of Quebec, or even within two miles of it.

Batteries of cannon and mortars were erected with great dispatch on the point of Levi, to bombard the town and magazines, and to injure the works and batteries: The enemy perceiving these works in some forwardness, passed the river with 1600 men, to attack and destroy them. Unluckily they fell into confusion, fired upon one another, and went back again; by which we lost an opportunity of defeating this large detachment. The effect of this artillery has been so great (tho' across the river) that the Upper Town is considerably damaged, and the Lower Town entirely destroyed.

The works, for the security of our hospitals and stores on the isle of Orleans, being finished on the 9th of July, at night, we passed the north channel, and encamped near the enemy's left, the river Montmorenci between us. The next morning captain Danks's company of rangers, posted in a wood to cover some workmen, were attacked and defeated by a body of Indians, and had so many killed and wounded, as to be almost disabled for the rest of the campaign: The enemy also suffered in this affair, and were in their turn driven off by the nearest troops.

The ground to the eastward of the falls, seemed to be (as it really is) higher than that on the enemy's side, and to command it in a manner which might be made useful to us. There is besides a ford below the falls, which may be passed for some hours in the latter part of the ebb and beginning of the flood tide; and I had hopes, that possibly means might be found of passing the river above, so as to fight the marquis de Montcalm, upon terms of less disadvantage than directly attacking his intrenchments. In reconnoitering the river Montmorenci, we found it fordable at a place about three miles up; but the opposite bank was intrenched, and so steep and woody, that it was to no purpose to attempt a passage there. The effort was twice attacked by the Indians, who were as often repulsed; but in these rencounters we had 46 (officers and men) killed and wounded.

The 18th of July, two men of war, two armed sloops, and two transports with some troops on board, passed by the town with-

out

out any loss, and got into the upper river. This enabled me to reconnoitre the country above, where I found the same attention on the enemy's side, and great difficulties on our's, arising from the nature of the ground, and the obstacles to our communication with the fleet. But what I feared most, was, that if we should land between the town and the river. Cape Rouge, the body first landed could not be reinforced before they were attacked by the enemy's whole army.

Notwithstanding these difficulties, I thought once of attempting it at St. Michael's, about three miles above the town: But perceiving that the enemy were jealous of the design, were preparing against it, and had actually brought artillery and a mortar (which, being so near to Quebec, they could increase as they pleased) to play upon the shipping: And, as it must have been many hours before we could attack them (even supposing a favourable night for the boats to pass by the town unhurt) it seemed so hazardous, that I thought it best to desist.

However, to divide the enemy's force, and to draw their attention as high up the river as possible, and to procure some intelligence, I sent a detachment under the command of colonel Carleton, to land at the point de Trempe, to attack whatever he might find there, bring off some prisoners, and all the useful papers he could get. I had been informed that a number of the inhabitants of Quebec, had retired to that Place, and that probably we should find a magazine of provisions there.

The colonel was fired upon by a body of Iadias the moment he landed, but they were soon dispersed and driven into the woods: He searched for magazines, but to no purpose, brought off some prisoners, and returned with little loss.

After this business, I came back to Montmorenci, where I found that brigadier Townshend had, by a superior fire, prevented the French from erecting a battery on the bank of the river, from whence they intended to cannonade our camp. I now resolved to take the first opportunity which presented itself, of attacking the enemy, though posted to great advantage, and every where prepared to receive us.

As the men of war cannot (for want of a sufficient depth of water) come near enough to the enemy's intrenchments, to annoy them in the least, the admiral had prepared two transports (drawing but little water) which upon occasions could be run aground, to favour a descent. With the help of these vessels, which I understood could be carried by the tide close in shore, I proposed to make myself master of a detached redoubt near to the water's edge, and whose situation appeared to be out of musquet shot of the intrenchment upon the hill: If the enemy supported this detached piece, it would necessarily bring on an engagement, what

we most wished for; and if not, I should have it in my power to examine their situation, so as to be able to determine where we could best attack them.

Preparations were accordingly made for an engagement. The 31st of July in the forenoon, the boats of the fleet were filled with grenadiers, and a part of brigadier Monckton's brigade from the point of Levi: The two brigades under the brigadiers Townshend and Murray were ordered to be in readiness to pass the ford, when it should be thought necessary. To facilitate the passage of this corps, the admiral had placed the Centurion in the channel, so that she might check the fire of the lower battery which commanded the ford: This ship was of great use, as her fire was very judiciously directed. A great quantity of artillery was placed upon the eminence, so as to batter and enfilade the left of their intrenchments.

From the vessel which run aground, nearest in, I observed that the redoubt was too much commanded to be kept without very great loss; and the more, as the two armed ships could not be brought near enough to cover both with their artillery and musquetry, which I at first conceived they might. But as the enemy seemed in some confusion, and we were prepared for an action, I thought it a proper time to make an attempt upon their intrenchment. Orders were sent to the brigadiers general to be ready with the corps under their command, brigadier Monckton to land, and the brigadiers Townshend and Murray to pass the ford.

At a proper time of the tide, the signal was made, but in rowing towards the shore, many of the boats grounded upon a ledge that runs off a considerable distance. This accident put us into some disorder, lost a great deal of time, and obliged me to send an officer to stop brigadier Townshend's march, whom I then observed to be in motion. While the seamen were getting the boats off, the enemy fired a number of shells and shot, but did no considerable damage. As soon as this disorder could be set a little to rights, and the boats were ranged in a proper manner, some of the officers of the navy went in with me, to find a better place to land: We took one flat-bottomed boat with us to make the experiment, and as soon as we had found a fit part of the shore, the troops were ordered to disembark, thinking it not yet too late for the attempt.

The 13 companies of grenadiers, and 200 of the second royal American battalion, got first on shore. The grenadiers were ordered to form themselves into four distinct bodies, and to begin the attack, supported by brigadier Monckton's corps, as soon as the troops had passed the ford, and were at hand to assist. But whether from the noise and hurry at landing, or from some other cause, the grenadiers, instead of forming themselves as they were directed, ran on impetuously towards the enemy's intrenchments.

ments in the utmost disorder and confusion, without waiting for the corps which were to sustain them, and join in the attack. Brigadier Monckton was not landed, and brigadier Townshend was still at a considerable distance, tho' upon his march to join us, in very great order. The grenadiers were checked by the enemy's first fire, and obliged to shelter themselves in or about the redoubt, which the French abandoned upon their approach. In this situation they continued for some time, unable to form under so hot a fire, and having many gallant officers wounded, who (careless of their persons) had been solely intent upon their duty. I saw the absolute necessity of calling them off, that they might form themselves behind brigadier Monckton's corps; which was now landed, and drawn up on the beach, in extreme good order.

By this new accident, and this second delay, it was near night, a sudden storm came on, and the tide began to make; so that I thought it most advisable not to persevere in so difficult an attack, lest (in case of a repulse) the retreat of brigadier Townshend's corps might be hazardous and uncertain.

Our artillery had a great effect upon the enemy's left, where brigadiers Townshend and Murray were to have attacked; and, it is probable, that if those accidents I have spoken of, had not happened, we should have penetrated there, whilst our left and center (more remote from our artillery) must have bore all the violence of their musquetry.

The French did not attempt to interrupt our march. Some of their savages came down to murder such wounded as could not be brought off, and to scalp the dead, as their custom is.

The place where the attack was intended, has these advantages over all others hereabout. Our artillery could be brought into use. The greatest part, or even the whole of the troops, might act at once. And the retreat (in case of a repulse) was secure, at least for a certain time of the tide. Neither one or other of these advantages can any where else be found. The enemy were indeed posted upon a commanding eminence. The beach upon which the troops were drawn up, was of deep mud, with holes, and cut by several gullies. The hill to be ascended, very steep, and not every where practicable. The enemy numerous in their intrenchments, and their fire hot. If the attack had succeeded, our loss must certainly have been great, and their's inconsiderable, from the shelter which the neighbouring woods afforded them. The river St. Charles still remained to be passed, before the town was invested. All these circumstances I considered; but the desire to act in conformity to the king's intentions, induced me to make this trial, persuaded that a victorious army finds no difficulties.

The enemy have been fortifying ever since with care, so as to make a second attempt still more dangerous.

Immediately after this check, I sent brigadier Murray above the town with 1200 men, directing him to assist Rear-Admiral Holmes in the destruction of the French ships, (if they could be got at) in order to open a communication with general Amherst. The brigadier was to seek every favourable opportunity of fighting some of the enemy's detachments, provided he could do it upon tolerable terms, and to use all the means in his power to provoke them to attack him. He made two different attempts to land upon the north shore, without success; but in a third was more fortunate. He landed unexpectedly at De Chambaud, and burnt a magazine there, in which were some provisions, some ammunition, and all the spare stores, clothing, arms, and baggage, of their army.

Finding that their ships were not to be got at, and little prospect of bringing the enemy to a battle, he reported his situation to me, and I ordered him to join the army.

The prisoners he took informed him of the surrender of the fort of Niagara; and we discovered, by intercepted letters, that the enemy had abandoned Carillon and Crown Point, and were retired to the Isle Aux Noix; and that general Amherst was making preparations to pass Lake Champlain, to fall upon M. de Bourlamaque's corps, which consists of three battalions of foot, and as many Canadians as make the whole amount to 3000 men.

The admiral's dispatches and mine would have gone eight or ten days sooner, if I had not been prevented from writing by a fever. I found myself so ill, and am still so weak, that I begged the general officers to consult together for the public utility. They are all of opinion, that (as more ships and provisions have now got above the town) they should try, by conveying up a corps of 4 or 5000 men, (which is nearly the whole strength of the army, after the points of Levi and Orleans are left in a proper state of defence) to draw the enemy from their present situation, and bring them to an action. I have acquiesced in their proposal, and we are preparing to put it in execution.

The admiral and I have examined the town, with a view to a general assault; but, after consulting with the chief engineer, who is well acquainted with the interior parts of it, and, after viewing it with the utmost attention, we found, that though the batteries of the lower town might be easily silenced by the men of war, yet the business of an assault would be little advanced by that, since the few passages that lead from the lower to the upper town, are carefully intrenched; and the upper batteries cannot be affected by the ships, which must receive considerable damage from them, and from the mortars. The admiral

would readily join in this, or in any other measure, for the public service; but I could not propose to him an undertaking of so dangerous a nature, and promising so little success.

To the uncommon strength of the country, the enemy have added (for the defence of the river) a great number of floating batteries and boats. By the vigilance of these and the Indians round our different posts, it has been impossible to execute any thing by surprize. We have had almost daily skirmishes with these savages, in which they are generally defeated, but not without loss on our side.

By the list of disabled officers (many of whom are of rank) you may perceive, Sir, that the army is much weakened. By the nature of the river, the most formidable part of this armament is deprived of the power of acting, yet we have almost the whole force of Canada to oppose. In this situation, there is such a choice of difficulties, that I own myself at a loss how to determine. The affairs of Great Britain, I know, require the most vigorous measures; but then the courage of a handful of brave men should be exerted, only where there is some hope of a favourable event. However, you may be assured, Sir, that the small part of the campaign which remains, shall be employed (as far as I am able) for the honour of his majesty and the interest of the nation, in which I am sure of being well seconded by the admiral and by the generals. Happy if our efforts here can contribute to the success of his majesty's arms in any other parts of America. I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect, Sir, your most obedient, and most humble servant,

JAM. WOLFE.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing.

Major-general Amherst's. Surgeon's mate, 2 sergeants, 9 rank and file, killed. Major Irving, capt. Loftus, lieutenant. Rutherford, lieutenant and adjutant Mukins, lieutenant. Leslie, ens. Worth, ens. Barker, 4 sergeants, 1 drummer, 45 rank and file, wounded.

Lieutenant-general Bragg's. 1 sergeant, 13 rank and file, killed. Capt. Mitchellson, 1 sergeant, 1 drummer, 54 rank and file, wounded. 2 rank and file, missing.

Lieutenant-general Otway's. Captain Fletcher, lieutenant. Hamilton, 1 sergeant, 22 rank and file, killed. Capt. Ince, lieutenant. Gore, lieutenant. Blakeney, lieutenant. Field, 1 sergeant, 1 drummer, 38 rank and file, wounded. 1 sergeant, 2 rank and file, missing.

Major-general Kennedy's. 9 rank and file, killed. Capt. Maitland, lieutenant. Clements, 13 rank and file, wounded. 1 rank and file, missing.

Lieutenant-general Lascelles's. Lieutenant. Mathison, 2 sergeants, 14 rank and file, killed. Capt. Smelt, lieutenant. Elphinston, lieutenant. Mountain, 2 sergeants, 1 drummer; 44 October, 1759.

rank and file, wounded. 1 rank and file, missing.

Colonel Webb's. Lieutenant. Percival, 13 rank and file, killed. Col. Burton, capt. Edmiston, lieutenant and adjutant Hathorn, lieutenant and quartermaster Webb, 2 sergeants, 45 rank and file, wounded. 2 rank and file, missing.

Colonel Anstruther's. 9 rank and file, killed. Capt. Leland, lieutenant. Hayes, lieutenant and quartermaster Grant, 2 sergeants, 1 drummer, 42 rank and file, wounded.

Brigadier-general Monckton's. Captain Ochterlony, lieutenant. Kennedy, lieutenant. de Witt, ens. Johnson, 17 rank and file, killed. Capt. lieutenant. Brigstock, lieutenant. Escuyer, lieutenant. Grandidier, lieutenant. Archibold, lieutenant. Howarth, ens. Peyton, 4 sergeants, 39 rank and file, wounded. 1 sergeant, 4 rank and file, missing.

Brigadier-general Laurence's. 1 sergeant, 1 rank and file, killed. Major Provost, 3 sergeants, 25 rank and file, wounded.

Colonel Fraser's. 18 rank and file, killed. Col. Fraser, capt. M'Pherson, capt. Simon Fraser, lieutenant. Cameron, lieutenant. M'Donald, lieutenant. H. M'Donald, 1 drummer, 85 rank and file, wounded. 2 rank and file, missing.

Grenadiers of Louisbourg. 1 sergeant, 9 rank and file, killed. Capt. Hamilton, lieutenant. Collingwood, lieutenant. Bradstreet, lieutenant. Jones, 2 sergeants, 1 drummer, 62 rank and file, wounded.

Capt. Bell, aid de camp to the commander in chief, wounded.

Capt. Williamson, capt. Green, engineers, wounded.

Rangers. Capt. lieutenant. Armstrong, lieutenant. Mesch, 1 sergeant, 20 rank and file, killed. Capt. Danks, lieutenant. Stephens, 4 sergeants, 24 rank and file, wounded. 1 rank and file, missing.

Artillery. 4 rank and file, wounded.

Marines. 8 rank and file, killed. 2 rank and file, wounded.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Officers	11	46	0
Sergeants	9	26	0
Drummers	0	7	0
Rank and file	162	572	17

Total 182 650 15

Sterling-Castle, off Point Levi, in the river St. Lawrence, 5th September, 1759.

S I R,

"In my letter of the 6th of June, I acquainted you I was then off Scatar, standing for the river St. Lawrence. On the 26th, I had got up, with the first division of the fleet and transports, as far as the middle of the isle of Orleans, where I immediately prepared to land the troops, which I did the next morning. The same day the second and third divisions came up, and the troops from them were landed likewise.

I got thus far without any loss or accident whatever; but directly after landing the troops, a very hard gale of wind came on,

by which many anchors and small boats were lost, and much damage received among the transports by their driving on board each other. The ships that lost most anchors I supplied from the men of war, as far as I was able, and, in all other respects, gave them the best assistance in my power.

On the 28th at midnight, the enemy sent down from Quebec seven fireships; and tho' our ships and transports were so numerous, and necessarily spread so great a part of the channel, we towed them all clear and aground, without receiving the least damage from them. The next night general Montcalm crossed the river, and landed with his brigade on the south shore, and took post at Point Levi; and general Wolfe took his on the westernmost point of the island of Orleans.

On the 1st of July I moved up between the points of Orleans and Levi; and, it being resolved to land on the north shore, below the falls of Montmorenci, I placed, on the 8th instant, his majesty's sloop the Porcupine, and the Boscawen armed vessel in the channel between Orleans and the north shore, to cover that landing, which took place that night.

On the 17th, I ordered capt. Ross of the Sutherland, to proceed, with the first six and night-tide, above the town of Quebec, and, to take with him his majesty's ships Diana and Squirrel, with two armed sloops, and two cutters armed and loaded with provisions. On the 18th at night they all got up, except the Diana, and gave general Wolfe an opportunity of reconnoitring above the town; those ships having carried some troops with them for that purpose. The Diana ran ashore upon the rocks off point Levi, and received so much damage, that I have sent her to Boston. With 17 sail of American transports (these which received most damage in the gale of the 27th of June) where they are to be discharged; and the Diana, having repaired her damage, is to proceed to England, taking with her the mast-ships, and what trade may be ready to accompany her.

On the 28th at midnight, the enemy sent down a raft of fire staves, of near 100 radeaux, which succeeded no better than the first ships.

On the 31st, general Wolfe determined to land a number of troops above the falls of Montmorenci, in order to attack the enemy's lines; to cover which, I placed the Centurion in the channel, between the falls of Orleans and the falls, and ran on shore, at high water, two cutters which I had armed for that purpose, against two small batteries and two redoubts, where our troops were to land. About six in the evening they landed, but the general not thinking it proper to persevere in the attack, soon after part of them re-embarked, and the rest crossed the falls with general Wolfe; upon which, to prevent the two cuts from falling into the enemy's hands,

(they being then dry on shore) I gave orders to take the men out, and set them on fire, which was accordingly done.

On the 5th of August in the night, I sent twenty flat-bottomed boats up the river, to the Sutherland, to embark 1260 of the troops, with brigadier-general Murray, from a post we had taken on the south shore. I sent admiral Holmes up to the Sutherland, to act in concert with him, and gave him all the assistance the ships and boats could afford. At the same time I directed admiral Holmes to use his best endeavours to get at, and destroy the enemy's ships above the town; and to that purpose I ordered the Howdahs, and Hunter sloop, with two armed sloops and two cutters, with provisions, to pass Quebec, and join the Sutherland; but the wind holding westerly, it was the 17th of August before they got up, which was the fourth attempt they had made to gain their passage.

On the 25th at night, admiral Holmes and general Murray, with part of the troops, returned; they had met with, and destroyed a magazine of the enemy's clothing, some gunpowder, and other things; and admiral Holmes had been ten or twelve leagues above the town, but found it impracticable at that time to get further up.

General Wolfe having resolved to quit the camp at Montmorenci, and go above the town, in hopes of getting between the enemy and their provisions (supposed to be in the ships there) and by that means force them to an action, I sent up, on the 29th at night, the Seahorse and two armed sloops, with two cutters and provisions, to join the rest above Quebec; and having taken off all the artillery, from the camp of Montmorenci, on the 3d instant in the forenoon the troops embarked from thence, and landed at point Levi. The 4th at night I sent all the flat-bottomed boats up, and this night a part of the troops will march up the south shore, above the town, to be embarked in the ships and vessels there, and to-morrow night the rest will follow. Admiral Holmes is also gone up again to assist in their future operations, and to try, if, with the assistance of the troops, it is practicable to get at the enemy's ships.

As general Wolfe writes by this opportunity, he will give you an account of his part of the operations, and his thoughts what further may be done for his majesty's service. The enemy appear numerous, and seem to be strongly posted; but let the event be what it will, we shall remain here as long as the season of the year will permit, in order to prevent their detaching troops from hence against general Amherst; and I shall leave cruisers at the mouth of the river to cut off any supplies that may be sent them, with such orders to keep that station as long as possible. The town of Quebec is not habitable, being almost entirely burnt and destroyed.

I enclose you the present disposition of the ships under my command: Twenty of the victuallers that sailed from England with the *Bobo*, are arrived here, one unloaded at Louisburgh, having received damage in her passage out, and another I have heard nothing of. No ships of the enemy have come this way, that I have had any intelligence of, since my arrival in the river, except one, laden with flour and brandy, which was taken by capt. Drake of the *Lizard*.

Before admiral Boscawen got into the river, three frigates and seventeen sail, with provisions, stores, and a few recruits, got up, and are those we are so anxious, if possible, to destroy.

Yesterday I received a letter from general Amherst (to whom I have had no opportunity of writing since I have been in the river) dated, camp at Crown point, August the 7th, wherein he only desires I would send transports and a convey to New York, to carry to England six hundred and forty prisoners taken at the surrender of Niagara.

I should have wrote to you sooner from hence, but while my dispatches were preparing, general Wolfe was taken very ill: he has been better since, but is greatly out of order.

I shall very soon send home the great ships, and have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,

S I R, your most obedient,
and most humble Servant,
CHARLES SAUNDERS.

WEDNESDAY, 17.

From the LONDON GAZETTE Extraordinary.

Whitehall. Last night colonel John Hale, and captain James Douglas, late commander of his majesty's ship the *Alicide*, arrived from Quebec, with the following letters to the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt.

Copy of a Letter from the Hon. General Monkton to the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated River St. Lawrence, Camp on Point Levi, Sept. 15, 1759.

S I R,
"I have the pleasure to acquaint you, that, on the 13th instant his majesty's troops gained a very signal victory over the French, a little above the town of Quebec. General Wolfe, exerting himself on the night of our line, received a wound pretty early, of which he died soon after, and I had myself the great misfortune of receiving one in my right breast by a ball, that went thro' part of my lungs (and which has been out out under the bladebone of my shoulder) just as the French were giving way, which obliged me to quit the field. I have therefore, sir, desired general Townshend, who now commands the troops before the town (and of which I am in hopes he will be soon in possession) to acquaint you with

the particulars of that day, and of the operations carrying on.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROB. MONCKTON."

P. S. His majesty's troops behaved with the greatest steadiness and bravery.

As the surgeons tell me that there is no danger in my wound, I am in hopes that I shall be soon able to join the army before the town.

Copy of a Letter from the Hon. Brigadier General, Townshend to the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated, Camp before Quebec. Sept. 20, 1759.

S I R,

"Have the honour to acquaint you with the success of his majesty's arms, on the 13th instant, in an action with the French, on the heights to the westward of this town.

It being determined to carry the operations above the town, the posts at Point Levi, and l'Isle d'Orleans being secured, the general marched, with the remainder of the forces from Point Levi, the 5th and 6th, and embarked them in transports, which had passed the town for that purpose. On the 7th, 8th, and 9th, a movement of the ships was made up by admiral Holmes, in order to surprise the enemy now posted along the north shore; the transports being extremely crowded, and the weather very bad, the general thought proper to cantoon half his troops on the south shore, where they were refreshed, and re-embarked upon the 13th at one in the morning. The light infantry, commanded by colonel Howe, the regiments of Bragg, Kennedy, LaCelles, and Anstruther, with a detachment of Highlanders, and the American grenadiers, the whole being under the command of brigadiers Monkton and Murray, were put into the flat-bottomed boats, and after some movement of the ships, made by admiral Holmes to draw the attention of the enemy above, the boats fell down with the tide, and landed on the north shore, within a league of Cape Diamond, an hour before day-break: the rapidity of the tide of ebb, carried them a little below the intended place of attack, which obliged the light infantry to scramble up a woody precipice, in order to secure the landing the troops by dislodging a captain's post, which defended a small entrenched path the troops were so afraid. After a little firing, the light infantry gained the top of the precipice, and dispersed the captain's post; by which the troops, with a very little loss from a few Canadians and Indians in the wood, got up, and were immediately formed. The boats, as they emptied, were sent back for the second embarkation, which I immediately made. Brigadier Murray, who had been detached with Anstruther's battalion to attack the four gun battery upon the left, was recalled by the general, who saw from the

French army crossing the river St. Charles. General Wolfe thereupon began to form his line, having his right covered by the Louisbourg grenadiers; on the right of these again he afterwards brought Orway's into the left of the grenadiers were Bragg's, Kennedy's, Lascelles's, Highlanders, and Anstruther's; the right of this body was commanded by brigadier Monckton, and the left by brigadier Murray; his rear and left were protected by colonel Howe's light infantry, who was returned from the four-gun battery before-mentioned, which was soon abandoned to him. General Montcalm having collected the whole of his force from the Beauport side, and advancing, showed his intention to flank our left, where I was immediately ordered with general Amherst's battalion, which I formed en potence. My numbers were soon after increased by the arrival of two battalions of Royal Americans; and Webb's was drawn up by the general, as a reserve, in eight subdivisions, with large intervals. The enemy lined the bushes in their front with 1500 Indians and Canadians, and I dare say had placed most of their best marksmen there, who kept up a very galling, though irregular fire upon our whole line, who bore it with the greatest patience and good order, reserving their fire for the main body now advancing. This fire of the enemy was, however, checked by our posts in our front, which protected the forming our own line. The right of the enemy was composed of half of the troops of the colony, the battalions of La Sarre, Languedoc, and the remainder of the Canadians and Indians. Their center was a column, and formed by the battalions of Bearn and Guienne. Their left was composed of the remainder of the troops of the colony, and the battalion of royal Rouillon. This was, as near as I can guess, their line of battle. They brought up two pieces of small artillery against us, and we had been able to bring up but one gun; which being admirably well served, galled their column exceedingly. My attention to the left will not permit me to be very exact with regard to every circumstance which passed in the center, much less to the right; but it is most certain, that the enemy formed in good order, and that their attack was very brisk and animated on that side. Our troops reserved their fire, till within forty yards, which was so well continued, that the enemy every where gave way. It was then our general fell, at the head of Bragg's, and the Louisbourg grenadiers advancing with their bayonets: about the same time brigadier-general Monckton received his wound at the head of Lascelles's. In the front of the opposite battalions fell also M. Montcalm; and his second in command is since dead of his wounds on board our fleet. Part of the enemy made a second faint attack. Part took to some thick copse wood, and seemed to make a stand.

It was at this moment that each corps seemed in a manner to exert itself, with a view to its own peculiar character. The grenadiers, Bragg's, and Lascelles's, pressed on with their bayonets. Brigadier Murray, advancing with the troops under his command briskly, completed the rout on this side; when the Highlanders, supported by Anstruther's, took to their broad swords, and drove part into the town, part to the works at their bridge on the river St. Charles.

The action on our left and rear was not so severe. The houses into which the light infantry were thrown, were well defended, being supported by colonel Howe, who taking post with two companies behind a small copse, and frequently sallying upon the flanks of the enemy during their attack, drove them often into heaps, against the front of which body I advanced platoons of Amherst's regiment, which totally prevented the right wing from executing their first intention. Before this, one of the royal American battalions had been detached to preserve our communication with our boats, and the other being sent to occupy the ground which brigadier Murray's movement had left open, I remained with Amherst's to support this disposition, and to keep the enemy's right, and a body of their savages, which waited still more towards our rear, opposite the posts of our light infantry, waiting for an opportunity to fall upon our rear.

This, Sir, was the situation of things, when I was told, in the action, that I commanded: I immediately repaired to the center, and finding the pursuit had put part of the troops in disorder, I formed them as soon as possible. Scarce was this effected, when M. de Rougainville, with his corps from Cape Rouge, of 2000 Men, appeared in our rear. I advanced two pieces of artillery and two battalions towards him, upon which he retired. You will not, I flatter myself, blame me for not quitting such advantageous ground, and risking the fate of so decisive a day, by seeking a fresh enemy, posted perhaps in the very kind of ground he could wish for, viz. woods and swamps. We took a great number of French officers upon the field of battle, and one piece of cannon. Their loss is computed to be about 1500 men, which fell chiefly upon their regulars. I have been employed, from the day of action to that of capitulation, in redoubting our camp beyond insult, in making a road up the precipice for our cannon, in getting up the artillery, preparing the batteries, and cutting off their communication with their country. The 17th, at noon, before we had any battery erected, or could have any for two or three days, a flag of truce came out with proposals of capitulation, which I sent back again to the town, allowing them four hours to capitulate, or no farther treaty.

The Admiral had, at this time, brought up his large ships, as intending to attack the town. The French officer returned at night with terms of capitulation, which, with the admiral, were considered, agreed to, and signed at eight in the morning, the 18th instant. The terms we granted will, I flatter myself, be approved of by his majesty, considering the enemy assembling in our rear, and, what is far more formidable, the very wet and cold season, which threatened our troops with sickness, and the fleet with some accident; it had made our road so bad, we could not bring up a gun for some time; add to this, the advantage of entering the town, with the walls in a defensible state, and the being able to put a garrison there strong enough to prevent all surprizes. These, I hope, will be deemed sufficient considerations for granting them the terms I have the honour to transmit to you. The inhabitants of the country come into us fast, bringing in their arms, and taking the oaths of fidelity, until a general peace determines their situation.

I have the honour to inclose herewith, a list of the killed and wounded; a list of the prisoners as perfect as I have yet been able to get it; and a list of the artillery and stores in the town, as well as of those fallen into our hands at Beauport in consequence of the victory. By deserters we learn, that the enemy are reassembling what troops they can, behind the Cape Rouge; that M. de Levy is come down from the Montreal side to command them; some say he has brought two battalions with him; if so, this blow has already assisted general Amherst. By other deserters we learn, that M. de Bougainville, with 800 Men, and provisions, was on his march to sling himself into the town the 18th, the very morning it capitulated, on which day we had not completed the investiture of the place, as they had broke their bridge of boats, and had detachments in very strong works on the other side the river St. Charles.

I should not do justice to the admirals, and the naval service, if I neglected this occasion of acknowledging how much we are indebted for our success to the constant assistance and support received from them, and the perfect harmony and correspondence which has prevailed throughout all our operations, in the uncommon difficulties which the nature of this country, in particular, presents to military operations of a great extent, and which no army can itself solely supply; the immense labour in artillery, stores, and provisions; the long watchings and attendance in boats; the drawing up our artillery by the seamen, even in the heat of action; it is my duty, short as my command has been, to acknowledge, for that time, how great a share the navy has had in this successful campaign.

I have the honour to be, &c.

GEO. TOWNSEND.

The capitulation demanded as under, has been granted by his excellency general Townshend, brigadier of his Britannick majesty's forces in America, in the manner, and on the conditions hereafter expressed.

Articles of Capitulation demanded by M. de Ramsay, Commander for his Most Christian Majesty in the Higher and Lower Town of Quebec, Knight of the Military Order of St. Louis, from his Excellency the General commanding his Britannick Majesty's forces.

Article I. M. de Ramsay demands the honours of war for his garrison, and that it shall be conducted back to the army in safety by the shortest road, with their arms, baggage, six pieces of brass cannon, two mortars or howitzers, and twelve rounds.—*The garrison of the town, composed of land forces, marines, and sailors, shall march out with their arms and baggage drums beating, lighted matches, with two pieces of cannon, and twelve rounds, and shall be embarked as conveniently as possible, in order to be landed at the first port in France.*

Article II. That the inhabitants shall be maintained in the possession of their houses, goods, effects, and privileges.—*Granted, provided they lay down their arms.*

Article III. That the said inhabitants shall not be molested on account of their having born arms for the defence of the town, as they were forced to it, and as it is customary for the inhabitants of the colonies of both crowns to serve as militia.—*Granted.*

Article IV. That the effects belonging to the absent officers or inhabitants, shall not be touched.—*Granted.*

Article V. That the said inhabitants shall not be removed, nor obliged to quit their houses, until their condition shall be settled by a definitive treaty between their Most Christian and Britannick majesties.—*Granted.*

Article VI. That the exercise of the catholic and Roman religion shall be preserved, and that safe-guards shall be granted to the houses of the clergy, and to the monasteries, particularly to the bishop of Quebec, who, animated with zeal for religion, and charity for the people of his diocese, desires to reside constantly in it, to exercise freely and with that decency which his character and the sacred mysteries of the catholic, apostolick, and Roman religion require. his episcopal authority in the town of Quebec, wherever he shall think it proper, until the possession of Canada shall have been decided by a treaty between their Most Christian and Britannick Majesties.—*The free exercise of the Roman Religion. Safe guards granted to all religious persons, as well as to the bishop, who shall be at liberty to come and exercise freely and with decency the functions of his office wherever he shall think proper, until the possession of Canada shall have been decided between their Britannick and Most Christian majesties.*

Article VII. That the artillery and warlike stores shall be delivered up bona fide, and an inventory taken thereof.—*Granted.*

Article

Article VIII. That the sick, wounded, commissaries, chaplains, physicians, surgeons, apothecaries, and other persons employed in the hospitals, shall be treated agreeable to the cartel settled between their Most Christian and Britannick Majesties on the 6th of February, 1759.—*Granted.*

Article IX. That, before delivering up the gate, and the entrance of the town, to the English forces, their general will be pleased to send some soldiers to be placed as garrison-guards at the churches, convents, and chief habitations.—*Granted.*

Article X. That the commander of the city of Quebec shall be permitted to send advice to the marquis de Vaudreuil, governor-general, of the reduction of the town; as also that this general shall be allowed to write to the French ministry, to inform them thereof.—*Granted.*

Article XI. That the perfect capitulation shall be executed according to its form and tenor, without being liable to non-execution under pretence of reprisals, or the non-mention of any preceding capitulation.—*Granted.*

The present treaty has been made and settled between us, and duplicates signed at the camp before Quebec, the 13th of September, 1759.

CHARLES SAUNDERS,
GEORGE TOWNSEND,
DE RAMSAY.

Return of the killed, wounded and missing at the Battle of Quebec, Sept. 13, 1759.

General and Staff officers, major-general James Wolfe, killed, Brigadier general Monckton, wounded. Colonel Carleton, quarter-master general, wounded. Captain Spital, major of brigade, wounded. Captain Smyth, aid de camp, wounded. Major Barre adjutant general, wounded.

Major general Jeffery Amherst's. Lieutenants, John Maxwell, sen. John Maxwell jun. William Skeen, Robert Ross, wounded. 2 rank and file killed, 5 sergeants, 50 rank and file wounded.

Lieutenant General Philip Bragg's. Captains, Ralpherry, Aclomb Milbank, Thomas Spann, wounded. Lieutenants, William Cooper, killed. William Evans, wounded. Ensign, William Henry Fairfax, wounded. 1 sergeant, 3 rank and file, killed, 4 sergeants, 1 drummer, 39 rank and file, wounded.

Lieutenant general Charles Otway's. Captains, John Mansell, Luke Ordinger, wounded. Lieutenants, William Mason, killed. Charles Gere, Richard Allen, Gabriel Maturin, James Cockburn, wounded. 6 rank and file killed. 1 sergeant, 28 rank and file, wounded.

Major general James Kennedy's. Ensign, James, wounded, 3 rank and file killed. 2 sergeants, 18 rank and file wounded. Lieutenant general Percgrine Laforce's.

Captain, Gardiner, wounded. Lieutenants, Seymour, killed. Peach, Gwynne, Erer, Henning, wounded. Ensign, Dunlop, wounded. 1 rank and file, killed. 1 sergeant, 2 drummers, 26 rank and file wounded.

Colonel Daniel Webber. 3 rank and file wounded.

Colonel Robert Anstruther's. Captains, Nuttall, Bird, wounded. Lieutenants, Kemptie, Grant, wounded. Badger, Tettscham, killed. Detachment wounded. 8 rank and file, killed. 4 sergeants, 80 rank and file, wounded.

Brigadier general Robert Monckton's. Captain, Samuel Holland, wounded. Lieutenants, James Calder, James Jeffery, Alexander Shaw, wounded. Ensigns, Charles Cameron, William Snow Steel, wounded. 5 rank and file, killed. 2 sergeants, 1 drummer, 80 rank and file, wounded. 1 rank and file missing.

Colonel Charles Lawrence's. 2 rank and file wounded.

Col. Simon Fraser's. Captains, Robt. killed, John M'Donnell, Simon Fraser, wounded. Lieutenant Rory M'Neil, Alexander M'Donnell, killed. Ronald M'Donnell, Archibald Campbell, Alexander Campbell, John Douglas, Alexander Fraser, sen. wounded. Ensigns, James M'Kenzie, Alexander Gregorson, Malcomb Fraser, senior, wounded. 2 sergeants, 14 rank and file, killed. 7 sergeants, 131 rank and file, wounded. 2 rank and file missing.

Louisbourg Grenadiers. Captain, Coffron, wounded. Lieutenants, Jones, killed. Pinborne, Nova, wounded. 3 rank and file, killed. 47 rank and file, wounded.

Total killed. 1 general, 2 captains, 6 lieutenants, 9 ensigns, 3 sergeants, 45 rank and file. Wounded. 1 brigadier general, 4 staff officers, 22 captains, 16 lieutenants, 10 ensigns, 29 sergeants, 4 drummers, 300 rank and file. Missing. 3 rank and file.

Royal train of artillery. Lieut. Bonelli, engineer, wounded. 1 gunner, killed. 1 bombardier, 1 gunner, 5 muzzlers, wounded.

GEORGE TOWNSEND, Brigadier.

An Account of the Guns, Mortars, Ammunition, and Arms, &c. found in the City of Quebec upon its surrender to his Majesty's troops the 13th of September, 1759.

Brass ordnance, six pounders 1, four ditto 3, two ditto 2.—Iron ordnance, thirty-six pounders 10, twenty-four ditto 4, eighteen ditto 18, twelve ditto 13, eight ditto 43, six ditto 66, four ditto 30, three ditto 7, two ditto 5.—Brass mortars, thirteen inches 1.—Ditto howitzers eight inches 3.—Iron mortars, thirteen inches 9, ten ditto 1, eight ditto 3, seven ditto 1.—Brass pistols 2.—Shells, thirteen inches 770, Ten ditto 190, eight ditto 90, six ditto 90, with a considerable quantity of powder, Ball, small arms, and

and intrenching tools, &c. the number of which cannot at present be ascertained.

W. Saltonstall, commissary artillery. *An Account given on the 18th of September, 1759, of the Artillery and Stores found between the River St. Charles and Beauport.*

Redoubt on the head of the bridge three guns, Royal battery four ditto, La Roussette battery three ditto, St. Charles battery three ditto, balls and grape no number taken.—Le Prêtre battery, two guns, some tools and four cannon, Bomb battery, one mortar and two shells, Parents battery three guns, La Chaise battery three guns, balls, and grape. Floating batteries twelve guns, and balls, Beauport battery four guns and grape.—Thirty-seven guns one mortar.

George Townshend, brigadier. *The French Lists.*

Right, La Colonie 350, La Sarre 340 and 20 pounder iron, Languedoc 310.—Column, Beauce 200, La Guisnes 200.—Left, Royal Ruffillon 230, one 12 pounder intended to be here, but not placed, La Colonie 300.—Militia in the bushes, and along the face of the bank 1500.

Principal Officers.

Marquis de Montcalm dead, brigadier Sazerques dead, M. Beau Chatel major de la Sarre.

Monseigneur Bougainville's Command.

5 companies of grenadiers, 250 Canadian volunteers, 250 cavalry, militia 870, the whole being 1500.

List of French Officers Prisoners

M. de Jordenau, chev. de St. Louis, captain of De Beaux regiment, M. De Matiffier, captain of de Languedoc regiment, M. de Vours, captain of La Sarre's regiment, M. de Tozon, lieutenant of Guienne regiment, M. de Costes, lieutenant of Languedoc regiment, M. Lambany, lieutenant of La Sarre's regiment, prisoners 144, 204

Marines.

M. de la Combiere, chev. de St. Louis, captain, M. Montaville, lieutenant, M. de Carville, Cadet, M. Darling chev. de St. Louis, captain of Guienne regiment, M. Chambeau, captain of Guienne regiment, M. Dargues, captain of Guienne regiment, M. de Grave, captain of Guienne regiment, M. St. Blainbair, captain of Rouillon regiment; one hundred and eighty nine soldiers.

M. B. The above are all on board ships.

The battery of four pieces of cannon, 18 pounders, was destroyed the morning of our landing.

Two pieces of cannon were taken on the field.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Saunders to the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary Pitt, Sept. 20, 1759.

S I R,

"I have the greatest pleasure in acquainting you, that the town and citadel of Quebec surrendered on the 18th instant, and I in-

close you a copy of the articles of capitulation. The army took possession of the gates on the land side the same evening, and sent safe guards into the town to preserve order, and to prevent any thing being destroyed; and captain Palliser, with a body of seamen, landed in the lower town, and did the same. The next day our army marched in, and near a thousand French officers, soldiers, and seamen, were embarked on board some English catts, who shall soon proceed for France, agreeable to the capitulation.

I had the honour to write to you the 5th inst. by the Rodney cutter: The troops mentioned in that letter, embarked on board the ships, and vessels above the town, in the night of the 6th inst. and at four in the morning of the 13th began to land on the north shore, about a mile and a half above the town. General Montcalm, with his whole army, left their camps at Beauport, and marched to meet him. A little before ten both armies were formed, and the enemy began the attack. Our troops received their fire, and reserved their own, advancing till they were so near as to run in upon them, and push them with their bayonets; by which, in a very little time, the French gave way, and fled to the town in the utmost disorder, and with great loss; for our troops pursued them quite to the walls, and killed many of them upon the glacis, and in the ditch; and if the town had been further off, the whole French army must have been destroyed. About 250 French prisoners were taken that day, among whom are ten captains, and six subaltern officers, all of whom will go in the great ships to England.

I am sorry to acquaint you, that general Wolfe was killed in the action; and general Monkton shot through the body; but he is now supposed to be out of danger. General Montcalm, and the three next French officers in command, were killed; but I must refer you to general Townshend (who writes by this opportunity) for the particulars of this action, the state of the garrison, and the measures he is taking for keeping possession of it. I am now beginning to send on shore the stores they will want, and provisions for five thousand men; of which I can furnish them with a sufficient quantity.

The night of their landing, admiral Holmes, with the ships and troop, was about three leagues above the intended landing place: General Wolfe, with about half his troops, set off in boats, and dropped down with the tide, and were by that means less liable to be discovered by the French centinels posted along the coast. The ships followed them about three quarters of an hour afterwards, and got to the landing place just in the time that had been concerted, to cover their landing; and considering the darkness of the night, and the rapidity of the current, this was a very critical operation, and very properly and successfully

cessfully conducted. When general Wolfe, and the troops with him, had landed, the difficulty of gaining the top of the hill is scarce credible: It was very steep in its ascent, and high, and had no path where two could go a-breast; but they were obliged to pull themselves up by the stumps and boughs of trees, that covered the declivity.

Immediately after our victory over their troops, I sent up all the boats in the fleet with artillery and ammunition; and on the 17th went up with the men of war, in a disposition to attack the lower town, as soon as general Townshend should be ready to attack the upper; but in the evening they sent out to the camp, and offered terms of capitulation.

I have the farther pleasure of acquainting you, that, during this tedious campaign, there has continued a perfect good understanding between the army and navy. I have received great assistance from admirals Durell and Holmes, and from all the captains; indeed every body has exerted themselves in the execution of their duty; even the transports have willingly assisted me with boats and people on the landing the troops, and many other services. I have the honour to be, &c.

CHARLES SAUNDERS.

[See a plan of Quebec, and an account of that city, at p. 200, also an accurate map of the river St. Laurence, &c. at p. 464.]

[The late brave general Wolfe was about 35 years of age, an ornament to the army, the parent of a soldier, and quite the humane and humble man, which fitly qualified him for the great post in which he died, doing immortal service and honour to his king and country, and immortalising his name. He was born at York, his mother being sister to Mr. Thompson, late member for that city. He commenced his military life in the year 1740, and was going with his father in the same year in the expedition against Carthage, under general Wentworth, but being taken ill, was sent ashore at Plymouth.]

The following anecdote is related concerning the death of the brave general Wolfe. That he first received a shot a little above his wrist, and immediately took out his handkerchief, wrapped it about his arm, and continued the action. He then received another shot in his belly; after which he also continued the fight; but receiving another shot near the breast, he fell backwards; and having enquired some time after, if the French were repulsed, and being assured they were; declared, that he then died satisfied.]

On the Death of General WOLFE at QUEBEC.

The virtuous *Teban**, and the mighty *Suede*†, [bled] For freedom fought, and conquer'd as they *England* shall claim her WOLFE, and mourn his fate,
In life as virtuous, and in death as great.

* *Epaminondas.*

To the highest military merit undoubtedly belongs the highest applause. But setting aside the froth of panegyric—Who formed the 60th regiment of foot; exemplary in the field of Minden, only by practising what was familiar to them?—Who, at Rochfort, offer'd to make a good landing? Not asking how many were the French, but, Where are they?—Who, second then in command, was second to none in those laborious dangers which reduced Louisbourg?—Who wrote, like Cæsar, from before Quebec?—Who, like Epaminondas, died in victory?—Who never gave his country cause of complaint, except by his death?—Who bequeathed Canada, as a triumphant legacy?—Proclaim—'Twas WOLFE.

Abridgment of the Placart published by his Excellency General James Wolfe, Commander in Chief of the Troops of his Britannick Majesty, on his Arrival in the River St. Laurence, 1759.

"The king, justly exasperated against the French, has set on foot a considerable armament by land and sea, to bring down the haughtiness of that crown. His aim is to destroy the most considerable settlements of the French in North America. It is not against the industrious peasants, their wives and children, nor against the ministers of religion, that he designs making war. He laments the misfortunes to which this quarrel exposes them, and promises them his protection, offers to maintain them in their possessions, and permits them to follow the worship of their religion; provided that they do not take any part in the difference between the two crowns, directly or indirectly. The Canadians cannot be ignorant of their situation: The English are masters of the river, and blocking up the passage to all succours from Europe. They have besides a powerful army on the continent, under the command of general Amherst. The resolution the Canadians ought to take, is by no means doubtful: The utmost exertion of their valour will be entirely useless, and will only serve to deprive them of the advantages that they might enjoy by their neutrality. The cruelties of the French against the subjects of Great-Britain in America, would excuse the most severe reprisals; but Englishmen are too generous to follow so barbarous examples. They offer to the Canadians the sweets of peace amidst the horrors of war: It is left to their own selves to determine their fate by their conduct. If their presumption, and a wrong placed, as well as fruitless courage, should make them take the most dangerous part, they will only have their own selves to blame, when they shall groan under the weight of that misery to which they will expose themselves. General Wolfe flatters himself, that the whole world will do him justice, if the inhabitants of Canada force him, by their refusal, to have recourse to violent

† *Gottfridus Adolphus.*

violent methods." He concludes with laying before them, the strength and power of England, which generously stretches out her hand to them: "A hand ready to assist them on all occasions, and even at a time when France, by its weakness, is incapable of assisting them, and abandons them in the most critical moment."

On the receipt of the foregoing news, the guns at the Park and Tower were fired, in the evening were great illuminations, bonfires, &c. in the city and suburbs, and the rejoicings soon after were general in all parts of the united kingdoms and Ireland. Amongst other testimonies of joy and loyalty, the following tribute of six windows, during the illumination, was much taken notice of.

Praise
The only Giver of Victory,
For
The Renewed Lustre
Of the British Name.

In
EUROPE,
By the Defeat of
Contades
and
De la Clue.

In
A S I A,
By the Relief of
Madras.

In
A F R I C A,
By the Conquest of
Senegal.

In
A M E R I C A,
By the Reduction of
Cape Breton,
Guadaloupe,
Fort du Quebec,
Niagara,
Ticonderago,
Crown-Point.

And
By General JAMES WOLFE,
Who
Dauntless, but Deliberate,
Under Numerous Difficulties,
September 2, 1759.
Engaged to employ his Little Army
For the Honour and Interest
Of his Country;

And
In a few Days after,
Gloriously fulfilled his Promise
By the Conquest of
Q U E B E C,
At the Expence of his LIFE.
FINIS CORONAT OPUS.

October, 1759.

His majesty was pleased to order a gratuity of 500l. to Sir James Douglas, captain of the Alcide man of war; as also to colonel Hale, who brought the account of the taking of Quebec.

THURSDAY, 18.

Sir Edward Hawke, with his fleet, sailed again for the bay.

SATURDAY, 20.

Kenington. This day the Right Hon. the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common council assembled, waited on his majesty, and being introduced by the Right Hon. Mr. secretary Pitt, made their compliments in the following address, which was spoken by Sir William Moreton, Knt. the recorder.

To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.
The humble Address of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

May it please your Majesty,

To accept the most humble but warmest congratulations of your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common council assembled, upon the rapid and uninterrupted series of victories and successes, which, under the divine blessing, have attended your majesty's army by sea and land, within the compass of this distinguished and ever-memorable year.

The reduction of Fort du Quebec on the Ohio; of the island of Goree in Africa; and of Guadaloupe, with its dependencies in the West-Indies; the repulse and defeat of the whole French army by a handful of infantry in the plains of Minden; — the taking of Niagara, Ticonderoga, and Crown-Point; — the naval victory off Cape Lagos; — the advantages gained over the French nation in the East-Indies; — and, above all, the conquest of Quebec, (the capital of the French empire in North America) in a manner so glorious to your majesty's arms, against every advantage of situation and superior numbers, are such events, as will for ever render your majesty's auspicious reign the favourite era in the history of Great-Britain.

But whilst we reflect with surprise and gratitude upon this last and most important conquest, permit us, gracious sovereign, to express our great regard for the immense (though almost only) loss which has attended it in the death of that gallant general, whose abilities formed, whose courage attempted, and whose conduct happily effected the glorious enterprise in which he fell, leaving to future Times an heroic example of military skill, discipline and fortitude.

Measures of such national concern, so invariably pursued, and acquisitions of so much consequence to the power and trade of Great Britain, are the noblest proofs of your majesty's paternal affection, and regard for the true interest of your kingdom; and reflect honour upon those, whom your majesty

jeſty has been pleaſed to admit into your council, or to intruſt with the conduct of your fleets and armies.

Theſe will ever command the lives and fortunes of a free and grateful people, in defence of your majeſty's ſacred perſon, and royal family, againſt the attempts of all your enemies. And we humbly truſt, that almighty god will bleſs your majeſty's ſubſtitary intentions with a continuance of ſucceſs, and thereby, in time, lead us to a ſafe and honourable peace.

Signed by order of court,

JAMES HODGES.

To whom addreſs his majeſty was pleaſed to return this moſt gracious answer.

"I receive, with particular ſatisfaction, this moſt dutiful and loyal addreſs, as an additional mark of your affection to my perſon, and of your ſincere zeal for the honour of my government, in this juſt and neceſſary war. Our ſucceſſes are, under the bleſſing of god, the natural and happy fruit of union amongſt my people, and of ability and valour in my fleets and armies. I have an entire confidence in this truly national ſpirit; and the city of London may depend on my tender care for the rights, trade, colonies and navigation of my faithful ſubjects."

They were all received very graciously, and had the honour to kiſs his majeſty's hand.

TUESDAY, 23.

By proclamation, Thuſday the 20th of November is appointed for a general thank-giving, for the late ſucceſs of his majeſty's arms.

FRIDAY, 26.

Ended the ſeſſions at the Old-Bailey, when John Ayliffe, Eſq; for forgery; James and William Piddington, for horſe ſtealing, received ſentence of death. 22 were ſentenced to be tranſported for ſeven years, 2 to be branded, and 4 to be whipped.

SATURDAY, 27.

Two houſes were conſumed by fire near Exeter Exchange, in the ſtrand.

MONDAY, 29.

At the ſeſſions of admiralty at the Old-Bailey, William Laurence, Samuel Dring and Hendrick Muller, were capitally convicted, for robbing a Dutch ſhip, on the high ſeas. (Some account of the trials at this ſeſſions, in our next.)

Fifty convict ſhips were ſhipp'd for tranſportation to America, at the end of this month.

The encouragement to ſeamen and able bodied landmen is continued to Nov. 9.

The company of fiſhmongers have given ſchool, and the dean and chapter of St. Paul's 100l to the Guildhall ſubſcription. The number of men that have been inliſted therewith, now amounts to 839, and the committee yeſterday enlarged the time, which will expire on the 16th inſtant, to the 16th of November. (See p. 524.)

The number of French priſoners in this

kingdom, is now computed to be 23,500, officers included.

The following extraordinary advertisement appeared in the Public Advertiser.— "To be ſold, a fine grey mare, full 15 hands, gone after the hounds many times, riſing fix years and no more, moves as well as moſt creatures upon earth, as good a road mare as any in ten counties and ten to that, trots at a ſound pace, is from the country, and her owner will ſell her for nine guineas; if ſome folks had her ſhe would fetch near three times the money. I have no acquaintance, and money I want; and a ſervice in a ſhop to carry parcels, or to be in a gentleman's ſervice. My father gave me the mare to get rid of me, and to try my fortune in London, and am juſt come from Shropſhire, and I can be recommended, as I ſuppoſe no body takes ſervants without, and can have a voucher for my mare. Enquire for me at the Talbot inn, near the new church in the Strand."

Four perſons belonging to two ſhips at Briſtol, having broke quarantine, and made their eſcape, whiſt the ſaid ſhips were under quarantine in the port of Briſtol; his majeſty has been pleaſed to order, with the advice of his privy-council, that ſuch be paid for diſcovering and apprehending either of them.

Dublin, Oct. 6. On Tueſday a large ſea monſter, 30 feet long, and better than 17 feet in circumference, weighing upwards of 20 hundred weight, was taken by a fiſherman, off the pier of Dunlary.

Cathell, Sept. 18. Yeſterday a dreadful fire broke out here from a ſmith's forge, which entirely conſumed ten houſes; and were it not for timely aſſiſtance, the greateſt part of the town would have been reduced to aſhes, as there is no water near us.

St. Chriſtopher's, Aug. 15. His majeſty's ſhip Creſcent, Thomas Collingwood, Eſq; commander, brought into the road of Baſſeterre on Sunday laſt, the Berkley, a French man of war of 30 guns, lately commanded by Jean Galline.

The Creſcent attacked the Amethyſte, a French frigate of 32 guns, as well as the above-mentioned of 20; but the former being to windward of him, he could not bring her to a cloſe engagement, and the Creſcent's ſtanding and running rigging, and ſome of her maſts, being much damaged, captain Collingwood was obliged to repair them, during which time the Amethyſte made off; and as he found it fruitleſs to follow her longer, he ſtood for the Berkley again, and after a ſhort engagement, took her.

Philadelphia, Aug. 16. By a letter from Niagara, of the 21ſt ult. we learn, that by the aſſiduity and influence of Sir William Johnſon, there were upwards of 1100 Indians convened there, who, by their good behaviour, have juſtly gained the eſteem of the whole army; that Sir William being informed

informed the enemy had buried a quantity of goods on an island, about 20 miles from the fort, sent a number of Indians to search for them, who found to the value of 8000*l.* and were in hopes of finding more: And that a French vessel, entirely laden with beaver, had foundered on the lake, when her crew, consisting of 41 men, were all lost.

The French have 90 privateers belonging to Martinico; and the West India trade has suffered more since the taking of Guadalupe, than it has done during the whole war: They have taken 200 sail of vessels, which amount to upwards of 600,000*l.*

The *Nostra Signora*, from Bahia, is arrived at Lisbon in 104 days. She is an advice-boat, and has brought an account of the arrival of the *Tavistock*, *Jenkins*; *Prince Henry*, *Best*; *Osterly*, *Vincent*; and the *Hawke*, *Drake*, all from China, at the *Brazils*, after having had an engagement with two French frigates off the island of *St. Helena*. [A convey is appointed to bring them home.]

Accidents by Sea. The *Betty* late *Coward*, from Africa, broke to pieces off the *Ile of Man*, and 20 souls perished.—The *Francis* and *Susanna*, *Poppleron*, for *Jamaica*, after beating off four French privateer sloops, was blown up in an engagement with a fifth, and 20 souls perished. In the late stormy weather much damage was done at sea and on our coasts.

The *Elizabeth*, *Markham*, in her passage to *Jamaica*, engaged a French privateer, called the *French Revenge*, of 16 six pounders, 20 swivels and 180 men, for four hours, and bravely beat her off; tho' she had only eight four pounders in the steerage and fore-castle, with two small stern chase guns, and was mann'd with but 14 men and boys.—The *Friendship* brig, off *Pool*, *Best*, was taken on the 2d. inst. by the *Vermudion*, privateer of *Marseilles*, who took all the hands out but the mate and a boy, and put eight Frenchmen on board. The mate and boy undauntedly mastered the Frenchmen, and brought the vessel safe into *Pool* on the 18th. This brave fellow's name is *Richard Wood*.

The following are the 22 new cardinals, *Lewis Gualteri* of *Orvietto*, nuncio in *France*.—*Phillip Acciaiuoli*, born at *Rome*, nuncio in *Portugal*.—*Girolame Spinola*, nuncio in *Spain*.—*Ignatius Crivelli*, a *Milanese*, nuncio at *Vienna*.—*Lewis Merlini* of *Forli*, president of *Urbino*.—*John Constantius Caraccio* of *Santo Buono*, a *Neapolitan*, auditor of the chamber.—*Nicolas Perelli*, a *Neapolitan*, treasurer.—*Mark-Antony Ebra Odiscalchi*, a *Milanese* master of the chamber.—*Santo Veronese*, a *Venetian*, bishop of *Padua*.—*Piet. Girolame Guglielmi* of *Jessy*, secretary of the regular bishops.—*Joseph Alexander Furietti* of *Bergamos*, secretary of the council.—*Nicolas Antonelli* of *Sinagaglia*, secretary of the propaganda.—*Peter-Paul Cornu* of *Came-*

rino, secretary of the good government.—*Lewis Valenti* of *Trevi*, assistant of the holy office.—*Francis-Maria* of *Rossi*, vicegerent.—*Joseph-Maria Castella*, a *Milanese*, commander of the order of the holy ghost.—*Friar Joseph Augustin Orsi*, a *Florentin*, of the order of *St. Dominic*, master of the sacred palace.—*Francis Buffi*, a *Roman*, dean of the rota.—*Gaetan Fantuci Ferrarese*, born at *Ravenna*, auditor of the rota.—*Andrew Corsini*, a *Roman*, vicar of *St. John de Latran*.—*Frier Laurence Gangielli* of *Urbino*, a conventual minor, confessor of the holy office.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Sept. 13 **R**IGHT Hon. the Earl of Northampton, was married to lady Anne Somerset, sister of the duke of Beaufort.

18. John Batchelor, Esq; to Miss Elwin.

30. Mrs. Baron Mounteney, of the Exchange, in Ireland, to the countess dowager of Mount-Alexander.

October 3. James Lee, of Highgate, Esq; to Miss Bond.

5. Thomas Morgan, of Shrewsbury, Esq; to Miss Hare.

6. Sir William Stanhope, Knt. of the Bath, to Miss Delaval.

7. John Martin, of Kidderminster, Esq; to Miss Knot.

William John Andrews, Esq; to Miss Roberts.

8. Edward Younge, Esq; to Mrs. Thomas, of Salisbury.

9. Alderman Scott, to Miss Stryart.

15. Dr. Warten of Sackville-street, to Miss Shaw, daughter of Dr. Shaw.

16. Governor Drake, to Miss Baker, of Farringdon, Berks.

17. Sir John Read, to Miss Barker.

19. David Middleton, Esq; to Miss Fairfax.

Joshua Marriott, of Manchester, Esq; to Miss Lilly.

20. Granadoc Pigotte, Esq; to Miss Symes. John Eyles, Esq; to Miss Alexander.

21. James Towers, of Towers-place in Lancashire, Esq; to Miss Blackwell.

Vincent Biscoe, Esq; to lady Mary Seymour, sister of the duke of Somerset.

Sept. 23. The Dauphiness of France was delivered of a princess.

Oct. 7. Lady of Sir Samuel Fludyer, Knt. and alderman, of a son.

8. Countess of Egremont, of a son.

24. Hon. Mrs. Grenville of a daughter.

DEATHS.

Sept. 22. **T**HE countess dowager of Traquair, aged 88.

28. The Rev. Dr. Isaac Maddox, bishop of Worcester.

Oct. 1. John Baker, Esq; late a director of the Royal Exchange assurance.

2. Henry Pierre, of Bedale, in Yorkshire, Esq;

- James Knight, of Germain-street, Esq;
 3. Rubin Adolphus, Esq; at Bath.
 4. Edward Burnaby, Esq; late one of the chief clerks in the treasury.
 6. Edmund Clarke of Chiswick, Esq;
 7. Mr. Joseph Ames, F. R. S. and F. A. S. and secretary to the latter, author of the history of printing, &c. an ingenious, honest man.

Sir Thomas Wilson, Bart. succeeded by his eldest son, now Sir Edward Wilson, Bart.
 8. Samuel Kent, Esq; member for Ipswich, aged 76.

9. Edmund Sawyer, Esq; a master in chancery, aged 80.

10. Major general Elliot, at the English head quarters in Germany

11. John Carter, of Weston-Cotterell, in Cambridgeshire, Esq;

12. Sir Henry Blount, Bart.

13. Justice Jarvis of Spital fields.

14. His grace Harry, duke of Bolton, &c. succeeded in honours and estate, by his eldest son; Charles, marquiss of Winchester, now duke of Bolton.

15. Peregrine Furse, Esq; of the pay office, Whitehall; secretary to Chelsea-hospital, and agent to many regiments

16. John Darker sen. of Clerkenwell, Esq;

17. Ellis Brand, Esq; rear admiral of his majesty's fleet.

18. Jeremiah Burroughs, Esq; many years collector of the customs at Bristol.

19. Edward Davenhill, of Highgate, Esq;

20. Thomas Spencer, Esq; an eminent Russian merchant.

21. Mr. Thomas Chesson, an eminent silversmith and a common-council man for the ward of Farringdon without.

Mr. Jacob Robinson, bookseller, in Ludgate street.

Lately, Jonathan Ewer, of Hatton-Garden, Esq;

Dr. Conyers, physician to the British army in Germany.

Judge Wilson, and Mr. Doeg, merchant, at Antigua.

George Haldane, Esq; governor of Jamaica,

The marchioness of Lothian.

Hon. John Hope, third son of the earl of Hopetoun.

Mary Smith aged 102, in Pancrass Workhouse.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, **T**HE king has been pleased to Sept. 29. promote Robert Johnson, dean of Tadm, to the bishoprick of Cloyne, vacant by the death of Dr. James Stopford.

Oft. 2. The king has been pleased to order a Conge d'Elire to pass the great seal, empowering the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of Worcester to elect a bishop of that see, the same being vacant by the death of Dr. Isaac Maddocks, late bishop thereof; and a letter naming and recommending to the said dean and chap-

ter the right reverend father in God doctor James Johnson, lord bishop of Gloucester, to be by them elected bishop of the said see of Worcester.

to grant unto Joseph Atwell, doctor of divinity, the place and dignity of canon or prebendary in the collegiate church of St. Peter Westminster, void by the death of doctor John Heylyn, late prebendary thereof.

From the rest of the PAPERS.

Rev. Poulter Forrester, D. D. was presented, to the rectory of Stoke Goldington, Bucks.—Mr. Fletcher, to the vicarage of Bolton on the Moor, in Yorkshire.—Mr. Harwood, to the rectory of Bursflood, in Devonshire.—Mr. Douglass to a prebend of Durham.—Richard Lewis, M. A. to the rectory of Harpford, &c. in Devonshire.—Mr. Jeremiah Brewerton, M. A. to the vicarage of Monk-Tarrant, in Wiltshire.—Mr. Burridge, to the rectory of High-Hadden, in Kent.—Mr. Powel, to the living of Shudy Camps, in Cambridgeshire.—Mr. Crew, to the rectory of Eythorpe in Leicestershire.—Sir Samuel Bickley, Bart. to the vicarage of Bapchild, in Kent.—Mr. Watson, to the rectory of Eggidan, in Suffex.—William Thompson, M. A. to the rectory of Much Alderton, in Yorkshire.—Mr. Capper, to the rectory of Monk-Soham, in Suffolk.—Mr. Gunning, to the living of Triplow, in Cambridgeshire.

PROMOTIONS. Civil and Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, Oft. 2. The king has been pleased to grant unto James Colebrooke, of Gatton, in the county of Surry, Esq; and his heirs male, and in Default of such issue to his brother George Colebrooke, of Southgate in the county of Middlesex, Esq; and his heirs male, the dignity of a baronet of the kingdom of Great-Britain.

From the rest of the PAPERS.

Thomas Stanhope, Esq; commander of his majesty's ship the Swifshire, and James Douglass, Esq; late captain of the Alcide, were knighted.—Sir Richard Lloyd appointed a Baron of the exchequer, in the room of Baron Legge deceased.—Alderman Cockayne elected president of St. Bartholomew's hospital in the room of alderman Blackford deceased.—Peter Davall, and Samuel Bonner, Esqrs. appointed masters in chancery, in the room of Mr. Sawyer deceased, and Mr. Waple who have resigned.—Mr. Nicol, secretary of Chelsea hospital.—Mr. Marsh, one of the three clerks in the war-office.—Dr. Reeve was chosen president, doctors Thomas Lawrence, William Pittcairn, John Monro, William Cadogan, censors; Dr. Thomas Wilbraham, treasurer; Dr. Thomas Lawrence, register, of the royal college of physicians.

The king has been pleased to appoint major general Hodgson colonel of the fifth regiment of foot, late lord George Bentinck's — The Hon. major general Barrington, colonel of the 8th (or king's) regiment of foot, late lieutenant general Wolfe's — The Hon. brigadier-general Monckton, colonel of the 17th regiment of foot, late brigadier-general Forbes's. — The Hon. brigadier general George Townshend, colonel of the 18th regiment, late lieutenant-general Bragg's — The Hon. major general John Griffin Griffin, colonel of the 50th regiment of foot, in the room of major general Hopson, preferred — The Hon. brigadier general James Murray, to be colonel of a battalion of the 60th (or Royal American) regiment, in the room of brigadier general Monckton, removed. — The Right Hon. lord Frederick Cavendish, to be colonel of the 64th regiment of foot, in the room of brigadier Townshend, removed. — George Gray, Esq; to be colonel of the 67th regiment of foot, in the room of the late major general Wolfe. — John Gore, Esq; to be first major and colonel in the 3d regiment of foot guards, in the room of major general Griffin — James Adolphus Dickenson Oughton, to be colonel of the 55th regiment of foot, late Prideaux's. — Capt. Vaughan, to be major to the black dragoons. — Frecheville Ramsden, Esq; to be major to the first troop of horse grenadier guards.

B-K-L-T-O.

SAMUEL PARKER, of Worcester, mercer.
Thomas Day, of Bristol, merchant.
David Richards, of Chancery Lane, peruke-maker.
Charles Wace, of Norwich, grocer.
Robert Mason, of Northallerton, linen-draper.
John Ayliffe, of Blandford, dealer and chapman.
William Coombe, of Chew Stoke, Somersetshire, grazier.
Roger Pinckney, of Great Wild-street, brewer.
Bartholomew Gray, of Mark-lane, apothecary.
John Redhead, of St. Paul's Covent-garden, mercer.
Thomas Ballard, of St. Martin in the fields, butcher.
Samuel Tough, of Leadenhall street, whipmaker.
William Newton, of Manchester, chapman.
Edward Fox, of Holywell Flintshire, haberdasher.
Benny Oggood, of Henley upon Thames, maltster.
Harvey Gibbs, of Bath, woollen draper.
Thomas Smith, of Covent-garden, mercer.
Samuel Buttler, of Snow-hill, saddlers ironmonger.
William Brown, of Kettering, wool-merchant.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE,

London, Saturday, August 25, 1759.

Amsterdam 36 1
Ditto at Sight 35 10.
Rotterdam 36 2.
Antwerp no Price.
Hamburg 36 10.
Paris 1 Day's Date 30s
Ditto, a Usance 29 1/2.
Bordeaux, ditto 29 1/2.
Cadiz 39.
Madrid 39.
Bilboa 38 1/2.
Lisbon 48 1/2.
Genoa 47 1/2.
Venice 50 1/2.
Lisbon 50. 5d. 1/2 a 1/2.
Porto 50. 5d. 1/2.
Dublin 9 a 1/2.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1759.

THE French and Allied armies upon the Lahn, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, have continued pretty much in the same position ever since our last, the French in their camp near Giefen, upon the south side of that river, and prince Ferdinand continued in his camp at Neidar, Weimar until the 19th ult. when he marched and incamped at Corfdorf, which motion was perhaps occasioned by an affair which happened on the 17th ult. an account of which we had from his head-quarters, dated the 20th. Last Monday our hunters had intelligence that the enemy were going to seize upon Wetzlar. They repaired thither in haste, and did actually prevent the French, having passed the Lahn on the bridge, whilst some squadrons of hussars forded the river. The enemy were pushed back at first, and lost some men; but having been considerably reinforced, major Friedeichs retreated to Wetzlar, and repassed the Lahn, under a very smart fire of cannon and small arms. Mr. Luckner did the same. The enemy fired some hundreds of cannon shot, without killing or wounding any body; but several houses have been damaged at Wetzlar by their cannon. After this the French burnt the bridge which the magistrates of Wetzlar had built below the city, in hopes that they would not desire a passage over the city bridge.

Mr. Luckner has made an excursion to Schwalbach, and has brought from thence 20 dragoons, and three officers, whom he made prisoners.

As the two armies are so near one another, many little skirmishes have happened, beside what is here mentioned, in which the allies have generally had the advantage; and their light troops have often penetrated almost to the very walls of Frankfort, with which city the French have, for some time, had no communication but by strong efforts. But neither of these two armies have found an opportunity to attack the other with advantage; and the French seem to be preparing for retiring to winter quarters in Frankfort, and behind the Mayn; for they are removing their magazines from every place south of the river, and are undermining the ramparts of Giefen, in order to blow them up, when they leave the place, being resolved to make a military desert of the country between the Mayne and the Lahn, with design to deprive the allied army of subsistence, in case it should attempt to follow them, or to disturb them in their winter quarters.

As to the city of Munster, the account of general Imhoff's having made himself master of it was premature; for it has not as yet been besieged, but only blockaded; and even the blockade he was again obliged to leave, as M. d'Armentieres had received a new reinforcement, and was again advancing to the relief of the place; but the latter contented

tented himself with throwing a large convey of provisions and ammunition into the city, and then retired, whereupon the former returned to the blockade, having received a reinforcement from the allied army, and his army was posted round the city when the last accounts came from thence.

Berlin, Sept. 25. Letters from general Finck's camp at Corbitz near Meissen, dated the 22d instant, inform us of the following interesting particulars:

"After general Wunsch had retaken Leipzig, and joined us with his corps, we marched from Eulenburg straight towards Dresden. General Kleefeld, who with a body of troops detached from the army of the empire was encamped near Dobelen, retired on our approach. When we arrived at Nossen, we learnt that general Haddick encamped with all his forces near Roth-Schemberg; but as soon as he saw us advance, he abandoned that advantageous post, and we briskly cannonaded his rear; after which we went and encamped at Teufchen Lohra, and lastly at Corbitz. General Haddick, who, during this interval of time, had caused himself to be joined by the whole army of the empire, besides several Austrian regiments, came here yesterday and attacked us. The cannonade, which was very hot, began at nine in the morning, and lasted till dark in the evening; but notwithstanding the goodness of general Haddick's dispositions, and the great superiority of the enemy's numbers, we forced them to yield us the field of battle, and to retire towards Dresden. Our loss is but small on this occasion: that of the enemy, on the contrary, is very considerable: but the infantry, in this action, again performed prodigies of valour."

To which we shall add what follows from an authentick relation of this battle, published in our Gazette.

The 22d of September, at day-break, several of the enemy's squadrons and battalions appeared on the heights of Strofichen. A thick fog prevented our distinguishing their number and motions; but about seven o'clock we distinctly discovered that it was only the rear guard of M. Haddick's corps, and that the whole were retiring towards Meltitz and Seeligstadt.

The army of the empire remained that day under arms near Neustadt, where they were ranged in several lines, whilst the Pandours and our light troops kept firing at one another all the afternoon.

But the 23d they also retired towards Seeligstadt, and we pursued their rear guard for several hours.

We have taken 461 prisoners, amongst whom are 14 officers, chiefly of the regiments of cuirassiers, Serbelloni, Benedikt Daun, Schmertzling and Bretlach. The enemy's infantry having saved themselves as soon as the confusion began, we have been able to take no other trophies than one piece of cannon.

Our loss does not exceed 800 men killed and wounded, notwithstanding the brisk cannonade of the enemy, because their cannon were pointed too high; whereas our fire must have had twenty times greater effect, if we may judge by the number of Austrians killed and wounded, with whom the field of battle is covered. The loss of the enemy must be increased by the great number of deserters, who, during these two days, are come over in crowds.

We cannot speak too highly of the glory of the few Battalions who obtained this victory.

It is sufficient to say, that they have done every thing that could be expected from the bravery of the Prussian infantry, animated by the example of their worthy generals.

Hoyeriswerda, Sept. 27. Prince Henry's head quarters. His royal highness left the camp of Hermisdorff near Gorkitz on the 23, at seven in the evening, and after an almost incredible march from thence by Rothenburg, came to this place, (which is at the full distance of eleven German miles) on the 25th, about five o'clock in the afternoon, and had the good fortune to surprise the whole corps of general Vehla, encamped behind this town. The attack was very brisk, and lasted about three quarters of an hour, when the Austrians gave way, and fled into the woods in the neighbourhood; but our hussars pursuing, and partly surrounding them, killed near 600 on the field and in the woods, made near 2500 prisoners, among whom is general Vehla himself, and upwards of twenty officers (according to the list delivered to his royal highness) and took three pieces of cannon. This corps, it is said, consisted of 4000 men, chiefly Croats and Hungarian infantry, with some hussars, who are entirely dispersed; and about 300 of the prisoners are desperately wounded. On our side there was only six squadrons of Gelsdorff's hussars, and one hundred dragoons, actually engaged; and our loss does not amount to one hundred in killed and wounded. The army halted here yesterday and this day, but will march to-morrow morning.

His royal highness completed his junction with the generals Finck and Wunsch Sept. 29. and marshal Daun having begun his march as soon as he heard of Prince Henry's, he arrived the same day at Dresden with his army; so that a bloody battle is every day expected near the gates of that city, as the two armies are but half a league asunder.

The king of Prussia having, by his good conduct, disappointed the Russians in their design upon Glogaw, they repassed the Oder at Neusalze, with some loss, about the beginning of this month; and when the last accounts came from thence, they were encamped near Fraustadt; general Laudohn, with the Austrians under his command, at Schlichtingheim, and the king of Prussia at Koben, all on or near to the Oder.

THE MONTHLY CATALOGUE

for October, 1759.

DIVINITY.

1. **A** New Office of Baptism, pr. 1s. Henderson.
2. St. Chryostom of the Priesthood. Translated by Mr. Bunce. Rivington.
3. An Essay on Fundamentals, By H. Moore, pr. 1s. Davey and Law.
4. A Paraphrastical Exposition of 1 Cor. 15. By Dr. Greenwood, pr. 1s. Dod.
5. The Universal Prayer Book, No. I. pr. 6d. Burd.

PHYSICK, CHEMISTRY, COOKERY.

6. Observations on the Air and Epidemic Diseases. From the Latin of Dr. Huxham, pr. 4s. 6d. Hinton.
7. A Dissertation on the Scrofula, or King's Evil. By W. Scott, D. D. Cooper.
8. Institutes of Experimental Chemistry. 2 vols. pr. 12s. Nourse.
9. A Complete System of Cookery. By William Verral, pr. 4s. Rivington.

LAW.

10. The Universal Parish Officer, pr. 3s. Coote.

VOYAGE.

11. A Voyage to the Coast of Africa, in 1758. By the Rev. Mr. Lindsay. (See p. 544.) Price 5s. Patterfon.

POETRY AND ENTERTAINMENT.

12. An Ode, occasioned by the Success of Admiral Boscawen, pr. 6d. Baldwin.
13. An Ode to the Marchioness of Granby, pr. 1s. Newberry.
14. Female Banishment, 2 vols. pr. 5s. Lownds.

MISCELLANEOUS.

15. The Bee, a new Periodical Paper, No. I, II, III. and IV. 3d. each. Published every Saturday. Wilkie.
16. The Busy Body, a new Paper. To be published Weekly, No. I, II, and III. pr. 2d. each Number.
17. An Answer to a Letter to a noble Commander, pr. 1s. Owen. (See p. 518.)
18. The Truth, the whole Truth, &c. pr. 1s. Hall.
19. A Letter from an Officer in the Ottoman Army, &c. pr. 1s. Williams.
20. A Letter to David Garrick, Esq; on opening the Theatre, pr. 1s. Pottinger.
21. A Reply to an Answer to a Letter to a late noble Commander of the British Forces in Germany, pr. 6d. Thrush. — [Whoever thinks this piece written by the letter-writer, will be egregiously mistaken: The letter sold, and a vindication suddenly vamped up, was likely to sell too. However, there are some smart turns in it, and some facts that cannot, at present, be disputed.]
22. The Proceedings of a Court Martial appointed to enquire into the Conduct of a certain Great Man. Price 1s. Hall. — [The letter to a late noble commander, the letters of F—y, &c. furnish the charge,

and his lordship's defence, is collected from his short address, &c. The sentence is that of Byng, with the representation annexed; and upon the plan of Voltaire, and Richieu's letters to that unfortunate admiral, are constructed, almost verbatim, letters from Voltaire, Brogiio and Contades, to Lord G. S. — On! rare pamphleteers, how ready ye are at your trade! *Te scriblers poor, quæo writæ to eat*, how many of you have dined, at the expence of a late commander!]

23. An Epistle to a noble Lord. By a Countryman, pr. 6d. [The countryman is very angry with Lord G. for having published his short address; for having quitted the army; and for having imply'd a censure upon Prince Ferdinand. But above all, for being affronted with the pamphleteers who voluntarily espoused his cause. Tho' on the whole it is somewhat absurd, it is not one of the worst of the numerous publications on this subject.]

24. A Second Letter to a late noble Commander of the British Forces in Germany, pr. 1s. Griffiths. [Wrote with all the spirit, and in the same stile with the first; and we must only hint, with Sir Roger de Coverley, that *Much may be said on both sides.*]

25. Reasons why David Garrick, Esq; should not appear on the Stage, pr. 1s. [The main reason is, that "When Mr. Garrick appears upon the stage" the writer is "so blinded by prejudice or admiration, that he can see no body else, he can hear no body else, and can bear no body else." Mr. Garrick is advised to quit the stage, because he eclipses all who appear with him on it. What a clever fellow this reasoner is! how very elegantly he steals a pagnegryck upon Mr. Garrick, let his readers judge, if he has any! — But after some scraps of latin, an old tale of a blackamoor boy, from the Duke of Buckingham's conference, so well known, it was a little distinguished to rob the *Bee* of some of that Honey, he so good naturedly and so generously bestows upon the publick, without acknowledging the theft. His pamphlet is eked out to the price of one shilling by a piracy upon that ingenious periodical pamphlet, *Sic vos non vobis milificantes apes.*]

26. Secret Reasons why the intended Invasion of England was projected, but not accomplished, &c. pr. 1s. Simpson. [The reasons now are very public, viz. the defeat of Contades and that of De la Cluq, which have rendered it impracticable. The secret history of the cabinet of France may be, or may not be true, for ought we know to the contrary. The following (according to this piece) is the present situation of it. "Richieu and Bernis, hate Contades and Montcalm. — The former is supported by Belleisle; and the latter by the King. — Pompadour hates d'Etrees, but the good friends of France adore him. — Belleisle hates Lally, Pompadour loves him. — Belleisle:

Belleisle is working the downfall of Conflans by endeavouring to supplant him with Bompart.—But Conflans is a courtier, and as such, the friend of Richlieu, who almost moves heaven and earth in his favour.—De la Clue is a friend of Belleisle's, who covers his disgrace.—Richlieu and Bernis hate him.—Pompador is indifferent; and the King is of no import.”]

27. Genuine Letters from a Volunteer in the British Service at Quebec, price 1s. Whitridge. [This seems to be what its title declares it to be. We shall take an extract or two from it, as they do honour to our commanders, and the nation in general.] “July 4th, A flag of truce to the commandant, from general Wolfe, published his design of attacking the town on the part of his Britannic Majesty; at the same time signifying, that it was his Majesty's express command to have the war conducted without practising the inhuman method of scalping, and that it was expected the French troops under his command do copy the example, as they shall answer the contrary. M. le Marquis de Vaudreuil returned a polite answer to the admiral, assuring him, when the British fleet and army had done gascinating in the French territories, he would return him the two gentlemen belonging to admiral Durell, took prisoners in the river; intimating his surprise, that with so few forces he would attempt the conquest of so extensive and populous a country as Canada.” “Notwithstanding the check we received in the action (of the 31st of July) it must be admitted our people behaved with great vivacity. I cannot omit being particular with regard to a singular instance of personal bravery and real courage. Capt. Ochterlong and lieutenant Peyton (both of general Monckton's regiment) were wounded, and fell before the breast-work near the falls.—The former, mortally, being shot through the body; the latter was wounded only in his knee.—Two savages pushed down upon them with the utmost precipitation, armed with nothing but their diabolical knives.—The first seized on Capt. Ochterlong, when Mr. Peyton, who lay reclining on his fusée, discharged it, and the savage dropt immediately on the body of his intended prey.—The other savage advanced with much eagerness to Mr. Peyton, who had no more time than to disengage his bayonet, and conceal its disposition.—With one arm he warded off the purposed blow, and with the other stung him to the heart: Nevertheless, the savage, though fallen, renewed his

attempts, inasmuch that Mr. Peyton was obliged to repeat his blows, and stab him through and through his body.—A straggling grenadier, who had happily escaped the slaughter of his companions, stumbled upon Capt. Ochterlong, and readily offered him his services. The captain, with the spirit and bravery of a true Briton, replied, “Friend, I thank you!—but with respect to me, the musquet, or scalping knife, will be only a more speedy deliverance from pain.—I have but a few minutes to live.—Go—make haste—and tender your service, where there is a possibility, it may be useful.”—At the same time he pointed to Mr. Peyton, who was then endeavouring to crawl away on the sand. The grenadier took Mr. Peyton on his back, and conveyed him to the boat, but not without each receiving a wound.—Mr. Peyton in his back, and his rescuer another near his shoulder.” What nobler picture can be conceived of the brave Wolfe, than the following lines exhibit:—“But alas! our brave general: He likewise fell:—crowned with conquest, he smiled in death:—His principal care was, that he should not be seen to fall:—Support me, said he, to such as were near him, let not my brave soldiers see me drop:—the day is ours:—Oh! keep it—and he died.]

28. An Accurate and Authentic Journal of the Siege of Quebec, price 1s. Robinson. [More methodical than the foregoing; but perhaps it was digested by somebody more acquainted with book-making. However, every thing relative to our late darling conquest will, no doubt, meet with purchasers.]

29. Considerations on the Importance of Canada, and the Bay and River of St. Lawrence, pr. 6d. Owen. [Tho' there is nothing in this piece but what is well known; yet it is a neat little summary of all that has been said on the heads of the fisheries, &c. We hope, with the writer, that our rights in America will be settled upon so solid a foundation, as not to be again disputed; and that even some of our North American conquests may be confirmed to us on a general peace; which cannot fail of producing the salutary effects he has pointed out.]

We have received The End of Time, the Piece from Anglo-Britannus, the Criticisms from Stalbridgiensis, and Mr. George Gauld's Letter and curious Drawing, which will all be inserted in our next; with many other curious Pieces, from our Correspondents, omitted this Month for want of Room.

[The Bill of Mortality in our next.]

ALL Sorts of ALMANACKS, for the Year 1760, will be published together, at Stationer's-Hall, on Tuesday the 10th Day of November, 1759.—N. B. In Goldsmith's Almanack, there are inserted a new alphabetical Chronology of remarkable Events to the present Time.—The proper Days and Hours for transferring Stocks, and receiving Dividends, when due: As also a List of the Holidays observed at the Publick Offices.

THOSE Noblemen, Gentlemen, &c. that honoured The LONDON EVENING-POST by their kind Reception, before the late prohibition, are requested to take Notice, That the said Paper may now be had, as formerly, of the Clerks of the General Post-Office; and they may be assured, that the same CONSTITUTIONAL SPIRIT, that rendered it wor-

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer.*

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With a fine PLAN of the River St. LAWRENCE and the Operations of our FLEET and ARMY before QUEBEC, and an elegant PORTRAIT of the brave and much lamented General WOLFE, beautifully engraved on Copper:			

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, at the Rose in Pater-Noster-Row Of whom may be had, compleat Sets from the Year 1733 to this Time, neatly Bound or Stitch'd, or any single Month to compleat Sets.



THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

For NOVEMBER, 1759.

CHARACTER, with some Particulars, of the late Major-General JAMES WOLFE;
with his Head curiously engraved.



GENERAL Wolfe seemed by nature formed for military greatness; his Memory was retentive, his judgment deep, and his comprehension amazingly quick and clear: His **A** constitutional courage was not only uniform, and daring, perhaps to an extreme, but he possessed that higher species of it, (if I may be allowed the expression) that strength, steadiness, and activity of mind, which no difficulties could obstruct, nor dangers deter. With an unusual liveliness, almost to impetuosity of temper, he was not subject to passion: With the greatest independence of spirit, free from pride. Generous, almost to profusion: He contemned every little art for the acquisition of wealth, whilst he searched after objects for his charity and beneficence: The deserving soldier never went unrewarded, and even the needy inferior officer frequently tasted of his bounty. Constant and distinguishing in his attachments: Manly and unreserved, yet gentle, kind, and conciliating in his manners. He enjoyed a large share of the friendship, and almost the universal good-will of mankind, and, to crown all, sincerity and candour, a true sense of honour, justice, and public liberty seemed the inherent principles of his nature, and the uniform rules of his conduct.

He betook himself, when very young, to the profession of arms; and, with such talents, joined to the most unwearied assiduity, no wonder he was soon singled out as a most rising military genius. Even so early as the battle of *La-feldt*, when scarce twenty years of age, he exerted **F** himself in so masterly a manner, at a very critical juncture, that it drew the highest encomiums from the great officer then at the head of our army.

During the whole war he went on, without interruption, forming the military character; was present at every engagement, and never passed undistinguished. Even after the peace, whilst others lolled on pleasure's downy lap, he was cultivating the arts of war. He introduced (without one act of inhumanity) such regularity and exactness of discipline into his corps, that, as long as the six British battalions on the plains of *Minden* are recorded in the annals of Europe, so long will *Kingley's* stand amongst the foremost **B** in the glory of that day.

Of that regiment he continued lieutenant-colonel, till the great minister who roused the sleeping genius of his country called him forth into higher spheres of action. He was early in the most secret consultations for the attack of *Rochfort*; **C** and what he would have done there, and what he afterwards did do at *Louisbourg*, are fresh in every one's memory.

He was scarce returned from thence, when he was appointed to command the important expedition against *Quebec*. There his abilities shone out in their **D** brightest lustre: In spite of many unforeseen difficulties, from the nature of the situation, from great superiority of numbers, the strength of the place itself, and his own bad state of health, he persevered, with unwearied diligence, practising every stratagem of war to effect his purpose:

E At last, singly and alone in opinion, he formed, and executed, that great, that dangerous, yet necessary plan, which drew out the French to their defeat, and will for ever denominate him *The Conqueror of Canada*. But there—tears will flow—there, when within the grasp of **F** victory, he first received a ball thro' his wrist, which immediately wrapping up, he went on, with the same alacrity, animating his troops by precept and example: But, in a few minutes after, a

second ball, thro' his body, obliged him to be carried off to a small distance in the rear, where, roused from fainting in the last agonies by the sound of *They run*, he eagerly asked, "Who run?" and being told, the French, and that they were defeated, he said, "Then I thank God; I am died contented;" and almost instantly expired.

On Saturday, Nov. 17, at seven o'clock in the morning, his majesty's ship Royal William (in which this hero's corpse was brought from Quebec to Portsmouth) fired two signal guns for the removal of his remains. At eight o'clock the body was lowered out of the ship into a twelve-oar'd barge, towed by two twelve-oar'd barges, and attended by 12 twelve-oar'd barges to the bottom of the point, in a train of gloomy silent pomp, suitable to the melancholy occasion, grief shutting up the lips of the 14 barges crews. Minute guns were fired from the ships at Spithead, from the time of the body's leaving the ship to its being landed at the point at Portsmouth, which was one hour. The regiment of invalids was ordered under arms before eight, and being joined by a company of the train in the garrison at Portsmouth, marched from the Parade there, to the bottom of the point, to receive the remains. At nine the body was landed, and put into a travelling hearse, attended by a mourning coach, (both sent from London,) and proceeded thro' the garrison. The colours on the fort were struck half flag staff; the bells were muffled and rung in solemn concert with the march; minute guns were fired on the platform from the entrance of the corpse to the end of the procession; the company of the train led the van with their arms reversed; the corpse followed; and the invalid regiment followed the hearse, their arms reversed. They conducted the body to the Landport gates, where the train opened to the right and left, and the hearse proceeded thro' them on their way to London. Altho' there were many thousands of people assembled on this occasion, not the least disturbance happened; nothing to be heard but murmuring broken accents in praise of the dead hero.—On the 20th, at night, his body was deposited in the burying-place belonging to his family, at Greenwich. (See pages 568, H 569, 576.)

From the IDLER.

AS the English army was passing towards Quebec, along a soft savanna, between a mountain and a lake, one of

the petty chiefs of the inland regions stood upon a rock, surrounded by his clan, and from behind the shelter of the bushes contemplated the art and regularity of European war. It was Evening; the tents were pitched. He observed the security with which the troops rested in the night, and the order with which the march was renewed in the morning. He continued to pursue them with his eye till they could be seen no longer, and then stood for some time silent and pensive.

Then turning to his followers, "My children, (said he) I have often heard that there was a time when our ancestors were absolute lords of the woods, the meadows, and the lakes, wherever the eye can reach or the foot can pass.

A new race of men entered our country from the great ocean: They inclosed themselves in habitations of stone, which our ancestors could neither enter by violence, nor destroy by fire: They issued from those fastnesses, sometimes covered like the armadillo with shells, from which the lance rebounded on the striker, and sometimes carried by mighty beasts, which had never been seen in our vales or forests, of such strength and swiftness that flight and opposition were vain alike. Those invaders ranged over the continent, slaughtering in their rage those that resisted, and those that submitted in their wrath. Of those that remained, some were buried in caverns, and condemned to dig metals for their masters; some were employed in tilling the ground, of which foreign tyrants devour the produce; and when the sword and the mines have destroyed the natives, they supply their place by human beings of another colour, brought from some distant country to perish here under toil and torture.

Some there are, who boast their humanity, that content themselves to seize our chafes and fisheries, who drive us from every tract of ground where fertility and pleasantness invite them to settle, and make no war upon us except when we intrude upon our own lands.

Others pretend to have purchased a right of residence and tyranny; but surely the insolence of such bargains is more offensive than the avowed and open dominion of force.

But the time perhaps is now approaching when the pride of usurpation shall be crushed, and the cruelties of invasion shall be revenged. The sons of rapacity have now drawn their swords upon each other, and referred their claims to the decision of war: Let us look unconcernedly upon the

the slaughter, and remember that the death of every European delivers the country from a tyrant and a robber; for what is the claim of either nation but the claim of the vulture to the leveret, and the tyger to the faun? Let them then continue to dispute their title to regions which they cannot people, to purchase by danger and blood the empty dignity of dominion over mountains which they will never climb, and rivers which they will never pass. Let us endeavour, in the mean time, to learn their discipline, and to forge their weapons; and when they shall be weakened with mutual slaughter, let us rush down upon them, force their remains to take shelter in their ships, and reign once more in our native country."

ON the first day of January, 1760, will be sold by auction, several effects, and curiosities of different kinds, the property of the Right Hon. Sir GEORGE ENGLAND, Knight of the Garter, his collection being so extremely large, that he is obliged to make room for others, hourly expected from abroad.

The good ship *Victory*, now at anchor in the Hope, laden with Laurel, fresh and blooming, from the mountains of Quebec. — An Olive-Tree, from the Gardens of Versailles. — A Rose, from Kensington Gardens, pleasing to the sight, grateful to the taste, and has this peculiar quality, that it immediately removes the dreadful apprehensions occasioned by rumours of invasions, &c. N. B. It bloomed on the 18th of last September. — A Triumphal Arch, erected at Paris for the Duke d'Aiguillon's public entry, at his return from the Conquest of England. — A curious Metzorinto Print, representing the Genius of England binding Tyranny in Chains, from a capital painting of Don Ferdinando Antigallicani. — A capital picture, representing the Glory of France vanishing in a Cloud of Smoke, the Arms of England in perspective, and underneath the Lillies of France withered and decayed. By an eminent English hand. — A ditto, representing George of England on the highest spoke of Fortune's wheel, and Lewis of France lying prostrate on the ground, supposed to have been hurled from it. By the same. — Religion, Property, and Freedom, secured; an hieroglyphic print, purchased at a vast expence by Sir George. Not to be found in any other collection in Europe. — Sundry materials of a curious invention for invading. — Part of the Plate late belonging to Lewis le Petit; consigned to Sir George, in part of a debt

long standing. — Several pieces of Brass Cannon, Military Stores, &c. taken, by execution, in Westphalia, Guadaloupe, Senegal, and Canada. — Several pieces in manuscript, intitled Proposals of Peace. Wrote in French by Monsieur de Belleisle. — Court Lamentations, a work which has had a prodigious run at Paris. — An Ode to Victory, by Mr. W. P. secretary to Sir George. — Britannia Triumphant, a new song, set to music by G. Townshend. — A curious piece in basso relievo, representing a Political English Blacksmith striking off the fetters which bound the hands of Europe.

For further particulars enquire at the Crown near St. James's, at the Britannia near the Secretary's Office, of West-Country Will at Hayes in Kent, or of (see p. 592.) P. L. C. Auctioneer.

THE following is an abstract of the report made to his Catholic majesty by the physicians appointed to examine the prince royal, his eldest son, in consequence of which his royal highness has been declared incapable of succeeding to the throne of Spain. Faithfully translated from the original published at Naples, Sept. 27, and republished in the Amsterdam Gazette, Oct. 23, 1759.

1. Tho' his royal highness Don Philip is thirteen years old, he is low of stature, and yet the king, his father, and the queen, his mother, are both of a very proper height. — 2. His royal highness has some contraction in his joints, tho' he can readily move and make use of them on all occasions. — 3. His royal highness is apt to stoop and to hold down his head, as people of weak eyes often do. — 4. The prince most evidently squints, and his eyes frequently water and are gummy, particularly his left eye; tho' we cannot say that he is blind, but are rather certain of the contrary, as his royal highness can without doubt distinguish objects both as to their colour and situation. — 5. In his natural functions, and the most common sensations, he is sometimes indifferent to things that are convenient for him, and at other times is too warm and impetuous. In general, his passions are not restrained by reason. — 6. The Prince has an obstinate aversion to some kinds of common food, such as fruit, sweetmeats, &c. — 7. All sort of noise or sound disturbs and disconcert him; and it has the same effect whether it be soft and harmonious, or harsh and disagreeable. — 8. The impressions that he receives from pain or pleasure are neither strong nor lasting, and he

he is utterly unacquainted with all the punctilios of politeness and good breeding.—9. As to facts and places, he sometimes remembers them and sometimes not; but he seems not to have the least idea of the mysteries of our holy religion.—10. He delights in childish amusements, and those which are most boisterous please him best. He is continually changing them, and shifting from one thing to another.

Signed by Don Francis Beniore, chief physician to the king and kingdom; Don Emanuel della Raza, physician to the queen; and the physicians Caesar Cirique, Don Thomas Pinto, Don Francis Sarrao, and Don Dominique San Severino.

[If such reasons have been deemed sufficient for setting aside an heir apparent in a Catholic country, and an absolute monarchy, where the notions of hereditary right are, that it is divine and indeleable, how abundantly more justifiable are we of this free Protestant kingdom, and how much better supported is our Revolution!]

Efficacy of the BARK in ULCEROUS SORE-THROATS.

To Mr. T. B. of Oxfordshire.

SIR, Gloucester, Oct. 14, 1759.

THE last spring and summer have been remarkable for sore-throats of the ulcerated kind, as well here as in other parts of this kingdom.—Its progress with many people has been amazing!—Some of my patients have been seized with shiverings, &c. the common symptoms of its approach, about four o'clock in an afternoon; and by the same hour the next morning the tonsils have appeared violently inflamed and ulcerated; a dejection of spirits, weakness and faintness, with great heat, renders the poor sufferer incapable of quitting the bed.—Whole families have been in the same condition.—Here the Bark has proved itself, if not the only, at least the best remedy.—I have been called to people in all the stages of this dangerous disorder, and will speak candidly of its success.

If sent for at the attack, I give the Bark from the first appearance of the ulcers. I gargle the throat with it, and cleanse the ulcers often with a small bit of soft sponge, dipped in a strong tincture of the Bark, and secured at the end of a probe, observing to acidulate the whole, but most that which is designed to cleanse the ulcers. By this treatment they have

cast off the offensive matter on the third or fourth day, and been healed by the sixth or seventh.—But where no rational method has been used, and I have been sent for on the seventh day after the seizure, these ulcers have had an alarming appearance, both from their foulness and number: Yet this invaluable medicine has soon altered their colour, and in a few days completed the cure.—To some I have been obliged to apply blistering plaisters to the neck; and I always finish by giving some gentle purges.

(See p. 548.) I am, Sir,

Your obliged humble Servant,

JOHN COOKE.

Extracts from An Account of the Expedition to the West-Indies, against Martinico, Guadalupe, &c. By RICHARD GARDNER, Esq; Captain of Marines on board his majesty's ship Rippon, at that expedition.

THE author observes, that "the English Squadron easily entered the bay of St. Pierre at Guadalupe, on account of a westerly wind which sprung up when the Squadron came to the height of the bay, and blew right into it till the evening; a circumstance not common in that latitude.

The enemy were so struck at seeing the wind thus remarkably favour the English, and again afterwards at the attack of Guadalupe, when the men of war approached so much nearer the citadel and shore than could possibly have been expected to happen, that in all places they declared, *It was a judgment from heaven, and that the English were sent to punish them for their sins.*"

"March 12, Commodore Moore received undoubted intelligence of the arrival of Mons. Bompard, Lieut. Gen. and Chef d'Escadre, (formerly governor of Martinique) with a Squadron of men of war, consisting of eight sail of the line and three frigates, from Old France, having a battalion of Swiss and other troops on board, intended for the relief of Martinico, in case he found it invested by the English; and that he was lying at anchor between Pidgeon-Island and Fort Negro, in the great bay of Port Royal, ready to come out.

As it was very practicable for Monsieur Bompard to throw in succours to Grand-Terre, if he attempted it, and at the same time Mr. Moore be incapable of putting to sea to oppose him in the situation the English Squadron then lay, a resolution

was taken to call in the cruising ships, and to sail immediately to Prince Rupert's Bay in Dominica, where he could be early acquainted with any motions made by the enemy, and be ready to follow if occasion required, as he would then be to windward of Guadalupe, and at the distance only of nine leagues."

"The privateers of the enemy took advantage of this movement, and all the time (above eleven weeks, from Friday March 16, to Sunday June 3,) the French and English squadrons were watching each other in the two bays, they went out B. roving along the coasts, and took above eighty or ninety sail of our merchantmen, which they carried in prizes to Martinique.

These frequent captures occasioned heavy complaints from the British islands; for they said it was equally as practicable for the English squadron to have anchored in Port Royal, as in Prince Rupert's Bay, by which two ends had been answered, the French men of war could not have got out, nor the privateer prizes have got in; of course the latter must have fallen into the hands of our cruisers, and have D. been retaken, no harbour being then open to them, but St. Pierre's or Granada, either of which was at any time to be blockaded by a single frigate.

Had the English made their appearance off Port Royal Bay, Monf. Bompard must have been reduced to the alternative, E. either of fighting a superior force, or of retiring behind the citadel into the careenage to avoid it, leaving to Mr. Moore room to come to an anchor with his squadron between Fort Negro and Pidgeon-Island, where he lay before.

To this it was replied, that the heavy F. ships, such as the St. George and Cambridge, might be drove to leeward in attempting to get into the bay, or that the enemy, by constantly having the advantage of the trade wind, and current, might at any time send down fire-ships upon the men of war in the night."

Of Lieut. Col. Desbrisay, who was killed by the blowing up of a powder magazine, placed in a stone sentry-box, in the citadel of Basse-Terre, Captain Gardner gives the following account:— (See p. 316.)

"Lieut. Col. Desbrisay was captain of H. foot at the battle of Lafieldt, or Val, near Maestricht, in 1747, where being wounded, and lying upon the ground amongst the slain, he was run thro' by a French

officer, whose unmanly example was immediately followed by the platoon he commanded, all, or most of them, planting their bayonets in different parts of his body. Of about thirteen wounds which he received, eight were judged to be mortal. Being afterwards at table with the Marechal Count de Saxe, of whose politeness as an enemy many honourable instances were given, in the course of the late war, he was strongly solicited by the Marechal to tell him "who the officer was that had used him so very unlike a soldier, threatening to disgrace him at the head of the regiment;" but Desbrisay, tho' well acquainted with his name, the commission he bore, and the corps he served in, most generously declined it; contenting himself with letting his excellency know, that he was no stranger to his person, and begging his excuse from being obliged to point him out.

As he was at all times alert, so was he very indefatigable; had a thorough knowledge of his profession, and was master of great application in it. He was quick, and had a happy presence of mind, which D. foresaw a difficulty and the method to conquer it at one and the same instant; cool in action, and brave without ostentation; presuming never upon a superiority of parts, but always diffident of himself; thought and read much, and was ever forming some new design to molest and annoy the enemy. The service of the public was the spring that wound him up, and put his whole frame in motion. He had the true fire of a soldier in him, and with it was as complete a gentleman as any in the service, dying sincerely regretted by every officer of his acquaintance.*"

"Upon signing the capitulation, the inhabitants returned to their plantations and houses; they began also to repair the ruins at Basse-Terre, where soon after shops were opened, and the produce of the country sold as usual, unmolested by the troops in camp or garrison, where G. General Barrington caused the strictest discipline to be observed, and behaved with so much affability, and was so easy of access to all the natives, that it would be difficult to say whether he seemed to be most respected by the army or the island."

The author concludes his account of the expedition (which he wrote by way of journal, on his passage home) with these words: "Thus ended an expedition of great importance to the public, and

* The like character might have been given, with great justice, to a brother of his, a captain in Oglethorpe's regiment, who died in Georgia, in 1742.

and in which the English arms acquired reputation even from the enemy. The intrepidity of the officers who commanded, and the resolution of the men who obeyed, were very uncommon and remarkable, and such only as a true sense of honour, and a true zeal for their sovereign and their country, could inspire: Exposed to dangers they had never known, to disorders they had never felt, to a climate more fatal than the enemy, and to a method of fighting they had never seen: Harassed with perpetual alarms, and fatigued with constant duty, they still advanced, alert in all hours of caution, invincible in all hours of attack. Frequently they suffered from concealed fires out of the woods, from lurking parties of armed negroes that could not be discovered*, and where the officer who commanded was in the situation of Virgil's Rutulian captain

*Servit atrox Volscens, nec teli conspicit
usquam*

*Aurora, nec quo se ardens immittere
possit.* Æn. 9.

On such occasions they preserved their ranks inflexibly, or rushed with bayonets fixed among the trees and bushes, till they had scoured them thoroughly. Fortune at last declared in their favour, and conquest became the recompence of virtue; when, under the directions of an active and enterprising commander in chief, whose orders were executed with the same alacrity they were given, the British troops succeeded in reducing to his majesty's obedience, an island, perhaps, of as great consequence to the crown of England, as any other in subjection to it in South America; of infinite prejudice to the trade and commerce of the French, our natural and inveterate foe; and of as much security to our own colonies and plantations near it.

Nor were the officers and seamen of the royal Squadron at all inferior in their several departments to the gentlemen of the army; and while we admire the distinguished rapidity of Crumpe, the gallant impetuosity of Desbrisay and Melville, we are called upon, with equal justice, to applaud the spirited perseverance of the intrepid Shuldham (of the Panther), and the youthful ardour of the brave old Leslie (of the Bristol), not to omit the memorable and inextinguishable fire of the St. George, Capt. Gayton, and Cambridge, Capt. Barton, of which a Frenchman, speaking in reply to a question I had asked him,

"How they came to quit the citadel?" answered, with some warmth, *Eh! comment, Monsieur? Tout autre que le Diable eût quitté la Citadelle; c'étoit le feu d'enfer même.* "What, Sir! No body but the Devil would have staid there; for it was at the fire of Hell itself." (See p. 315—324.)

Some STANZAS—To a Minister and a Great Man. (See p. 520.)

WHILE venom'd satire and black envy join
[thy fame,

To vent their spleen 'gainst thee, and blast
Allow ~~one~~ vot'ry of the tuneful nine
Still to address thy long much-honour'd name.
Warm'd by a love of freedom's sacred cause,
Thou wast distinguish'd in thy earliest youth,
The champion of fair liberty and laws,
A foe to bigots, and a friend to truth.
Thy life's unalter'd tenor has been spent
To persevere or defend the glorious plan;
O'er Britain to diffuse wealth, peace, content,
And freedom, noblest gift of heav'n to man.
If, by these councils which thou long hast shar'd,
Britannia's pow'r or commerce had been lost,
Say, would her fleets, victorious as we, have dar'd
To insult Lewis on the Gallic coast?
Or, from the rising to the setting sun,
The British lion's conqu'ring voice been heard;
In Africk's sultry climes such deeds been done,
And England's arms o'er all the world rever'd?
Long, long ere now, dispirited and poor,
Beneath the genius of insulting Gaul,
Britannia must have bended, and no more,
Rich and triumphant, seen her rivals fall.
But, great by commerce, and by freedom great,
You saw the queen of isles unrevall'd stand,
You saw the plan of ages now complete,
And view'd with heart-felt joy the happy land!
'Midst all the various changes of the state
You still one steady virtuous course preserv'd,
Nor sunk by clamour, nor by praise elate:
Your king with love and dutieal zeal you serv'd,
When late we saw a mighty genius form
Designs to gain Britannia's arms renown,
To humble France, her boasted pow'r disarm,
And add new lustre to the British crown;
True to thy prince, and to thy country true,
Gullen, didst thou refuse thy aid to lend,
Or with an eye of jealous envy view
Success, on schemes not plan'd by thee, attend?
The selfish passions ne'er possess thy mind,
Public, not private good, its gen'rous aim;
Yet hence malignant satire strives to find,
Ev'n in thy social virtues, cause of blame.
But can detraction, with her slanderous tongue,
Dare to advance, that on thy country's spoil
Thou hast grown rich? The lye would be too
strong:
H Thy wealth is not increas'd by all thy toil.
Happy the patriot who, with heart at ease,
Knows all his actions aim'd at what was best;
By virtuous deeds alone would wish to please,
And leaves to heav'n and fortune all the rest!

The

* A body of armed negroes concealing themselves one day in the canes, and firing out of them, the English set fire to the several corners of the field, and burnt them and the canes together.—Malam Duckarmy armed her negroes, and led them to the attack in person.

The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Nov. 23, 1758, with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p. 525.

FROM the history of this bill we may perceive, that it was passed in a hurry, which was indeed necessary, because of the relief chiefly intended by it; for though damaged corn may be made into malt, or even into a coarse sort of bread, yet it must be presently converted to one of these uses, for it will not keep, not even in the best sort of granary; and this hurry was probably the cause of the bill's being so much altered from what was at first intended; for from the resolution, pursuant to which it was brought in*, we may see that some new regulations were intended, both with respect to the time of exportation, and with respect to the allowance of the bounty; and in both these respects some new regulations seem to be absolutely necessary. It has been often observed, that generally speaking, corn of every sort bears a better price in the western counties of this kingdom, than in the eastern, probably because the lands in the former are generally most fit for pasture, and those in the latter most fit for arable. And this was evidently the case when this bill was ordered to be brought in, if the facts set forth in the Norfolk petition were true. In that petition we are told, that in the markets of Norfolk, the best wheat then sold at 3s. per bushel, and the best barley at 1s. 4d. $\frac{1}{2}$ per bushel†; yet from the printed prices of grain we may see, that about the same time the best wheat sold in the London market at 31s. per quarter, which is near 4s. per bushel, and the best barley at 15s. per quarter, which is near 2s. per bushel; and what is very remarkable, the best wheat sold at the same time, in the markets of Wiltshire and Gloucestershire, from 5 to 6s. per bushel, and the best barley from 2s. 4d. to 3s. 1d. $\frac{1}{2}$.

This shews, that the London market is not the proper market for fixing the price at which corn ought to be allowed to be exported, or at which the bounty upon exportation ought to be made payable. At London corn will generally be much cheaper than it is in our western markets; because all our eastern counties may so easily bring their corn by sea to London; whereas they will rather carry their corn to Holland, even without a

November, 1759.

bounty, than carry it to any of our western ports, because to Holland the navigation is much shorter and less dangerous, and consequently the freight and insurance must be much cheaper. Ought we to permit an exportation, when our labouring people, in any one county in England, are starving? Ought we to encourage exportation by a bounty, when our labouring people, in any one county in England, are paying more for bread than the usual price of their labour will enable them to afford? Ought we not, for the encouragement of our manufactures, and the increase of our people, to endeavour to lessen the usual price of labour in every county of England? And can we take any more effectual method for doing this, than by keeping the price of bread as low and as equal throughout England, as it is possible for us to do?

For this reason, if a general standing law is to be made for fixing the price above which no bounty is to be allowed upon exportation, or a higher price, above which no exportation is to be allowed, it ought to be enacted, that those prices shall always be determined by the medium price at which corn shall have been sold for three market days, at the chief weekly markets in two or three of our midland western counties, where all sorts of corn have, for some years, borne the highest price. This would compel the corn merchants, in our eastern counties, to send their corn to our western ports, rather than to Holland, notwithstanding the transportation's being more expensive than the exportation; and this they would do, in order to prevent the price of corn rising to such a height in those midland counties, as to put a stop to the payment of the bounty, or perhaps to the liberty of exporting. This regulation might be easily carried into execution, by enjoining the magistrates of such market towns, in each of these midland western counties, to send weekly a certificate of the prices the last market day, to our board of trade, or some other publick office, to be published in the London Gazette; and by empowering the king to put a stop to the payment of the bounty, or the liberty of exporting, by proclamation,

* See before, p. 525.

† See before, p. ditto.

tion, when corn began, and was like to continue, to sell above the prices prescribed by the act.

Thus it must appear, that even the port of London would not be the proper port to be chosen, for determining the price at which an exportation is to be allowed, or at which a bounty upon exportation is to be made payable; but it is still more improper to allow this price to be determined by the collectors of the customs at every port in the kingdom, not excepting even the ports of those eastern counties where all sorts of grain usually sell at the lowest prices current in this kingdom. We find that about the time when this bill was ordered to be brought in, the best wheat sold, at the ports in the county of Norfolk, at 2s. *per* bushel, and yet, at the same time, the best sort of wheat sold, in some parts of Wiltshire, at 6s. *per* bushel; therefore, it may be supposed that, a time may happen, when the best sort of wheat shall sell, in some of our midland western counties, at 12s. *per* bushel, and all other sorts of grain proportionably dear, and yet, at the same time, the best sort of wheat shall sell in Norfolk at 4s. *per* bushel, and all other sorts of grain proportionably cheap; in such a case, would it not be ridiculous to permit an exportation from any port in the kingdom? Would it not be much more ridiculous to encourage an exportation, by a bounty, from the ports in Norfolk? And yet this would be the case by the law, as it stands at present.

From hence it is evident, that a new law was necessary for fixing the price at which an exportation ought to be permitted, and another lower price at which a bounty ought to be allowed; and from what was said upon the resolutions of the committee in the preceeding session, for taking into consideration the then high price of grain, &c*. every one must see, that some new regulations were necessary for lessening the price at which a bounty upon exportation ought to be allowed, and likewise, in all probability, for lessening the quantum of the bounty to be allowed, especially upon exportation to any part of the Netherlands, or any of the northern ports of France, because the navigation from our eastern ports is cheaper, and less dangerous, than to our own western ports. That the price at which a bounty upon exportation is to be allowed, ought to be lowered, may from experience, I believe, be demonstrated; for if, from our custom-house books, it should appear, that at a time when there

was no extraordinary scarcity any where abroad, and when the best wheat sold here at 32s. *per* quarter, our merchants did, by means of the bounty, export large quantities of that sort of wheat, surely there is no necessity for allowing them any bounty, when the best wheat may be purchased here at 24s. *per* quarter, because they may then, without any bounty, sell it abroad at the same price they did before, (I shall say, for example, at 30s. *per* quarter) and have at least double the profit. The same way of reasoning will hold equally strong, if not stronger, with regard to every other sort of grain upon which a bounty is allowed upon exportation; and from hence these two rules may be deduced. 1st, That when corn sells very dear in any part of this kingdom, that is to say, dearer than it usually sells in any other corn country, for the sake of our poor and our manufactures, we ought not to give any bounty upon exportation, or rather we ought not to admit of any exportation. And, 2dly, That when corn sells cheaper in any part of this kingdom, than it usually sells in any other corn country, for the sake of saving our publick revenue, and for preventing our foreign rivals in manufacture from having corn much cheaper from this than they can have it from any other country, we ought not to allow any bounty upon exportation, especially to the ports of the Netherlands, or the north of France; because in this last case our merchants will, for their own profit, and without any bounty, export as much as they can purchase at that low price, and this exportation will continue until the price here rises to a level with the price in the other corn countries of Europe or of Africa.

Every one of these regulations was such as highly deserved the consideration of parliament; but the relief intended by the bill then before them, required such quick dispatch, that there was not sufficient time for duly considering any of these regulations; though it was thought by many, that as they had not sufficient time for considering these regulations, they might have contented themselves with shortening the prohibition, only as to the exportation, without shortening it so far as related to the payment of any bounty upon exportation; or if a bounty appeared to be necessary for encouraging the exportation of malt, made of damaged corn, they might have shortened the prohibition so far as related to the payment of the bounty upon the exportation of malt.

malt only. This would have been shewing a deserved and necessary compassion to farmers, who had large quantities of damaged corn upon their hands; but to extend the payment of the bounty, without any alteration, to corn, malt, meal, flour, bread, biscuit, and starch, when the best wheat was selling, in some parts of this kingdom, at 48s. *per* quarter, and all other sorts of grain proportionably dear, whatever it might be to the landholders and farmers of some particular counties, it was certainly no compassion to the poor, to the trade, or to the manufactures of the kingdom in general, especially if it be true, as some people think, that no bounty upon exportation ought to be allowed, when the best wheat sells in any part of the kingdom above 32s. *per* quarter, and all other sorts of grain in proportion.

It may, perhaps, by some people, be imagined, that a vast exportation of corn is a certain national advantage, because it brings a great deal of money into the kingdom, and consequently that the more it increases, the more flourishing our condition must be. But I must observe, that our exportation of corn may be increased by a very fatal change in our circumstances; it may at first, and for some time, be increased, by a decay in our trade and manufactures: The more these decay, the more our agriculture will, for some years, increase; because our landholders and farmers will have the more servants, and at the cheaper wages, as many of our poor, who formerly subsisted by trade and manufacture, must then, for a scanty subsistence, betake themselves to agriculture; but many of them will, by degrees, go abroad, or starve for want at home, and the fewer consumers of corn we have at home, the more we may certainly export abroad; the consequence of which will be, that all the money we receive for our corn exported, and a great deal more, must be sent abroad again, for the necessities and luxuries we must have from foreign countries, so that in a few years we shall have no gold or silver left amongst us, and then our agriculture, as well as every other branch of trade must decay. It were therefore to be wished, that we had in this kingdom, as they have in Holland, such a number of cities and towns, and those cities and towns so populous, that all the corn our country could, by the most extensive and best improved agriculture, produce, could not suffice to answer our home consumption of that necessary commodity. So far then is the increase of our exportation of corn

from being a certain sign of our being in a flourishing condition, that it may be a sign of the direct contrary; and this it will be, if, for the present interest of our landholders, we should encourage the exportation of our corn, to the prejudice of our trade and manufactures.

Immediately after the abovementioned resolution, for taking into consideration the act for continuing the laws relating to corn was agreed to *nem. con.* an order was made, likewise *nem. con.* that leave be given to bring in a bill, to continue, for a time to be limited, an act made in the then last session of parliament, intitled, *An Act to permit the Importation of Salted Beef, &c.* † and Mr. Thomas Coventry, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Nugent, were ordered to prepare and bring in the same, to whom Mr. Rigby was added the next day. Accordingly the bill was presented to the house, on the 27th of November, by Mr. Thomas Coventry, when it was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time; and as it was necessary to pass the bill as soon as possible, it was the next day read a second time, and committed to a committee of the whole house, with an instruction, to receive a clause, or clauses, to provide that the said act be construed to extend to all kinds of salted pork, and hog meat, imported, or to be imported, into Great-Britain, from Ireland; which instruction was occasioned by our custom-house officers having refused to admit hams from Ireland to an entry. And upon the 4th of December, when the order of the day for the house to resolve itself into a committee on the said bill was read, another instruction was ordered to the committee, to receive a clause, or clauses, for amending the said act, with respect to the provision for saving to the revenue the duty laid upon salt; and a third to receive a clause, or clauses, for the better execution of the provisions of the said act; all which instructions having been complied with in the committee, the bill afterwards passed both houses in common course, and received the royal assent on the 14th; by which the time for this importation was prolonged to the 24th of December, 1759.

The most material alteration made in the former act by this new law, is by that clause which was received and added in the committee, in pursuance of the aforesaid second instruction, the words of which clause are very remarkable, being as follow: "Instead of the duty of 1s. 3d. charged by the former act on every hundred weight of salted beef or pork that should

* See before, p. 468.

† See before, p. 9.

should be imported from Ireland, which is found not adequate to the duty payable for such quantity of salt as is requisite to be used in curing and salting thereof; and to prevent, as well the expence to the revenue, as the detriment and loss which would accrue to the owner and importer, from opening the casks in which the salted beef and pork is generally packed up, with the pickle or brine proper for preserving the same, in order to ascertain the net weight of the beef and pork liable to the said duties, it is enacted, That from and after the 24th of December, 1758, and during the continuance of this act, there shall be paid, upon importation, a duty of 3s. 4d. for every barrel or cask of salted beef or pork, containing 32 gallons; and 1s. 3d. for every hundred weight of salted beef, called dried beef, or dried neat's tongues, or dried hog meat; and so in proportion for any greater or lesser quantity."

This clause I have taken particular notice of, because, upon the former act it was computed, that by our duty upon salt alone, beside the many other duties we are subjected to, a load of 13l. *per cent.* was brought upon our navigation, above what the navigation of most other countries is liable to*; but by this clause we find, that the duty upon the salt necessary for curing an hundred weight of beef or pork, amounts to more than 1s. 3d. consequently we must reckon that the load brought upon our navigation by our salt duty alone, amounts to more than 13l. *per cent.* therefore no one can be surprized to find, that our trade to Hamburgh, and some other foreign ports, is carried on by foreign ships, as far as our navigation act will allow; for by this load the freight of all ships victualled in England, must be rendered higher than the freight which a ship victualled in other ports will chearfully accept of.

As a great number of accounts, relating to seamen and sea affairs, had been, on the 27th of November, 1758, ordered to be laid before the house, it of course occasioned the bringing in of some bills, the most remarkable of which was, that occasioned by the many complaints that had been made by some of the neutral powers of Europe, especially the Dutch, of their ships having been plundered, and the crews ill used, by some of our privateers; and as some of these complaints appeared to be well grounded, it was resolved to provide as effectually against such practices, as it was in the power of our legislature to do; therefore, on the 15th

of March, the second section of an act made in the 29th of his present majesty's reign, intituled, *An Act for the Encouragement of Seamen, and the more speedy and effectual manning his Majesty's Navy*, was upon motion read; whereupon it was ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill to explain and amend the said act; and that Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Amyand, do prepare and bring in the same.

On the 27th, Mr. Cleveland presented the bill to the house, when it was read a first time, and after the said second section was again read, it was ordered to be read a second time, which it accordingly was, the next day, and committed to a committee of the whole house. And on the 2d of April it was ordered, that the proper officer or officers should forthwith lay before the house a copy of the commission issued to the commanders of private ships of war, in obedience to the said act; and also copies of the bail and security bonds usually taken from the owner or owners of such ships, on granting such commissions; together with copies of all such instructions, regulations, and orders, as, by authority of the admiralty, and by the judge of the court of admiralty, are delivered to the commanders of such private ships of war, for their government, in making war against the enemy, according to the true intent and meaning of the said act.

All these papers having been accordingly laid before the house on the 4th, the house, on the 6th, resolved itself into the said committee, and went through the bill with several amendments, which being then reported, it was ordered that the report should be taken into consideration on the 24th, and that the bill, with the amendments, should be printed, which it was accordingly, and on that day it was recommitted to a committee of the whole house, for the Monday following, when there was presented to the house, and read, a petition of the undersigned persons belonging to his majesty's islands of Guernsey and Jersey, for, and on behalf of many of his majesty's subjects of those islands, owners of, and interested in privateers fitted out from the same; alleging, that those islands lie in the midst of the British channel, and within sight of the French coast, and that those islanders had then, and in former French wars, embarked their fortunes in fitting out small privateers, which ran in close to the French shores, and, by making their vessels resemble French fishing boats, and not to appear like privateers, or like ships

of force, or giving any alarm to the coast, they had taken many prizes from the French, to their own private advantage, to the annoyance of the French coasting trade, and to the great benefit of this nation, not only in the value of the prizes so taken, and in distressing the enemy, but also far more considerably in gaining material intelligence of the enemy's designs on several important occasions; and that these services cannot be performed by large vessels, which dare not approach so near to the coast, and the very appearance of which alone would be a sufficient notice and alarm to the French, who would instantly, by signals, communicate such alarm all along their coasts; and that the petitioners were informed, that a bill was then depending in the house, to prohibit privateers of small burthen and force, which the petitioners humbly conceived, if extended to privateers belonging to those islands, would ruin the persons who had invested their fortunes in small privateers, and would not only deprive this kingdom of the before-mentioned advantages, but would also produce many and great disadvantages to Great-Britain, by the numbers of like small privateers, which, in such case, the enemy would then spread over the channel, to the great annoyance of the navigation and commerce of this kingdom, and which they had, of late, been pretty generally prevented from sending out; and therefore praying, that such privateers as did or should, really and truly, and without any deceit, belong to the inhabitants of the islands of Guernsey or Jersey, might be wholly excepted out of the said bill, or that the petitioners might be heard by their counsel against such bill, and might have such other relief as to the house should seem meet.

This petition was referred to the consideration of the committee, to whom the bill was recommitted; and the same day the house resolved itself into the said committee, as it did also on the 4th, 6th, and 8th of May, on which last day Mr. Bacon reported, that the committee had considered the said petition, had gone through the bill, and had made several amendments; which report being taken into consideration on the 11th, the amendments, with amendments to several of them, were agreed to by the house, and several amendments being made by the house to the bill, it was, with the amendments, ordered to be ingrossed. On the 15th it was read a third time, and a clause being added by way of Ryder, the bill was passed and sent to the lords, where it

was passed without amendment, and received the royal assent at the end of the session.

This act was intitled, *An act to explain and amend the said act of the 29th of his majesty's reign; and for the better prevention of piracies and robberies by the crews of private ships of war.* And the chief new regulations established by this act are, First, That after June 1, 1759, no privateer commission shall be granted, unless the ship, if in Europe, shall be of the burthen of 100 tons, and carry ten carriage guns, being three pounders, and 40 men at the least; or unless the lords of the admiralty, or persons authorised by them, shall think fit to grant the same, to any ship of inferior force or burthen, the owner or owners thereof giving such bail or security as therein after mentioned.

2d. That the lords of the admiralty may at any time revoke, by an order in writing under their hands, any commission issued forth; but this revocation to be subject to an appeal to his majesty in council, whose determination shall be final.

3d. That previous to the granting any commission, the persons who propose to be bound and give security, shall severally make oath, that at the time of their being sworn, they are respectively worth more money than the sum for which they are then to be bound, over and above all their just debts; and the persons granting the commission are directed to make diligent enquiry into the sufficiency of such bail.

4th. That persons applying for such commissions shall make application in writing, and therein set forth a particular and exact description of the ship or vessel, specifying the burthen, and the number and

nature of the guns on board, to what place belonging, and the name or names of the principal owner or owners, and the number of men (all which particulars shall be inserted in the commission) and every commander shall produce such commission to the custom-house officer, who shall examine such ship or vessel, and if the same be according to the description in the commission, or of a greater burthen or force, he shall give a certificate thereof gratis, to be deemed a necessary clearance, without which the commander is not to depart. 5th. If after June 1, 1759, any privateer commander shall agree for the ransom of any neutral or other ship or vessel, (except those of his majesty's declared enemies) or the cargo, or any part thereof, after the same shall have been taken as prize, and shall, in pursuance of such agreement, actually discharge

such prize, he shall be deemed guilty of piracy. But as to contraband goods, he may take them on board his own ship; with the consent of the commander of the neutral ship, and then set her at liberty; and no person to purloin or embezzle such contraband goods before condemnation.

6th. No judge, register or deputy register, marshal, or deputy marshal, belonging to any court of admiralty or vice admiralty, nor any person practising as advocate, proctor, or otherwise, in any such court, shall be concerned in any privateer.

7th. No register, or deputy register, nor any marshal or deputy marshal, belonging to any such court, shall act or be concerned as advocate or proctor, in any matter depending in any such court to which he then belongs.

8th. All commissions granted to ships or vessels of less burthen or force than before described, declared void; *except such ships or vessels of an inferior burthen or force, whose commissions shall be confirmed by the Admiralty.*

9th. Owners of ships or vessels, not being under 50 or above 100 tons, whose commissions are declared void, to have their loss made good by the publick.

10th. A court of oyer and terminer and goal delivery, for the trial of offences committed within the jurisdiction of the admiralty, shall be held twice a year, in March and October, in the Old-Bailey, London, or in such other place within England as the admiralty shall appoint.

11th. The judge of any court of admiralty, after an appeal interposed as well as before, shall, at the request of the captor or claimant, make an order to have such capture appraised, (when the parties do not agree upon the value) and an inventory taken, and then take security for the full value, and thereupon cause such capture to be delivered to the party giving such security. But if objection made to the taking security, the judge shall, at the request of either of the parties, order such goods and effects to be entered, landed, and sold by public auction, and the monies arising therefrom, to be deposited in the Bank, or in some publick securities. And if security be given by the claimants, the judge shall give such capture a pass.

12th. This act to continue in force during the present war with France, and no longer.

[To be continued in our next.]

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

AS I have not met with an account of the time, from whence our ancestors began their year, treated of, either acci-

dently or professedly, in any late author, an historical deduction of passages in our old historians, tending to illustrate the subject, may not be unacceptable to many of your readers, since the knowledge of it is very necessary to clear up several passages in English history.

From Bede's time quite down to the Norman conquest, the constant way of computation seems to be from Christmas-day. For Bede (Hist. V. 23.) plainly makes January to be in the beginning of the year. He places the death of Beretwald, archbishop of Canterbury, to the ides of January, A. D. 731, and further informs us, under the same year, that Tatwin was consecrated in his room, on the 10th day of June following, a manifest proof, that January was at that time one of the first months, as June comes after it in the same year. The Saxon chronicle begins the year from the nativity of our Lord. See A. D. 763, 817, 963, 1066, &c. quite down to the end.

After the conquest, Gervase, a monk of Canterbury, in the preface to his chronicle, (Gerv. Doroborn. int. X. Script. Col. 1336, &c.) takes notice of many different ways of computation in his time, that is, at the end of the XIIth, or beginning of the XIIIth century. He says, that some computed from the annunciation, some from the nativity, some from the circumcision, and others from the passion of our Lord. The solar year, continues he, according to the custom of the Romans, and of the church of God, begins from the calends of January, but he rather chuses to fix the commencement of it to Christmas-day, "because (ibid. 1418, 50.) we compute the age of men from the day of their birth."

This shews there was no standing fixed rule of computation in Gervase's time, and the following observation confirms it, not only in his age, but also for several centuries after him. Matt. Paris (edit. Watts, p. 5.) Matt. Westm. (p. 255.) Ralph de Diceto (int. X. Script. Col. 480.) and Polydor Virgil (p. 150.) place the coronation of William the Conqueror upon Christmas-day, A. D. 1067, that is, these authors begin their new year with that day, at least in this instance; whereas, on the contrary, T. Walsingham (Ypodigma Neultriz, p. 436.) R. Hoveden (p. 258.) and Bromton (int. X. Script. Col. 961.) all refer it to Christmas-day, A. D. 1066, which proves, that they do not in this place begin the year till after that day. Matt. Westm. (p. 268, ad ann. 1209.) takes notice of this difference

in

in authors, for he observes, that "because king John's son was born in the Christmas holidays, which authors generally put, as it were, between the old and the new year, in *confinio anni præteriti & futuri*, some place his birth to the year 1209, others to the foregoing one." But it is no wonder, that different authors should disagree in this point, when T. Walsingham, one of the most accurate of our Monkish historians, does not always count from the same day. In this instance he does not begin the year sooner than the circumcision, we shall see below that he sometimes dates it from the nativity.

According to this last mentioned author, who lived in the XVth century, Edward III. was made king on the 20th day of January (Hist. Ang. p. 126.) and proclaimed his peace to the people, that is, as I apprehend it, published a general pardon on Sunday February the first, 1327. Now the particular observation of the first of February being on a Sunday, fixes it to what we should have called before the late alteration of the style 1326-7, and not 1327-8; consequently it is a demonstration, that he counted January and February in the beginning of the year. Any person, that will be at the trouble to compute the dominical letter, will find it to be D in that year, which letter is fixed in the calendar to the first of February, and consequently proves it to have then fallen on a Sunday.

The same author (ibid. p. 382.) informs us, that Henry IV. kept his Christmas in 1413, at Eltham, that he died the 20th of March following, and that his son was crowned on Passion Sunday, the 5th of April in the same year, which agrees only with the year 1413, when Easter-day actually fell on April the 23d. Here our author dates the beginning of the year from Christmas, though, as was abovementioned, when he speaks of William the Conqueror's coronation, he does not begin it till the feast of the circumcision. Shall we say, that in his Ypodigma Neustrix, he writes as a Norman, and that they computed the year only from the circumcision, whereas in his history of England he writes as an Englishman, who in his time generally reckoned from the nativity?

Hitherto nothing of our late custom of computing from the annunciation has appeared in any of our old historians, except the bare mention of it in Gervase. There is good reason to think it began about the beginning of the reign of king

Edward IV. for the continuator of the history of Croyland Abbey does not seem at all exact in his commencement of the year, which he sometimes begins from the circumcision, and at others from the annunciation. He mentions the death of Richard duke of York, as happening in Christmas week, at the very end of the year 1460, (*ejusdem anni jam ad terminum vergente curriculo*, p. 530, l. 52, edit. Oxon, 1684.) which shews he there ends the year with the month of December, and yet two pages after (p. 532, l. 27.) he places the following month of March to the same year, a proof he does not begin it, in this last-mentioned instance, till the annunciation, and this inaccuracy seems to indicate the beginning of the custom, for he uses both computations indifferently in many places; he begins the year 1467 with the month of January, (p. 541.) and does not end 1469 till after the same month (p. 544.)

Thomas Chandler, who was chancellor of Oxon from 1458 to 1462, (Wood Hist. & Ant. Oxon. II. 410.) in his short account of William of Wickham, printed by Wharton, (Angl. Sacra. 2. 355.) begins his year with the annunciation.

About 15 or 16 years after, this custom seems to have been fully settled; for another continuator of the history of Croyland Abbey, who wrote about that time, constantly computes from the annunciation, and (in p. 552.) under the year 1469, gives the reason of the difference of the computation between the two churches of Rome and England, and mentions this last as the only one then used here.

Indeed bishop Godwin in his annals, wrote 150 years after the time now spoken of, dates his year from the 1st of January, (*Anni hujus, 1511, primo Die, ipsa videlicet calendis Januarii*) but it is to be remembered, he wrote them for the use of foreigners, who were not used to any other way of computation.

At the reformation both the civil and ecclesiastical authority interposed, to fix the commencement of the year to the feast of the annunciation, by adding the following rubrick to the calendar, immediately after the table of moveable feasts for 40 years, viz. "Note, That the supputation of the year of our Lord, in the church of England, beginneth the 25th day of March, the same day supposed to be the 1st day upon which the world was created, and the day when Christ was conceived in the womb of the Virgin Mary," which stood thus down to the Savoy conference, soon after the restoration, when it was thought

thought proper to retain the order, and drop the reason given for it, and in this shape it was continued down to the late parliamentary correction of the calendar, which brings it back to the first of January, and is indeed the only legal settlement of it for civil affairs that I have met with, for the rubrick above-mentioned settles only the supputation of the church of England, and says nothing of the civil government, which seems to have never used any other date than that of the king's reign, till after the restoration, not even in common deeds. During the usurpation of Oliver Cromwell, the years of our lord seem to have been introduced, because they did not chuse to date by the years of the kings reigns, and continued for convenience afterwards without the interposition of any legal authority. I have seen some deeds before that time with the date of the year inserted, not in the body of the deed, but in the middle of the initial letter, after this manner,

(1584) *This Indenture*

Our neighbours the Scots, from time immemorial, have invariably observed the 25th day of March as the 1st day of the year, till November 27, 1599, when the following entry was made in the books of the privy council. *On Monday proclamation made be the king's warrant, ordaining the first of January, in tyme coming, to be the beginning of the new year, which they have as constantly followed ever since.*

October 18,

I am, &c.

1759.

N.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

IN p. 294 of your Magazine for September last, I find a letter signed Cantabrigienfis, wherein he attempts to prove, that (i) in the penultima of *fortuito* and *fortuitous* is common. That it is indeed long, appears sufficiently from the Alcaic, which he quotes from Horace. And with this opinion coincides that of P. Labbe, the learned jesuit of Bourges, in his *Indices Eruditae Pronunciationis*, as published by Leeds, where he places the words *fortuito* and *fortuitus* amongst those that produce the penultima. He says, "*fortuito & fortuitus apud Doctos saltem variant penultimam, quæ vulgo corripitur solet.*"

But that the (i) is ever short, is not so clear from the hexameter he quotes from Juvenal. For there is a figure in grammar, called *Synæresis*, whereby two letters or syllables are contracted into one: As in this verse of Virgil, G. iv. 34.

"*Sæu lēn | tō sūē | rīnt āl | vēa riā | vīmīnē | lēxtā.*"

As if it were writ *alvaria*.

The same may be said of *cūi* for *cūi*, *būic* for *būic*, &c.

So that the verse quoted from Juvenal may, and I think ought to be read thus,

Non quasi fortuita, &c.

As a confirmation of this conjecture, the following quotations may be sufficient.

Somnia pituita qui purgatissima mittunt.

PERI.

In this line it is very plain that the first (i) is long in *pituita*. And therefore the following line in Horace must be scanned thus,

Præcipū | ē sã | nus nūi | cūm pī | tuitā mē | lēstā est.

That the first (i) is long, appears also from this of Catullus,

Mucius | quē et mālā | pītū | itā | nāf.

Here *it* is made *it*, by the figure *Diæresis*; as you find in Tibullus, *dissoluisse* for *dissolvuisse*; and in Ovid, *evoluisse* for *evolvuisse*. I am, SIR,

Your most humble servant,

OCT. 17, 1759.

STALBRIGIENSIS.

To be sold by Auction, some Time next Month, at the King's Arms, in la Place de Victoire, Part of the Effects of Louis le Petit, late a Bankrupt; for the Benefit of his Creditors. By P. L. C. Auctioneer.

ONE hundred thousand soldiers, now in Germany, in excellent condition; having plenty of every thing but cloaths, victuals, money, and spirits.—The general who commands them; having every requisite that forms the soldier, except military skill, bravery, and conduct.—14 men of war, prime sailors; now locked up in Brest harbour. Enquire for the key of Edward Hawke, upon the premises, who attends to shew the same.—325 flat-bottomed boats, of a new construction; have never been at sea. Excellent for forming a temporary bridge at Black-Friars.—The good ship *Dis-grace*, laden with rue, from Canada; now lying in the river Seine.—1000,000 ounces of gold dust, from Africa.—1000 hogsheads of sugar, from Guadaloupe, now lying at the Custom house key in London.—A large quantity of alimentary powder, —A very accurate map of all the ports in Great-Britain, with the soundings of the different rivers and harbours. A very curious work, which is said to have cost Mr. Petit 100,000 livres.—The lillies of France, of a beautiful purple; dyed from the

the original white, by P. Ferdinando, the dyer of Minden. — A minitry without heads; a capital picture, hanging in the council-chamber at Versailles. By the famous Pittiani. — A large collection of laurels from Quebec, a little withered. — The reversion of some towns in Flanders, held, by lease, under lady Mary Hapburgh. — Right Westphalia wormwood, fresh from the plains of Minden.

—All his honour, now lying in the bank of Amsterdam; forfeited for want of redemption. — Several lots of timber, cordage, &c. now standing in his wharfs, at Brest, Antibes, Havre, Marseilles, Rochfort, and Toulon. — For further particulars enquire of G. R. or W. P. near the Cockpit, Whitehall, London, assignees to the said bankrupt's estate.

*An impartial and succinct HISTORY of the Origin and Progress of the present WAR.
Continued from p. 535.*

NOW as to the other expedition against the French fort at Niagara, the preparations for it were as slow and as deficient as for the other. But before I begin the account of this expedition, I must give some account of the fort we had at Oswego, upon the south east corner of the lake Ontario, as it was the only way by which we could proceed to the execution of our design against Niagara. Although we had been so many years in possession of this place*, and although it lay so much exposed to the French, upon any rupture between the two nations†, yet we had never taken care to render the fort we had there tolerably defensible, nor had we ever been at the pains to build so much as one vessel, fit for navigating the lake. This neglect was never effectually taken notice of, till after the beginning of the year 1755, when, at a meeting which general Braddock had, in April, with the governors and chief gentlemen of several of our colonies, at Alexandria in Virginia, it was resolved to strengthen both the fort and garrison at Oswego, and to build some large vessels at that place. Accordingly a number of ship-carpenters and workmen were sent thither in May and June; and with the first of them captain Bradstreet arrived with two companies of 100 men each, as a reinforcement to the 100 men that were before in garrison there, under captain King, to which number the garrison had, from 25, been increased, since our contests with France began to grow serious; but this reinforcement was far from being sufficient for a place of such importance, and at such a time, and where there was so much necessary work to be done, which was the case with respect to most of our other preparations; for, at the beginning of this war, we thought of nothing so much as oeconomy, and this has made the war last so long.

This fort at Oswego is reckoned near 300 miles almost due west from Albany, November, 1759.

in New York, but the way to it is the more convenient, as the far greatest part of it admits of water carriage, by what they call battoes, which is a light flat-bottomed boat, widest in the middle, and at each end sharp pointed, of about 1500 weight burden, and is managed by two men, called battoemen, with paddles and setting poles, as the rivers are in many places too narrow to admit of oars. From Albany the travellers set out first by land, for the village of Schenectady, which is a land carriage of 16 miles, in a good wagon road. From thence to the little falls in the Mohock river, at 65 miles distance, the passage is by water carriage up that river, consequently against the stream, which in many places is a little rapid, and in some so shallow, that the men are, when the river is low, obliged to turn out, and draw their battoes over the rifts, with hard labour. At the little falls there is a portage, or land carriage, for about a mile, where the ground being marshy, will admit of no wheel carriage, and therefore a colony of Germans, settled there, keep sledges, on which they draw the loaded battoes to the next place of embarkation upon the same river. From thence they proceed, by water, up that river for 60 miles, to the carrying place near the head of it, where there is another portage, which is longer or shorter, according to the dryness or wetness of the season, being usually, in the summer months, six or eight miles over. Here the battoes are conveyed in the same manner as at the little falls, and at the further end of this portage, they launch into a narrow river, called Wood Creek, which runs into the Oneyada lake. Down this river they proceed with a gentle stream to the lake, distant about 40 miles: but though the current be in their favour, the passage is troublesome, as the river is shallow, and its banks covered by thick woods of large trees, which by falling into it often obstruct

* See Lond. Mag. for 1757. p. 17.

† See map of New York, ditto for 1756. p. 416.

struck the passage of the battoes, until they are removed, or their branches lopped off, by the battoemen. The Oneyada lake stretches from east to west, about 30 miles, and in calm weather is passed with great pleasure as well as facility. From the western end issues the river Onondaga, which, after a course of between 20 and 30 miles, unites with the Cayuga, or Seneca river, and their united stream runs into Ontario lake, at the place where Oswego fort is situated. From Oneyada lake, therefore, the battoes have the current in their favour, and it is pretty rapid, but this renders the passage the more difficult and hazardous, as the river through the whole of its course abounds with rifts and rocks; and about 12 miles on this side of Oswego, there is a fall of 11 feet perpendicular. Here, therefore, there is another portage, which does not exceed 40 yards, when the battoes launch for the last time, and proceed with an easy course to Oswego.

From the description of this amphibious sort of passage, the reader will see how necessary it was for the troops designed for this expedition, to have set out early in the spring from Albany; but the very first of them, colonel Schuyler's New Jersey regiment, did not set out from thence till after the beginning of July; and just as general Shirley's and general Pepperell's regiments were preparing to follow, the melancholy account of general Braddock's disaster arrived at Albany, which so damped the spirits of the people, and spread such a terror, that some of the troops deserted, and most of the battoemen ran home, or dispersed themselves into the country, nor was it possible to prevail with many of them to return, which made it impossible to carry all the necessary stores along with the troops. Notwithstanding this disappointment, general Shirley, then commander in chief of all his majesty's forces in North America, set out from Albany before the end of July, with as many of the troops and stores as he could procure a conveyance for, hoping to be joined in his route by great numbers of the Indians of the Six Nations, for which purpose he sent as he passed to many of their castles to invite them; but they were so far from joining him, that they declared against any hostilities on that side of the country, insisting that Oswego was a place of traffick and peace, and that therefore neither the English nor French ought to commit any hostilities near that place: Nay, they seemed to have taken it into their heads, that they

could persuade both the French and us to agree to such a local truce, and consequently the general was obliged to proceed without being joined by any great number of Indians. On the 17th or 18th of August, he arrived at Oswego; but the last of the troops and artillery did not arrive until the last day of that month; and even then there was no sufficient store of provisions for enabling them to proceed against Niagara, though by this time some tolerable good vessels had been built and got ready for that purpose.

In the mean time the general made every thing ready for embarking, as soon as a supply of provisions should arrive, being resolved to take but 600 men with him for the attack of Niagara, and to leave the rest of his army, about 1400, for the defence of Oswego, in case the French should, in his absence, attempt the attacking of that place, which there was some reason to apprehend, as they had then a considerable force, and more expected, at fort Frontignac, from whence they had an easy passage, by the lake Ontario, to Oswego. At last, on the 26th of September, a small supply of provisions arrived, just sufficient for him to take along with him, and to leave 12 days short subsistence for those he left behind. But by this time the rainy boisterous season had begun, and the few Indians he had along with him, had declared, that there was no attempting to cross Ontario lake to Niagara in battoes at that season, or any time before the next ensuing summer, on which account most of them had left him, and were returned home. In this perplexed situation he called a council of war for next day, before whom he laid a full account of their circumstances, and all the advices he had received, all which being duly considered, it was their unanimous opinion, that it was impracticable to attempt the reducing of Niagara fort before the next summer, whereupon the design was, for that time, entirely laid aside.

Upon this it was resolved to employ the troops, while they remained there, in building barracks, and in erecting, or at least beginning to erect two new forts, one on the east side of the river Onondaga, at 450 yards distance from the old fort, and commanding the same, as well as the ground round about, and the entrance of the harbour, which was to be called Ontario fort; and another at 450 yards west of the old fort, to be called Oswego new fort; but I do not find that it was so much as proposed to provide any safe communication

lication between these three forts; and therefore I must think, that it would have been better to have demolished the old fort, without building any new one to the west of it; and to have made Ontario fort large enough for containing conveniently a garrison of 2 or 3000 men, the smallest number we could have thought of, for defending a place of such consequence, which lay at such a distance from any of our other settlements, and against which the enemy, by means of the river St. Lawrence, and the lake Ontario, might so easily bring an army, provided with artillery and every thing proper for a siege. But we had not got out of that oeconomy-whim with which we began the war; for on the 24th of October, general Shirley, with the greatest part of the troops under his command, departed from Oswego on their return to Albany, leaving colonel Mercer, with a garrison of only about 700 men at Oswego, though they had repeated advice of there being then at least 1000 men at the French fort of Frontenac, upon the same lake; and what was still worse, the new forts were not near completed; but left to be finished by the hard labour of colonel Mercer and his little garrison, with this melancholy consideration, that, if besieged by the enemy in the winter, it was not possible for his friends to come to his relief.

Thus ended the unfortunate campaign of 1755, on our side at least; but the French, with the assistance of their Indian allies, continued their murders, scalping, captivating, and laying waste the western frontiers of Virginia and Pennsylvania, during the whole winter, as they had done during the summer, ever since general Braddock's defeat. Of these ravages we had many dismal accounts published in our news papers, but as a detail of them would be tedious, I shall pass over the melancholy tale, as for the most part it contains nothing but shocking barbarities on one side, without any opposition on the other; and, therefore, I shall now return to an account of what was done at home. I have before given an account of some of the warlike preparations made here, at home, soon after the beginning of the year 1755*, which, as I have before observed, were made with the utmost oeconomy, so far as related either to our own defence, or to offensive measures in America, especially the latter, though the parliament granted every thing that was asked, and the people every where appeared to be willing to contribute whatever was in their power, towards a vigorous prosecu-

tion, and speedy decision of the war; and every one seemed to be confident, that the latter would be the certain consequence of the former, considering the superiority of our naval force, and of our plantations upon the continent of North America; but we had a difficulty to struggle with, which will always be despised by the populace; and at the same time chiefly regarded by our ministers of state.

The difficulty I mean, may be easily guessed at: It was, How to defend our king's dominions upon the continent of Europe: These we could not but foresee would be invaded by France: These we were both in honour and justice obliged to defend to the utmost of our power; and this we could not do without a very powerful confederacy upon the continent of Europe, which, as circumstances then stood, we could not easily obtain at any rate, much less at such a rate as might be in the power of this nation to contribute towards its support, without neglecting the prosecution of the war at sea, and in America. Notwithstanding the apparent difficulty of obtaining such a confederacy, and at such an expence as this nation might be able to support, yet it was resolved to attempt it, and for this purpose his majesty set out for Hanover, on the 28th of April, 1755, having, on the 25th preceding, put an end to the session of parliament, with a most gracious speech from the throne, wherein he declared, that he never could entertain a thought of purchasing the name of peace, at the expence of suffering encroachments upon, or of yielding up, what justly belonged to Great-Britain, either by ancient possession, or solemn treaties; but that, if reasonable and honourable terms of accommodation could be agreed upon, he would be satisfied.

In pursuance of this resolution, a treaty was, on the 18th of June, concluded with the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, by which his serene highness engaged to hold in readiness, during four years, for his majesty's service, a body of 8000 or 12000 men, to be employed, if required, upon the continent, or in Britain or Ireland, but not on board the fleet, or beyond the seas; and on the other hand, his majesty engaged to pay, remount, and recruit these troops, whilst in his service, and besides to pay the landgrave, during the term of four years, an annual subsidy of 150,000 crowns banco, valued at 4s. 9d. $\frac{1}{2}$ sterling each, together with a large sum for levy money, to be paid at the exchange of the ratifications; which subsidy was to be at

the rate of 300,000 crowns yearly, from the time of requiring the troops to the time of their entering into British pay, and in case they should be again dismissed, the said subsidy of 300,000 crowns was to revive, and to continue at that rate during the residue of the term.

This was the only treaty concluded during his majesty's residence at Hanover, which was the more surprising, as our subsidy treaty with Saxony had then expired, and that with Bavaria was near expiring; and as the securing of these two princes in our interest, was at least as necessary towards forming a sufficient confederacy upon the continent for the defence of Hanover, as that of securing the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel. Therefore I must suppose that both of them refused to enter into a new treaty with us upon any terms, which was a most glaring instance of ingratitude, as they had both received a subsidy from us for so many years in time of peace, when they neither were, nor could be of any service to us.

Notwithstanding this bad success in forming a sufficient confederacy upon the continent, our ministers, in compliance with the universal cry of the people, continued, it seems, resolved upon hostilities, if no reasonable terms of peace could be obtained by negotiation, which the French ministers, on their side, continued to refuse, encouraged, perhaps, by the bad success they saw we met with in forming such a confederacy, and imagining that, however much we might bluster, our ministers would not, without such a confederacy, venture to come to an open rupture; for even Frenchmen could not surely be so vain as to suppose, that they could contend with this nation in a maritime war, if our naval power and strength in America should be properly exerted, and no way diverted by any continental connection.

In the mean time, that is to say on the 15th of July, an express arrived from admiral Boscawen, with an account of the taking the two French men of war before mentioned. This was certainly contrary to the expectation of the court of France; for if they had expected any such attack, they would not have ordered Mr. McNamara to return to Brest with the chief part of their Squadron; and perhaps it was contrary to the expectation of some, if not all of our own ministers. But as matters had been carried so far, it was now past time to draw back; and therefore all our men of war and frigates were soon after furnished with orders for making reprisals, by taking and bringing into port all the

French ships they met with at sea; and on the 13th of August, commodore Frankland sailed from Spithead for the West-Indies with four men of war furnished with the like orders, as well as for protecting our trade and sugar islands from any insult that might be offered by the French.

A war being thus in some measure begun, it occasioned perhaps his majesty's return to his British dominions, sooner than usual; for he arrived at Kensington the 15th of September, and on the 30th of the same month was concluded a new treaty of alliance between him and the empress of Russia. By this treaty, her Russian majesty engaged to hold in readiness in Livonia, upon the Frontiers of Lithuania, a body of troops consisting of 40000 infantry and 15000 cavalry; and also on the coasts of the said province 40 or 50 galleys with the necessary crews; in a condition to act on the first order; but neither these troops nor galleys to be put in activity, unless his Britannick majesty, or his allies, should be somewhere attacked; in which case the Russian general should march as soon as possible after requisition, to make a diversion with 30,000 infantry and 15,000 cavalry; and should embark on board the galleys, the other 10000 infantry, to make a descent according to the exigence of the case. On the other side, his Britannick majesty engaged to pay to her Russian Majesty an annual subsidy of 100,000l. sterling, from the day of the exchange of the ratifications, to the day that these troops should upon requisition leave the Russian dominions, and from that day an annual subsidy of 500,000l. sterling, until the troops should return into the Russian dominions, and for three months after their return. His Britannic majesty further engaged, that in case her Russian majesty should be disturbed in this diversion, or attacked herself, he would furnish immediately the succour stipulated in the treaty of 1742, and that in case a war should break out, he would send into the Baltic, a Squadron of his ships of force suitable to the circumstances. And both parties agreed that this convention should subsist for four years from the exchange of the ratifications.

This was the chief substance of the treaty; but in the seventh article, these words were unluckily inserted, viz. considering also the proximity of the countries wherein the diversion in question will probably be made, and the facility her troops will probably have of subsisting immediately in an enemy's country; she takes upon

on herself alone, during such a diversion, the subsistence and treatment of the said troops by sea and land. And in the 11th article it was stipulated, that all the plunder the Russian troops should take from the enemy should belong to them.

These words and this stipulation could not but be looked on as a threatening the king of Prussia, and consequently provoking him to join in a confederacy with France against us; whereas we ought by all means to have endeavoured to have courted him, and to have procured a thorough reconciliation between him and the court of Vienna, in order to have brought both, together with the whole German empire, into a confederacy with Russia and us, which might perhaps have been brought about, by making it a condition in the confederacy to dispose properly of whatever might be conquered from France; for without such a condition we could not expect the concurrence of all these powers, and without such a concurrence we could not expect that the house of Austria would join in a confederacy with us, whilst it remained liable to the danger of being attacked in the Netherlands by the French; in Italy by the Spaniards and Sardinians, and in Germany by the Prussians, Saxons, and Bavarians, which the last two had perhaps in their eye, when they refused renewing their subsidy treaties with us.

This danger, which was so apparent, was probably the reason why the house of Austria would not join in the alliance between Russia and us, as our united force could not have defended that house against this danger.

This, I believe, was the true reason why the court of Vienna refused to accede to that treaty, or to to engage to protect Hanover against any invasion from France; for I cannot believe, that it was because we refused to accede to the defensive alliance between that court and Russia, in which there was an article, that if the king of Prussia should attack either of the allies, neither of them should make peace with him, unless he agreed to restore Silesia. If the court of Vienna demanded any such reciprocal accession, the demand was so reasonable that I cannot think it possible we could refuse it; therefore I must think that the danger I have mentioned was the true cause of that court's refusing to accede to our treaty with Russia; and the king of Prussia knew too well the disadvantage of joining in a confederacy with France, to allow himself to be provoked to it by these threatening expressions in that treaty, which were the

more unlucky as they were quite unnecessary, unless we had something more in our view than merely the defence of Hanover: for it is not impossible but that some people might then have had secretly in their mind, a design to have revived the abortive project of 1741*, which it was ridiculous to think of, unless we could have got all or most of the powers of Europe, except France and Prussia, to have joined in it, and this could not so much as have been hoped for, unless both the courts of Vienna and London could be prevailed with to sacrifice all their possessions in Italy and the Mediterranean to the completion of such a project.

Whether the king of Prussia was afraid of this, or more probably from a truly patriotic design, to preserve the tranquillity of his native country, as soon as he got a copy of this our treaty with Russia, he, by his ministers, declared at all the courts of Europe, that he would oppose with his utmost force the entrance of any foreign troops into the empire, under any pretence whatsoever. By this bold declaration, if it was sincere, he certainly disobliterated the court of Versailles, therefore it was now a proper time to endeavour to detach him entirely from his alliance with France, and to procure a thorough reconciliation between him and the house of Austria, in order to bring about such a confederacy as I have before-mentioned: At least it was such a declaration, if we could have trusted to it, as rendered it quite unnecessary for us to enter into a new treaty with him or any one else. But it seems we could not find any encouragement to hope for being able to form any such confederacy, and we thought we could not trust to this declaration alone, especially as the French had already marched large bodies of troops towards the frontiers of the empire, and had obtained leave from the elector of Cologne to form large magazines within his territories, for which our minister at his court was, in August, ordered to withdraw from thence without taking leave. And besides, as soon as this declaration of the king of Prussia was notified to the court of Versailles, they sent an ambassador extraordinary, the duke de Nivernois to Berlin, with a design no doubt to persuade him to retract his declaration, and to enter into some new engagement or alliance with them. This ambassador was received at Berlin, and treated by the king of Prussia and his whole court, not only with great respect, but with an outward shew of great kindness, as if his majesty intended

to agree to every thing he had to propose; and this increased our suspicion, that his majesty's declaration was not alone to be trusted to, but that it was necessary to bring him under some more solemn engagements; for as the French had by this time a numerous army near the Lower Rhine, and magazines provided for their march the whole way to Hanover, if the king of Prussia, instead of opposing them, had given them a passage thro' his dominions, that electorate might have been swallowed up, before the Russian auxiliaries could have been brought thither, or any army formed for protecting it.

For this reason a negotiation was set a foot by us at Berlin, for bringing the king of Prussia into a new treaty with this nation, and thereby obliging him to do what he had before declared he would do; but as this treaty was not concluded until after the end of the year 1755, I shall proceed in my account of what was done at home and in France, during that year and the beginning of the next, so far as relates to the war now begun, tho' not yet on either side declared. During the whole remaining part of the year 1755, our men of war and frigates continued to make reprisals, not only in the seas of America, but also in the seas of Europe; and the French were so far from returning the hostility, that having, on the 13th of August, taken one of our men of war, the Blandford, with governor Lytelton on board going to his government of Carolina, they set the governor at liberty, as soon as the court had an account of the ship's being brought into Nantes on the 5th of September, and soon after they set both the ship and crew at liberty, tho' at the same time we were taking every ship of theirs we could meet with at sea, and not only detaining the ship and cargo, but also detaining and imprisoning the crew. This extraordinary pacific conduct did not proceed from any real love of peace; but from a consciousness of their being no match for us at sea; and therefore they were making use of all their art, and all their eloquence, to persuade the Spaniards, the Dutch, &c. to join with them in a war against us; for which purpose they every where represented us, not only as the aggressors in the war, but as pirates and enemies to mankind; and it must be confessed, that our conduct in commencing the war had given them some foundation.

If in the year 1750 we had furnished major Lawrence, not only with a sufficient force, but with proper orders, to attack

Mr. la Corne*, after premonishing him to retire, and if upon his resisting and killing some of our people, we had openly and without ceremony declared war against France, and attacked them in Cape Breton and every other part of America, every neutral nation in Europe would have looked upon the French as the aggressors, because Nova Scotia belonged to us not only by antient possession; but by solemn treaty, and none but Frenchmen would have supposed, that every part of the Isthmus of Nova-Scotia, particularly Chignecto bay, was not within the antient boundaries of that province, especially as the French people settled upon it had acknowledged themselves subjects of, and had sworn allegiance to the crown of Great-Britain, without any contradiction from the court of France; therefore the French building a fort upon that bay, and defending that fort by force of arms, would have been by all Europe, except themselves, deemed such an aggression as intitled us to declare war against them.

Our declaring war, or commencing hostilities upon this head, could not therefore have furnished the French with any shadow of a pretence for representing us as the aggressors; but with respect to the Ohio, the country upon that river belonged, it is true, to us by ancient possession, but that possession had never been expressly and by name confirmed to us by treaty, consequently our commencing hostilities on account of any disputes with France about the country upon that river, could not so easily be determined by neutral powers in our favour; and our conduct with regard to those disputes gave the French a plausible pretence for calling us the aggressors. But as the country upon the southern shore of the lake Erie, and all down the Ohio beyond the mouth of the Monongahela, notoriously belonged to our allies the Iroquois or six nations; the two forts just built by the French in that country, one on the southern shore of that lake and another on Beef river, were expressly contrary both to the 15th article of the treaty of Utrecht, and to the late convention for appointing commissaries; and their seizing and plundering some of our Indian traders in that country, and pretending to exclude us from trading in any part of it, was equally contrary to the said 15th article; therefore we should have peremptorily demanded an immediate demolition of those two forts, and satisfaction for the damage and injury done to our Indian traders: Upon refusal, or any unreasonable delay, we should have sent

a military force to demolish their forts ; and if they had attempted to defend such a manifest breach of treaties by force of arms, we then should have put an end to negotiation and declared war ; because our demand was so plainly founded upon treaty, that no impartial man could have blamed us, or supposed that we were the aggressors, especially as we had been called upon by our friends the Indians settled upon the Ohio, to defend them against the French encroachments upon their territories*. But instead of this, we continued negotiating, until every manifest right we had vanished in the eyes, or became doubtful in the minds of most foreigners, and at last, by attacking Mr. Jamonville and his party, without any premonition to retire †, we brought upon ourselves the blame of the first bloodshed at land as well as at sea.

This gave the French a great advantage over us in the eyes of all the weak and short-sighted people in Europe, and our exercising such an extraordinary sort of reprisals increased that advantage, so that the vulgar in most countries began to think, that we were really what the French represented us to be ; but luckily for us, all the neutral courts of Europe judged otherwise. They knew the many provocations we had met with : They knew the necessity our ministers were under to obtain redress by negotiation if possible ; and they knew the reason why we began by making reprisals rather than by declaring war, which was to prevent the French from having a pretence to call for the assistance of their allies ; and very probably our measures were in this respect directed by the advice of some of those allies, who perhaps would have joined with France against us, if we had not followed their advice. Whether or no we were right in doing so, I shall not pretend to determine, because it depends upon the intelligence our ministers had from their friends at the several neutral courts of Europe ; but it is certain, that by beginning much sooner, and by beginning with a declaration of war, and following that declaration with the most immediate and most vigorous prosecution, we might more easily and more speedily have put an end to the war, at least in America. Whereas by beginning with what we called reprisals, we gave the French notice to prepare for their defence in America, a country where the defensive has many peculiar advantages in their favour ; and if they had been so wise as to employ neutral

ships to carry naval and warlike stores from France and America, and even regular troops to the latter, I do not see what right we could have pretended for intercepting them, nor do I think that our success in that part of the world could have been so great as it has been of late.

[To be continued in our next.]

EXTRACTS from the PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS, Vol. L. Part II. Continued from p. 540.

B *An Account of the Case of the first joint of the Thumb torn out, with the Flexor Tendon, in its whole Extent, torn out. By Mr. Robert Home, Surgeon at Kingston upon Hull.*

JANUARY 2, 1758, William Taylor, seventeen years of age, an apprentice to a white-smith in this place, in endeavouring to make his escape from one who was going to correct him, opened the door of a cellar, and threw himself into it ; but in his hurry so entangled his right thumb with the latch, that the whole weight of his body was suspended by it, until it gave way, and was torn off at the first articulation ; the flexor tendon being at the same time pulled out in its whole length, having broke when it became muscular. I was immediately sent for, found little or no hæmorrhage, and the bone of the second phalanx safe, and covered with its cartilage, but protruding considerably, occasioned by part of the skin belonging to it being irregularly torn off with the first joint.

I was doubtful, whether or not I should be obliged at last, to make a circular incision, and saw the bone even with the skin ; but thought it proper to give him a chance for the use of the whole phalanx.

He complained only, for the first day, of a pretty sharp pain in the course of the tendon ; to which compresses, wrung out of warm brandy, were applied : But his arm was never swelled ; there was no *Gecchymosis* ; nor had he so much fever, as to require bleeding even once. The cure proceeded happily, no symptoms arising from the extracted tendon. At the third dressing, the bone was covered ; and no other application but dry lint was necessary during the whole time. No exfoliation happened : Yet it was twelve weeks before it was entirely cicatrised, owing to the loss of skin : And he seems to enjoy the use of the stump as completely, as if that tendon was not lost.

An

An Account of some extraordinary Effects arising from Convulsions; being Part of a Letter to John Huxham, M. D. and F. R. S. from William Watson, M. D. F. R. S.

IN the month of January, 1757, I was concerned for a young gentiewoman, who, if the number, continuance, and frequency of their returns be considered, suffered the most violent and severe convulsions I ever knew. At some times the muscular spasms were general; at other times single muscles only, or a number of them, subservient to some particular purpose in the animal œconomy, were effected: And such was the peculiarity of this case, that after, and in proportion as any single muscle, or any determined number of muscles, had been in a state of spasm, a paralytick inability succeeded to those muscles, which, very much disordered and impaired, and several times, even for no small continuance, prevented the patient from performing several of her necessary functions. When the muscles, for instance, subservient to deglutition, had been convulsed, for many hours after the fits had left her she has not been able to swallow a single drop of liquid: So that when attempts have been made to cause her to drink, unless the liquor was immediately thrown back, there was imminent danger of her being strangled. When her eyes have been affected several times, a compleat *gutta serena*, and total blindness has ensued; the patient being able to hear the strong day-light with open eyes, without being sensible of its influence, or in the least contracting her widely dilated pupils. After one of these fits the blindness continued full five days; and I began to be in fear for the return of her sight.

You Sir, who are so excellently well versed in the animal œconomy, are not to be informed, that vociferation is performed in the *aspera arteria*, but that the articulation of sounds into syllables and words is modulated principally by the tongue, and muscles about the larynx. In the case before you, very early in the disease, the spasms seized the muscles about the larynx: The consequence of which was, that after they were over, the patient was unable to utter a word. This faculty however she, once again, recovered; but it continued a very short time, as the fits returned, which again left her deprived of the power of speech. After having lost her voice a second time, her power of speech did not return, even after she was freed from her convulsions, and her ge-

neral health restored. Fourteen months passed, whilst this patient continued absolutely speechless; when, after having violently heated herself by four hours dancing, on a sudden her power of speech returned, and it has continued perfectly free ever since.

What is still further remarkable in this case is, that during the whole time of this patient's continuing speechless, her life was rendered yet more uncomfortable by her having, from the injury to her brain by the spasms, forgot how to write, so as to express her meaning that way: But upon the recovery of her speech, this faculty likewise returned, which she has retained ever since. During the severity of this disease, which continued several weeks, almost every day of which, from the number and violence of the convulsions, I feared would be the patient's last, nothing was left unattempted, which I imagined could tend to prevent the return of the spasms, or lessen their effects. My endeavours so far happily succeeded, that her fits did not return; but the consequences of them continued, more particularly her inability to speak. After some months, however, when she was recruited in her strength, I was desirous of trying the effects of electricity more particularly applied about her throat. This was accordingly attempted; but such was the state of her nerves, and their sensibility to its effects, that electrizing brought back the fits, which again affected her sight: So that I was compelled to desist, lest, in endeavouring to restore her speech, I might not only fail in this attempt, but might bring on, possibly, a permanent blindness. I determined therefore to trust the whole to time, which has happily removed all her complaints.

Our Readers must well remember the remarkable Case of the Cure of Convulsions by an extraordinary Discharge of Worms, p. 420, and the following Observations thereon are very important and useful.

Some Observations on the History of the Norfolk Boy, By J. Wall, M. D. In a Letter to the Rev. Charles Lyttelton, LL. D. Dean of Exeter.

S I R,

THE history of the Norfolk boy, which, you inform me, has been communicated to the Royal Society, seems to deserve a place in the memoirs of that illustrious body, as well on account of its utility, as its singularity.

The

The symptoms in this case most evidently arose from worms in the intestines; which often occasion unaccountable complaints, and frequently elude the most powerful medicines, as they did in the instance before us, till at last they were dislodged by the enormous quantity of A oil-paint, which the poor boy devoured; and the cause being thus removed, all the effects ceased.

At first sight it appears wonderful, that this immense quantity of white lead did not prove fatal; and that it was not so, could be owing to nothing but the oil, by which it was enveloped, and its contact and immediate action on the coats of the intestines thereby prevented. But the oil did not only obviate the dangerous effects of this mixture, but appears, to me at least, to have been the chief cause of the success, with which it was happily attended. I speak this with some restriction, because the lead, as its stypticity was thus covered, might, by its weight, assist in removing the verminous filth, especially as the bowels were made slippery by the oil.

Oil has long been observed, to be noxious to insects of all kinds, so that not only those which survive after being cut into several pieces, but those, also, which live long with very little air, and those, which revive by warmth after submersion in water, die irrecoverably, if they are immersed in, or covered with oil. Rhedi and Malpighi have made many experiments to this purpose; and account for the event very rationally, from the oil stopping up all the air vessels, which in the animalcula are very numerous, and distributed almost over their whole bodies.

On this account oil has been recommended as a vermifuge both by Andry and Hoffman, tho' I believe it has been seldom used in practice in that intention; or at least has not been given in quantities sufficient to answer it. Indeed Hoffman himself seems not to lay much stress on it as an anthelmintic, recommending it only as serving to line the inside of the intestines, and to relax spasms in them; and therefore as a proper preparative to be given before any acrid purgatives are ventured on.

The medicines commonly prescribed, and mostly depended on, are either of a virulent and drastick nature, or such as are supposed to be able to destroy those animals by some mechanical qualities, e. g. to cut, tear, or otherwise affect their tender bodies, and yet not have force enough to lacerate or injure the stomach or intestines.

Of the former kind are the leaves and juice of heleborafter, the bark of the Indian cabbage tree, coloquintida, resin of jalap, glass of antimony, and the like, the effects of which are commonly violent and dangerous, and sometimes fatal. Of the latter class are crude mercury, and the milder preparations of that mineral, aloes and other bitters, tin filings, neutral salts, and vitriolic acids. Every one conversant in practice too well knows how often these medicines are administered ineffectually. When I had therefore attentively considered the history of the Norfolk boy, I determined to try the efficacy of oil in such cases, as it seemed capable of producing great effects, and yet could not be attended with any hazard or danger.

The first person to whom it was given, with this view, was —, a patient of our infirmary, who was judged to have worms, but had taken several approved medicines for a considerable time without success. In a consultation with the other physicians, the following form was prescribed.

Rx. *Ol. Oliv. lb. ss. Sp. vol. aromat. ʒij*
M. cap. Coch. iii. mane et H. S.

The volatile spirit was added here to make the oil saponaceous, and by that means more easily miscible with the juices in the stomach and *primæ viæ*. This medicine answered our expectations, and in a few days brought away several worms.

Lacy, a poor boy of the parish of Feckenham in this county, aged thirteen years, was, as I was informed, about three or four years ago seized with convulsion fits, which gradually deprived him of his senses, and reduced him to a state of idiocy. He had taken several anthelminticks and purgatives, particularly the *Pulv. Cornachin.* but never had voided any worms, tho' all the symptoms seemed plainly to shew, that they were the cause of his disorder. As he greedily swallowed any thing, which was offered him, without distinction, I at first ordered him a mixture of linseed oil ʒvij *Tinct. sac.* ʒj; of which he took four large spoonfuls night and morning. He persisted in the use of this one whole week without at all nauseating it, towards the latter end of which time he voided one round worm of a great length. He now began to shew much aversion to the medicine; on which account the *Tinctur. sac.* was omitted, and he was ordered to take the oil alone in the same quantities. This he continued to do a fortnight longer, during which time

time he voided 60 more worms, and in a great measure recovered the use of his reason *. This account I had from the apothecary, who, by my directions, supplied him with the medicines.

Soon after this, I ordered the same medicine to be given to Elizabeth Abell, A a poor girl in the same neighbourhood, reduced by epileptic fits to such a state of idiocy, as to eat her own excrements. It caused her to void several worms, but she did not recover her senses.

Since this time I have given the oil to several persons with good success, and therefore I cannot but recommend a further trial of it; since it is a remedy, which may be used with safety in almost any quantity; a character, which very few of the anthelmintic medicines deserve.

It is probable that some oils are more destructive to worms than others. Andry C (*Traité de la generation des vers* Cap. 8.) prefers nut oil, and tells us, that a human worm voided alive, being put into that oil died instantly; whereas another worm, voided at the same time, lived several hours in oil of sweet almonds, tho' in a languishing state. This difference he afterwards (cap. 9.) endeavours to account for, by supposing, that the oil of almonds is more porous, and consequently less able to preclude the entrance of air into the the worms. And indeed there is some reason to conclude, that oils which dry in the open air, such as nut and linseed oils, are of a closer texture, less mixed with water, and consequently more anthelmintic, than those oils, which freeze by cold, and will not dry in the open air; † such as those from olives or almonds. Andry tells us, that at Milan the mothers have a custom to give their children, once F or twice a week, toasts dipt in nut oil, with a little wine, to kill the worms: And I know a lady in the country, who gives the poor children in her neighbourhood the same oil with great success..

I would recommend this remedy to be used in as large doses as the stomach will well bear: To which purpose it may be advisable to join it either with aromatics, bitters or essential oils, such as the case may require. Andry orders the oil to be taken fasting, assigning this for a reason, that the stomach being then most empty, it more readily embraces and stifles the worms. During this course it will be

* I have since been informed, that the boy's parents being extremely poor, the medicines were left off as soon as he began to recover; and that, upon their disuse for some time, he was again attacked with the same fits as before.

† All oils dry more readily after they have been boiled; by which the superfluous aqueous parts are carried off. Drying oils are also made by the addition of such substances, as absorb humidities.

necessary at proper intervals, to give rhubarb, mercurial or aloëtic medicines.

I cannot close this paper without observing, that, from the history of the Norfolk boy, we may learn, in similar cases, where the head is not idiopathic, never to despair absolutely of a cure, notwithstanding the disease has been of very long standing. For in this boy, tho' the oppression in the brain and nerves had continued many years, and had been so violent, as to deprive him not only of his intellectual faculties, but almost all his B sensations; yet were not the organs much impaired thereby, but he recovered all his senses again, as soon as the irritation and spasms in the intestines, which first caused all these terrible symptoms, were removed. The same thing, in a less degree, was observable in the Feckenham boy, mentioned before; and we have had two remarkable instances of the same kind at the Worcester infirmary; where a boy and his sister, of the name of Moyse, received a perfect cure, and recovered the entire use of their senses, after having been rendered idiots (tho' not in so high a D degree as the Norfolk boy) for more than two years, by epileptic fits proceeding from worms.

Worcester, Dec. 7, 1748. J. WALL.

P. S. As the following history has some analogy with the subject we are now upon, E I beg leave to subjoin it by way of postscript.

A young girl of the name of Lowbridge, at Ledbury, in Herefordshire, nine years old, had been long troubled with a gnawing pain at the stomach, which growing gradually more violent, I was at last called to her. About a quarter of an hour before I reached the house, she was seized with a violent vomiting, whereby she brought up an amazing number of living animals supposed, to be upwards of a thousand, together with a vast quantity of clear viscid phlegm. In shape they exactly G resembled millepedes, except that some of them, being examined by a magnifying glass, appeared to have a small filament, which arose from the middle of the belly, and might probably have served to fix them to their nidus. They were of different sizes, from that of the largest millepede, to some that were scarce perceptible; so

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so that they appeared to have been generated at different times, and grown in the stomach. As the child was suddenly seized with this effort to vomit, she discharged her stomach on the floor of the parlour where she was sitting. The millepedes, they told me, were at first very lively, and crept briskly in different ways; but they did not live long in the open air. They were lying in the slime when I came to her, so that I could not be imposed on as to the verity of the fact. After this evacuation, the child's stomach grew perfectly easy, and continued so.

An Account of an extraordinary Storm of Hail, in Virginia. By Francis Fauquier, Esq; lieutenant Governor of Virginia, and F. R. S. Communicated by William Fauquier, Esq; F. R. S. to the Rev. Tho. Birch, D. D. Secretary to the Royal Society.

S I R,

IN a letter I received from my brother, the lieutenant governor of Virginia, he gives an account of a very remarkable storm of hail; which, if you think it worth communicating to the Society, is very much at their service.

It happened on Sunday the 9th of July, about four o'clock in the afternoon, and was preceded by some thunder and lightning. It was a small cloud, that did not seem to threaten much before its breaking, and did not extend a full mile in breadth. It passed over the middle of the town of Williamsburgh, and the skirts of the town had but little of it. Its course was from N. by W. to S. by E. The hail-stones, or rather pieces of ice, were most of them of an oblong square form; many of them an inch and half long, and about three fourths of an inch wide and deep; and from one side of most of them there proceeded sharp spikes, protuberant at least half an inch. He says he cooled his wine, and froze cream with some of them, the next day; and they were not totally dissolved when he went to bed on Monday night. This storm broke every pane of glass on the north side of his house, and destroyed all his garden things entirely.

He mentions likewise the heats to have been rather more than usual in that country this summer; and, particularly, on the 9th of August, his thermometer (which hung on the outside of his house on the north aspect) was at 97, by Fahrenheit's graduation, and some other days as high as 94 or 95. I am S I R,

Jermyn-street,
Oct. 18, 1758.

Your most obedient

humble servant,
W. FAUQUIER.

Conclusion of the Account of BOMBAY and SURAT, in the East-Indies. (See p. 516.)

WITH regard to the city of Surat, it is situated on the continent, about 160 miles to the north of Bombay, and about 25 miles up the river Tappee, or Tapti, on the right hand side going up. The river has nothing remarkable, but this city, on the banks of it, which is, perhaps, one of the greatest instances in the known world, of the power of trade to bring, in so little a time, wealth, arts, and population, to any spot where it can be brought to settle.

It is not later than the middle of the last century, that this place was the repair of a few merchants, who, under the shelter of an old insignificant castle, formed a town, which, in a few years, became one of the most considerable in the world, not only for trade but size; being at least as large, and to the full as populous, as London, within the walls, and contains a number of very good houses, according to the Indian architecture. A wall was, soon after its taking the form of a town, built round it, to defend it from the insults of the Marattas or Ghenims, who had twice pillaged it. The castle, which is by the river side, and which you pass in your way up to the city, appears a strange huddle of building, fortified with cannon, mounted here and there without order and meaning, and without an attempt at any thing like military architecture.

In this city, before the East-India company became invested with the possession of Bombay, was the presidency of their affairs on that coast. For which purpose they had a factory established there, with several great privileges allowed them by the Mogul government, and even after the seat of the presidency was transferred to Bombay, they continued a factory here, which yet not being spacious enough to contain their effects, they hired another nearer the water side, which was called the new factory.

In the mean time this city flourished, and grew the center, and indeed the only staple of India, it being much more frequented for the sake of the vent goods of all sorts met with there, from whence they were distributed particularly to the inland provinces, than for either the natural productions or manufactures of the country, though they also made a considerable part of its commerce. In short, there was hardly an article of merchandize that can be named, but what was to be found at

all times here, almost as readily as in London itself. The company carried on annually a large investment of piece-goods, especially of the coarse ones, for the Guinea market; but the English interest and influence seem of late years to have greatly declined, amidst the confusion and embroils of the country, a circumstance every where fatal to trade, and to that security and credit which are the life of it.

Whilst the Mogul government was in vigour, there was such a shew of justice, as induced the merchants of all religions and denominations to take shelter under it. The Gentoos especially resorted to it, and took up their abode there, not only on the account of trade, but for their preferring a Moorish form of government to the living under Gentoos, who had none at all.

The year 1732, (on occasion of some disputes among the chiefs) was the epoch of the declension of the Surat trade, and the beginning of all the disorders, broils, and confusion that followed, in which the English were not exempt from their share of suffering.

The governor of Surat keeps his seat of administration at what is called the Durbar, where he is generally present himself, and gives his orders. It is here that all actions, criminal and civil, are brought before him, and summarily dispatched in the eastern manner.

At Surat they excel in the art of ship-building. If their models were as fine as those of the English, of whom especially they prefer the imitation, there would be no exaggeration in averring, that they build incomparably the best ships in the world for duration, and that of any size, even to a thousand tons and upwards. But their naval, like their other architecture, has always something clumsy, unfinished, and unartist-like in it, otherwise the reign of their ships is much longer than that of the European-built ones: It is not uncommon for one of them to last a century, and that too not so much owing to the commonly summer seas in those parts, as to the solidity of their workmanship, and the nature of the wood they employ.

As to the first, their bottoms and sides are composed of planks let into one another, in the nature of what is called rabbit work; so that the seams are impenetrable; and the knees, or crooked timbers, are generally of the natural growth into that form, without being forced or warped by fire, especially where particular care is

taken of their construction, and their expence not spared.

The wood is a sort called Teak, to the full as durable as oak, and has, besides this property, that it is not so apt, in an engagement, to fly in splinters, which usually do more mischief to the men than the balls themselves. They have also a peculiar way of preserving their ships bottoms, by occasionally rubbing into them an oil they call wood oil, which the planks imbibe, and serves greatly to nourish and keep them from decay.

They do not either launch their ships as we do from slips, but by digging canals from the water to where the stocks, or what they call cradles, are, from which they are, as it were, dropped into the stream that is brought up to them.

The masting generally used in the country ships are pohoon-masts, chiefly from the Malabar coast; but for the cordage, what is worth any thing, must come from Europe: Their coyr-ropes, made of the fibres of cocoa-nut husks, being for either running or standing rigging, more harsh and untractable than what is produced from hemp. I have, however, seen very serviceable and large coyr-cables, which, in opposition to the European ones, last much the longest in salt-water, fresh being apt to rot them.

Their anchors are mostly European, our iron being much better, and better worked. As to sails, they are very well supplied by the country manufacture of cotton into a sail cloth called Dungaree, which, though not so strong or lasting as canvas, Holland's duck, or vitry, is, whilst in use, more pliant, and less apt to split than they are. And for pitch, they have the gum of a tree, which is called Damar, that is not at all inferior to the other.

Their navigators are very indifferent artists; formerly they used to get Europeans to command their ships, but lately they make a shift to do without them, having trained up to it some of the natives, who may just serve in those parts, where they seldom put to sea but in the fair season, and where, consequently, they rarely meet with storms to try their skill.

In Surat, there are some very good houses in their style of building, which is partly gentoo, and partly moreish. Those of the greatest note are so contrived, that the gateway is defensible against any sudden irruption of a few armed men, a circumstance of not a small import, in a city, where often the withstanding the first brunt of any persons sent by the government,

ment to oppress, or destroy the owner, is attended with future security, by the alarm raising a party to relieve, or oppose his proceedings. The private apartments lye backwards, for the greater security of the women, of whom the Moors, especially, are remarkably jealous. They are very fond of having one room, at least, in particular, where a fountain is kept playing in the midst of it, by the noise of which they are lulled to sleep, and refreshed by the coolness it diffuses through the apartment, but which is attended with a damp, of which I would not advise an European to make the experiment. Besides too the common convenience of eastern sophas, which are so commodious for their manner of sitting cross-legged, they all like European looking glasses, which are what they chiefly hang their rooms with. Another ornament too they have, which has not an ill effect upon the eye, and that is, the beams of the chamber cieling curiously inlaid with ivory and mother-of-pearl, like the hand-scrutores that come from thence, in flourishes and scroll-work, agreeable to the Moreisk taste. They have generally a kind of saloon, which they call a diwan, entirely open on one side to the garden, where they have fountains playing, which, joined to the variegated flower beds in front of it, of which they are very curious, add to the pleasantness and airiness of the prospect. In summer too, when the heats are the intensest, tho' never so intolerable as in many other places, nor unwholesome that I could ever learn, they have country recesses a little way out of town, where they reside, or go in parties to enjoy themselves in their gardens and frescades, by the side of the waters with which they are furnished. The English company had especially a very pleasant garden, kept for the use and recreation of the gentlemen of the factory, though lately indeed the incursions of the Marattas, to the very gates of the city, and the constant alarms of the country round, have made those rural recesses too unsafe to consult with a satisfactory enjoyment of them.

The streets of Surat are irregularly laid out, but have one property which renders them agreeable to the walkers in the heat of the day; and that is, a competent width of them being left at bottom, the stories of the houses are carried up so projecting over one another, that the uppermost apartments on each side of the street are so close to one another, that one may with ease converse from them; a way of building, that, whilst it over-

shades the street, does not exclude a free ventilation, which is rather attracted by it. The shops, however, though in this great trading city, where every thing almost that can be asked for is to be found, have a very mean appearance, the dealers keeping their goods chiefly in warehouses, and selling by samples.

As to the living in Surat, there is not in the world a better place, whilst the communication with the country is open. For to say nothing of the abundance of every article, which an unbounded importation throws into the market there, the natural productions of the soil are excellent in their kind, and thereby atone for their perhaps being less cheap, as to the quantity, than at some other places of India, as at Bengal especially, where the cattle and poultry are bought at a very low rate, and yet turn out dear by the time they are properly fed for the table. Here then all manner of eatables are at a reasonable price, ready for immediate use, and as good as can any where be found. The wheat of Surat is famous all over India, for its singular whiteness, substance, and taste; and nothing can exceed their sallads and roots. There are also many kinds of wild fowl and game to be had at an easy rate.

As to wines and spirituous liquors, the Europeans depend chiefly on importation for them, few relishing the distillery of the country, which, however, produces various strong spirits, to which they give names that would seem odd; such as spirit of mutton, spirit of deer, spirit of goat, but for the reason they annex to it, which is their throwing into the still, according to the liquor they propose, a joint of mutton, a haunch of venison, or a quarter of a goat, which give respectively their names to the distillation. This they imagine, how justly I do not pretend to know, superadds to the liquor a certain mellowness, and softness, that corrects the fierceness of the spirit.

Surat is the only sea port of very considerable note, and unpossessed by the Europeans, in the whole immense dominions of the mogul: It is easily imaginable, that the inland trade, especially to Dely and Agra, the capital residences of that court, which are about a month's journey from Surat, must employ a number of caravans, or cassilahs, for the distribution of the imports. But unfortunately the roads (never perfectly safe, on account of the independent Rajahs) are lately grown much less so, from the troubles and convulsions of the whole country.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

IN all the histories which I have perused, I could not discover that any age or nation has ever produced a counsellor more wife and faithful to a king, or a patriot more affectionate and public-spirited to a country, than the eminent minister now at the helm: Not a statesman has ever served a prince, or a people "with an abler head, a purer heart, and cleaner hands." Undeviating and unwearied he constantly pursues the paths where clear wisdom, steady integrity, and genuine patriotism lead the way. It is not in the power of the richest and brightest temptations to attract him from the duties of a prudent, a virtuous, and a vigilant administration. He will not, as *Atalanta* of old, lose the important race, in which he is engaged, by stopping to admire and gather up any golden apples. No: He has no desire to abound in wealth, to shine in grandeur, and regale in luxury. His fortune, as a very temperate antient owned for himself, has raised him above wanting the necessaries of life, and his philosophy above wishing for the superfluities of it. In publick and in private he recommends virtuous manners and upright principles, and what is most laudable, he confirms his salutary doctrine by his signal example. Indeed this entirely generous-hearted minister has no ambition, but to promote the true honour of his royal master; no avarice, but to increase the real wealth of the nation; no pleasure, but the labour to do public good: Nor will he think himself happy, until he has established the happiness of his king and country upon a solid and lasting foundation.

This is the great minister, of whom an ingenious and reverend author foretold, "that when he appeared, he would best be seen by his own lustre, and that he would not only have honest intentions of mind, but wisdom to plan and courage to execute." These predictions may now be rightly understood, since they are truly fulfilled in the Right Hon. WILLIAM PITT Esq; one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state. This is he, who greatly shines in his administration, and greatly outshines his predecessors in virtue, and judgment, foresight, fortitude and public-spirit. This is he, who assiduously and attentively studies to preserve the constitution of this kingdom in purity and vigour, and the government of it in

dignity and honour. This is he, who, under the favour of that god whom he devoutly worships, and the approbation of that sovereign, whom he dutifully loves, concerted the plan, and directed the execution, of those wise and valiant measures, which have produced a series of happy events and celebrated successes. These successes have not only maintained the safety but augmented the prosperity of this realm. They have added various valuable jewels to the crown, several signal honours to the flag, and many enriching advantages to the commerce, of the British nation. Upon these just and due considerations, the true Britons look on this consummate statesman, as an illustrious benefactor to the whole community of the land. They regard him with gratitude, think of him with affection, speak of him with applause, and always remember him with veneration: Nay, I am confident, the more any sincere lover of his country consults his reason, the stronger will his passion be to acknowledge the superior benefits which have arisen and still arise, to the public, from Mr. PITT's extensive genius, his moral virtues, and political abilities. Thus I think, and as I think describe, fully assured that it is but just to praise those perfections in a minister which will be for ever praise-worthy.

As I have been speaking of Mr. PITT's perfections, I cannot omit this opportunity of commending the plan of vigorously pushing the war on the sea, our natural element. This is a most judicious and auspicious scheme, and will prove the most effectual measure to reduce to reason the enormous disturber of mankind. Not only the rectitude of this plan has appeared, but the pre-eminence of it has glared, in several late naval expeditions. Did not those prudent and brave expeditions deeply depress the essential interests of the French, and highly advance our own? Did they not carry thunder and lightning, conflagration and conquest into diverse of the enemy's important settlements? Did they not in a short course of time, make his majesty's cause and his name triumphant in distant and different regions? Have not those naval expeditions made the all-grasping *Lewis* sensible, that the rights of the British empire are not to be treacherously usurped, nor its strength insolently provoked, without just and severe avengement? Have they not manifested to him, that success and glory are not inseparably annexed to his crown, his ambition, his power, policy or perfidy? Have they not convinced him that

that neither his coasts are inaccessible, nor his forts impregnable, nor his fortitude invincible? All the said particulars, tho' expressed in a questionable way, are certain, well-known, conspicuous facts, avouched by *truth*, and applauded by *justice*.

But to proceed; in my last essay (see p. 526.) I spoke with high esteem and just praise of the seasonable and signal victory, which the undaunted admiral *Boscawen*, with the gallant officers and animated seamen under his command, obtained over the boasted *Toulon* squadron of capital French men of war. I shall here only add, that this recent and renowned achievement still makes the whole kingdom rejoice: Where is a true Briton who can think of it without a transport of delight in his heart, or speak of it without a triumph of joy upon his tongue? In short, there is not a true Briton, but who hears, sees, feels, and understands, that the wisdom in concerting the plan of a maritime war, and the courage in executing it, have been, and still are, most eminently beneficial to the interest, the happiness, and the glory of GREAT BRITAIN, and have rendered her, more than ever she was, awful to her enemies, amiable to her allies, and admirable to the world.

Still farther; the judicious and vigorous prosecution of a sea-war has greatly disconcerted the pompous plans of the French councils, and grievously disappointed their magnificent hopes. It has alarmed, overawed, and forced them to detain at home many thousands of their forces to guard their own coasts, and has strongly restrained them from sending forth such very numerous succours, as they boastfully threaten'd, to counteract and annoy our magnanimous and glorious allies. It has hitherto deterred the haughty, the hereditary foe of this nation from making any actual attempt to disturb our interior peace, and destroy our domestick welfare. Thus, if I may avail myself of a common allusion, it is clearly evident that the maritime war has been a fatal rub in the way of the French ministers, and has often distorted their aim, thrown them off the bias, and made them fail, fall short, or lie wide of the intended mark. Indeed the plan of a naval war, formed, as at present, with clear wisdom, and executed with firm bravery, is at once the glory and the defence of this kingdom, the terror of the French, the ruin of their navigation, and the destruction of their commerce. Hence we may very

reasonably preface that it will finally have the greatest efficacy to humble their grand monarch, to confound his policy, overfet his power, and make him feel that his arrogance is folly, his ambition vanity, and his perfidiousness vexation of spirit.

Yet, tho' we often can justly glory in repelling the efforts of his power, we never can repress the emotions of his malevolence. He will always remain, in the natural disposition of his mind, our malignant, rancorous, and envious enemy. But we must not suffer the inborn animosity of his heart to raise any uneasy apprehensions in our heads. We ought to be glad our condition is not below his envy, and still more glad that it is above his malice.

ANGLO-BRITANNUS.

Account of the Duke de Belleisle's Letters to Marshal de Contades, found among the Papers of Mons. de Contades, after the Battle of Minden. Translated from the Originals.

THESE letters, said to be translated from the originals, were written between the 8th of July and the 10th of December, 1758, inclusive, among which is the letter printed by authority in the London Gazette (see before p. 449.) wherein mention is made, "That before the end of September, M. Contades was to make a downright desert before the line of their quarters."

This was not the only letter among them, wherein directions were given for making a downright desert of the countries, for it appears by a letter dated in September following, (1758) as follows: "You must, at any rate, consume all sort of subsistence on the higher Lippe, in the neighbourhood of Paderborn, and in the country which lies betwixt the Lippe, Paderborn, and Warbourg; this will be so much subsistence taken from the enemy from this day to the end of October. That you must destroy every thing which you cannot consume, so as to make a desert of all Westphalia, from Lipstadt and Munster, as far as the Rhine, on one hand, and on the other, from the higher Lippe and Paderborn as far as Cassel; that the enemy may find it quite impracticable to direct their march to the Rhine, or to the lower Roer; and this with regard to your army, and with regard to the army under Mons. de Soubise, that they may not have it in their power to take possession of Cassel, and much less to march to Marbourg, or to the quarters which he will have along the Lohr, or

to those which you will occupy, from the lower part of the left side of the Roer, and on the right side of the Rhine as far as Duffeldorp, and at Cologne."

In another, dated October 5, is the following passage: "What makes it the more necessary to reduce all *Westphalia* to a desert, is, that we have certain advice, that the king of Prussia has formed a project, which has been approved of by the king of England, for carrying on the war during a great part of the winter, believing that this will be the surest means of distressing us; and people are now actually employed at Hamburg, and in all the great towns, in making great coats, light boots, gloves, caps, and calots for their troops. But if, after all these precautions, they shall be obliged to carry their forage from the lower Weser by land, in order to attack our quarters on the lower part of the Roer and on the Rhine, they will never be able to succeed in it, because of the impracticability of the roads at that season of the year, and of the length of the way: They will therefore have no resource left but the lower Rhine, and even there they must go upon the canals and territories of Holland. I make no doubt of your being able to raise sufficient obstacles against any such attempt, and that you will take all the necessary precautions for that purpose."

And in a third there is the following:

"You know the necessity of consuming, or destroying, as far as possible, all the subsistence, especially the forage, betwixt the Weser and the Rhine on the one hand; and on the other, betwixt the Lippe, the bishopric of Paderborn, the Dymel, the Fulda, and the Nerra; and so to make a desert of Westphalia and Hesse."

A paragraph in another letter is worded still stronger, as follows: "The upper part of the Lippe, and the country of Paderborn, are the most fertile, and the most plentiful; they must, therefore, be eat up to the very roots: And as Mons. de Soubise, for the reasons above-mentioned, neither must, nor ought, to follow the enemy into the country of Hanover, he will probably only keep with him what troops are necessary for the security of Cassel."

And in another part of the same letter he says, "I see prince Ferdinand is at Munster: I am told, that he has ordered the magazines at Osnabruck to be brought there. It will be very vexatious if he should be able to maintain so great a quarter so near you. This is one reason more for depriving him of all other means, by wasting the country, especially what lies betwixt the Lippe and the Roer, and

all that is in the country of La Marck and Waldeck."

These few extracts (we think) may serve to shew the intent and meaning of M. de Belleisle was totally to destroy the country, notwithstanding all the pains taken by M. Maubert, author of the Brussels Gazette, to explain away the meaning of the letter printed in the London Gazette. Maubert says, "That to make a desert of a country could mean no more, than to leave in it no tenable post, nor any subsistence which might draw them thither."

This is the way they intended to have dealt with their enemies.—The method they intended to follow with their friends may be seen by the following letters, dated Versailles, D. : 7, and 10, 1758.

"You did mighty well, to talk in the most absolute tone, with regard to the necessities they must furnish our troops; it is necessary to speak in that tone to Germans; and you will find your account in using the same to the regencies of the elector of Cologne, and still more to that of the palatine."

"It is no small matter that M. Gayot is satisfied with the second conversation he has had with M. Grete. This proves the possibility of having subsistence, and that there is certainly forage in the country. I see, but too plainly, that the Palatine court is not very well disposed; but let things be as they will, the king's army must live; and after using all becoming ceremony, as we have the power in our hands, we must make use of it, and draw from the country of Bergue what shall be necessary for the subsistence of the garrison of Dusseldorp, and of the light troops, and reserve what may be brought thither from Alsace and the Bishopricks for a case of necessity; or if we shall be obliged to draw together a body of troops, more or less considerable, which may very possibly happen before six weeks or two months are past."

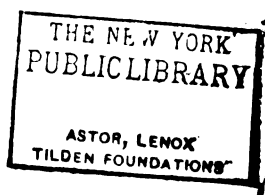
In this collection of letters the famous one published in the London Gazette, and dated July 23, 1759, is here dated July 23, 1758; which will appear to be the proper date, to any one who considers the circumstances of the two armies at that time, and compares it with the other letters in this collection.

TO illustrate our accounts of the late glorious expedition against, and conquest of QUEBECK, we have given our readers the following fine PLAN of the River St. Lawrence, and of the operations of our forces by sea and land, referring them to the foregoing pages, 558—569.

RIVER
 Falls of
with
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Extract from Brigadier General Townshend's excellent and spirited Dedication, (to the Earl of Shaftesbury, &c.) of the Plan of Discipline composed for the Militia of the County of Norfolk, by Lieut. Col. Windham.

"YOUR lordship, and the other illustrious personages to whom this little volume is addressed, will, I flatter myself, find no impropriety in its claiming your consideration, and aspiring to your patronage. The work (such as it is) springs from the zeal of some friends to a national militia, in the county of Norfolk, who, confiding in the irresistible principle of the measure, and the general sentiments of that independent country, have been greedily instrumental in carrying it into execution, in spite of every obstacle which the pride and envy of particular men could suggest, or the violence and artifice of their agents could practice against it. As nothing could more effectually promote the success of this measure in general than a communication between the several counties, whereby each will see what has been done in the other, and judge what is worth adopting, my worthy friend, the author of this little work, has charged me with the manner of introducing it to your lordships, knowing that I have the honour of being acquainted with many of you; and I embrace, with pleasure, the opportunity which it affords me, of thus publicly acknowledging my just and grateful veneration, as an Englishman, for the truly noble and patriot part which your lordships have acted on this occasion; recalling so fully to our minds, the ancient spirit, independence, and splendour of our British nobility.

However shamefully backward a part of this kingdom still appears, in resolving whether it will owe its preservation to itself, or delegate a circumstance of so much happiness and honour to fortuitous and inadequate resources; yet, my lords, the progress which the militia has made in these counties, where your lordships personal dignity and family-influence attended it, no longer leaves the most prejudiced caviller an opportunity of denying its practicability as to the civil part of the bill; the common people having seen their error, in the views of their last year's instructors, and the meetings for the ballot being now attended with volunteers instead of rioters. Our military sceptics now direct their whole artillery against the military part of the act: To obviate,

therefore, the objections on this side, a worthy gentleman of Norfolk, tho' no regular bred soldier, nor the offspring of the parade, has endeavoured to prove how easily an healthy, robust countryman, or a resolute mechanic, may be taught the use of arms; and how very attainable that degree of military knowledge is, which will enable a country gentleman to command a platoon; consequently, that under proper encouragement, it is very possible for this kingdom (the constant rival of the most powerful nation in the world, and engaged often for its own sake to defend the liberties of others) to establish so numerous and permanent a force as may enable it at all times to act with superiority abroad, without endangering its own safety or liberties at home.

—How astonishing is it then, my lords, that there should be men, whose rank and knowledge should put them above such prejudices, who maintain, that in a nation circumstanced like this, a militia is dangerous, sometimes that it is impracticable. Even of your lordships order, some who once raised a body of men, not totally unlike a militia, are now become so very military, as to affect to despise it; imagining, perhaps, that the safety of Britain would again, under such dreadful circumstances, be better trusted to troops of their dependents, raised on a sudden, than to that general effort, which it is but reasonable to expect from the whole nation, when armed in its defence: A resource which has been ever found to answer, even in nations far inferior to the British in natural courage. But, my lords, if those who remember the disgrace and distraction of the year 1745, have not yet learned to wish for some farther security at home, at a time when we must send forth the greatest part of our armies, for the protection of our colonies, or the support of our allies; I will not flatter myself that I shall be able to prevail with them; nor can I expect better success from addressing those who have drawn no instructions of this kind from the events of the year 1756; little inferior to the terror and disgrace, tho' arising from a different cause. For then our whole force being detained at home, through real or imagined danger, our enemies had nearly over-ran all our colonies; Minorca fell; Great Britain imported a foreign army for her protection, and her flag and character sunk into the lowest contempt. What was the justification made use of in those days? Was it not our defenceless state at home? Let

me ask, has care been taken to provide for that defect, should the events of war (which no man can command) bring back that scene? Or is our present security, in the midst of our success, owing to any thing but the vigorous measures (unknown in those days I have mentioned) resulting from the singular intrepidity of an eminent individual?—It will be proper, my lords, to assure you, that I have seen this short and easy exercise taught and executed with the greatest success. I have myself made a gentleman perfectly master of it in two or three mornings, so as to perform it with grace and spirit. Our militia-men learn it in seven or eight days; some of them in less time. Were I to enter into any description of it, I should anticipate the following sheets; but it is incumbent upon me to declare, that I have a very small share in the composition, the chief part of it being the result of a very active mind and military turn in my worthy friend; which shews how deep a man of parts may penetrate any into science, without having first gone thro' the regular degrees, so often esteemed by pedants the essential parts of a man's education. My friend is much less indebted to me than to our adjutant Mr. Mowat, who being esteemed a very good one in the army, is an authority which I beg leave to avail myself of, with scrupulous men of his profession, in favour of the work. It is impossible for me to conclude this dedication to your lordships (the first indeed I ever wrote) without acknowledging that assistance which the militia has received from the harmony and good will with which the military gentleman have co-operated with it in several counties. I wish their example had been more generally imitated.—However, my lords, under all the discouragements which this national act has met with, thro' slights, delays, and evasions, on the parts of those, whose duty it was to execute this law, with that zeal which becomes every good and faithful magistrate; it must nevertheless derive too much strength from your lordships countenance and authority to fail at last: On the contrary, as we see it walks alone, having from the goodness of its frame survived much unnatural treatment, to the joy of every good Englishman, and not a little, I believe, to the astonishment of some of its good nurses and guardians, we may now venture to flatter ourselves it will live to full maturity, and become a most useful part of the constitution, &c."

[*The short history of the Origin &c. of the military exercise, from the foregoing work in our next.*]

PROPOSALS for the Improvement of INFIRMARIES in the Country.

As to the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

As matters of public utility are most conveniently proposed to public consideration through the channel of your Magazine, give me leave, to make use of it for the conveyance of such thoughts as occur to me on a subject of no little importance to the most valuable members of society, both rich and poor. Our public charities are (and not altogether without reason) become the glory and boast of our country, and of the present age: Amongst these, the ample and comfortable provision made for the industrious poor, when labouring under sickness, or other maladies, by the public infirmaries, are not the least extensive or useful. It is unquestionably demonstrable that no private or single person can do so much good, and give such effectual relief to the indigent by the application of the same sum in any other way, as by a contribution to these truly christian establishments, wherein it is scarce possible to be deceived in the objects, as they are all to pass the examination of physicians and surgeons. But if these infirmaries appear to be any ways cramped, and capable of being more usefully and beneficially extended, charity and humanity will surely require us at least to attempt every manifest and practicable improvement of them.

Several foundations of this kind have been by way of county, instead of public hospitals; and tho' subscriptions are gladly received from persons out of the county, yet few of those can be expected, where the admission of patients is confined to the natives or inhabitants of that particular county.

There would be little objection to this scheme, could we suppose a county to be exactly circular, and the infirmary built in the centre of it; but even then, were there any other charitable foundation or establishment of the same nature at a less distance from the extremities of that county, it were surely to be wish'd (especially in fevers, and cases of great emergency) that the patient could procure admittance there. But supposing, what is no uncommon case, that the county is of

an irregular oblong form, and the county-town where the infirmary is to be built, is situated near one of the extremities: For instance, was a county-infirmary to be erected at Buckingham, and no patient could be admitted from Brackley, just in the neighbourhood, because it is in Northamptonshire, tho' they might from Eaton or Colnbrooke, about 30 miles distant: Again, was a county-infirmary for Oxfordshire, or Berkshire, to be placed at Oxford or at Reading, and no admission, for patients from Botley, the next adjoining parish to Oxford, because 'twas in Berkshire; or no admission for patients from Caversham, the next adjoining parish to Reading, because it was in Oxfordshire; whilst all the county about Banbury in Oxfordshire, and about Farringdon in Berkshire, at a very great distance from the county towns, might enjoy the free benefit of the infirmary (tho' not to be enjoy'd but at a very great expence,) would not the cruelty and absurdity of this be evident? Yet this is more or less the case in all infirmaries confined to a particular county.

I would now ask if there be not an obvious remedy, by drawing a circle, either real upon a map, or if you please imaginary, whereof the situation of the infirmary shall be the center; or, in other words, admitting all patients within such a distance; would not the revenues be greatly increased by the number of subscribers upon such a rational foundation? And if a fondness or preference to a particular county should, *without any reason*, be found to prevail, there may still, howsoever, be admission for every inhabitant of that county. The managers of the Shrewsbury hospital have very prudently made theirs a *public*, and not a *county* infirmary, to the great benefit of the charity, and increase of their revenue. I mention *increase of revenue*, upon a supposition that it is always for the benefit of such charities to have as large a number of subscribers as may be. If it should be urged that every subscriber having a right to recommend one or more patients annually, according to the value of his subscription, and the rules of the hospital, it might fill the house too full; I answer, an enlargement of subscriptions might enable the governors to enlarge their buildings. But if not, then they are proper judges what their fund will enable them to do, and how many patients can be admitted at any one time. These may, at their pleasure, limit the number of patients, and provided there be no par-

tiality, but every subscriber has his turn to recommend in a regular course, according to the rules of the infirmary, and value of the subscription, there can be no just cause of complaint.—If it be said that interfering with other counties may be an injury to them, and prevent the like kind of charitable foundation amongst them; I apprehend just the contrary, viz. that it may give them a benefit which they could not otherwise have: For it is evident that infirmation can no where be established, but in places where there are resident physicians and surgeons to perform their charitable and necessary offices to the sick: And that is not in every county-town; for there are no physicians now resident in Buckingham, Bedford, Okeham, and some other county towns: Then how few patients are sent from very distant places, tho' in the same county, the registers of every hospital will testify.

As I have nothing in view but the public benefit, if there can be any reasonable objections to such a proposal, I shall be much obliged to any of your ingenious correspondents who will be pleased to communicate them: If not, then it is to be hoped this may become matter of consideration to many worthy and charitable persons, who are concerned in affairs of this nature.

Translation of a Letter from a Gentleman at Hanover to his Friend at London, dated Oct. 12.

IF ever the French troops, in contempt of the laws of war, gave the lie to their nation's boast of surpassing all Europe in humanity, it was on occasion of the retreat, or flight, which they were forced to make after the memorable battle of Minden or Tonhausen. The greatest part of the principalities of Calenberg, Gottengen and Grubenhagen, will bear for many years the melancholy marks of the violences committed by the French troops; which shew too plainly what the king's other German dominions would have suffered, had not providence employed the unparalleled valour and mighty arm of the worthy prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, and the troops under his command, to hinder the execution of instructions given by a minister, respectable for his rank and for his years; but highly to be blamed for his sentiments of inhumanity; proofs of which have fallen into the hands of those, whose country, according to him, was to be made a desert.—But let us come to the fact, or rather to the facts, the recital of which makes my hair stand

an end; I should be inclined to question the truth of them, if I had not made the strictest inquiry into it. To constrain the inhabitants on their route to furnish all the provisions they had in their houses, without leaving any for the subsistence of themselves and their cattle, would have been, in some measure, excusable in an army, which, after losing a battle and a great part of its baggage, was retiring precipitately, having at its heels the brave hereditary prince of Brunswick, the guardian angel of the poor people whose lives and effects were heavily threaten'd. To burn what was not used, and to search, for that end, the vaults, grainaries and fields, is but little in comparison of the cruelty of those runaways, in forcing the inhabitants, without regard to age, by beating them with sticks, by blows with swords, bayonets and muskets, and even by such tortures * as are employed only to condemned malefactors put to the question, to declare whether they had any money, and where it was hid. To pillage and take away all they could carry; to destroy the rest, to set fire to towns † as well as villages ‡, and to drive away, wound, and even kill, those who came to extinguish the flames; to ravish women and maids, who were unfortunate enough to be in their way, and to drive away, with blows of swords or muskets, fathers, mothers, husbands, or relations, who ran to save them by their tears and intreaties, from the brutality of a fugitive enemy without discipline. These Sir, are exploits of which I could give you a melancholy detail, mentioning the places and persons who have been thus treated: But the length of my letter would fatigue you, and the subject would be too much for your humanity. We must do the justice to some officers in whose presence the like violences were attempted, to acknowledge that they were at great pains to curb the licentiousness of the men under their command; but those gentlemen were very few in number: Many others discovered great indifference at the sight of these abominable scenes, or shewed by their looks and behaviour that they did not disapprove them. Don't imagine, Sir, that this mal-treatment was confined to the common people; no, persons of dis-

tinction were not spared. At Hastenbeck § a lady of quality received many blows with a stick after she had opened herself all her buroes, which they pillaged, as well as her whole house; and she would certainly have been left dead on the spot, with all her family, had not an officer interposed. The magistrates of some towns being unable to procure the enormous quantity of provisions and forage which was demanded, were bound with ropes, and carried to the market-place, and there thrown on straw and beat so unmercifully that some of them will be lame as long as they live. The first magistrate of Gottingen (in which an advocate, a burgier, and a woman with child, were killed out of mere wantonness, in the public street, without having given any offence) suffered the grossest abuse, even in the apartments where their magistrates hold their assemblies. What they made colonel Landberg and major general Hugo suffer, would put even the most brutal troops to the blush. Both are veterans, who have liv'd many years retired in the country, with a pension from the king. But this did not hinder the first from being treated in a most shocking manner; to personal insults they added the barbarity of robbing him of all his money, furniture, linen and cloaths; in so much, that had it not been for a peasant's old coat, which he had the good luck to procure, he would have been for some days without enough to cover his nakedness. Major general Hugo met with no better treatment at Wickershausen, the place of his retirement, where, notwithstanding the pitiable condition he was in, by a painful illness, they took every thing from him, not excepting the shirt on his back, and the bed on which he lay. They even carried their brutality so far as to want to cut off one of his fingers that had a ring on it: Which they would actually have done, had he not had the good fortune, by the extraordinary efforts he made, to get the finger from them which they wanted to cut off. Could you imagine, Sir, that, with all this, the troops who had rendered themselves odious by so many acts of cruelty, should carry their gallantry so far as to employ the protection of the fair sex.

What

* This was done at Esserode in Grohnde Bailiwick.

† Eimbeck, Nordheim,

Saltzerbelden, &c.

‡ For example, at Lafferte in the Bailiwick of Grohnde, at

Luetborst in the Bailiwick of Ebrichbourg, and many other villages.

§ At this

place the fugitives carried their rage to the greatest height, saying, " Prince Ferdinand who had just beat and belaboured them, and had taken their baggage, waulike stores, provisions, and artillery, forced them to cross the field of Hastenbeck, looking as pily as swiss, and as bare as beggars."

What happened at Hachmuler, in the Bailiwick of Springe, will prove and explain what I mean. A body of the king's hunters having come up with a body of French troops near that village, and being on the point of charging them, the latter carried off from the village a reinforcement of women and maids, whom they placed in the first rank; whether it was to excite the humanity and complaisance of the hunters, or to give a turn to the action of which they feared the issue. The ready money extorted by the runaways, and the value of the other things which they carried off and destroyed, amount to immense sums.—But I will not enlarge on this head; and shall end this faithful narrative, supported by incontestible proofs, without adding any of those reflections which your good sense and probity will easily suggest."

Poetical ESSAYS in NOVEMBER, 1759.

ODE for his Majesty's Birth Day, 1759, by William Whitehead, Esq; Poet Laureat.

STROPHÆ.

BEGIN the song.—Ye subject choirs,
The bard whom liberty inspires
Wakes into willing voice th' accordant lays.—
Say, shall we trace the heroes flame
From the first soft'ring gale of fame,
Which bade th' expanding bosom pant for praise?

Or hail the star whose orient beam
Shed influence on his natal hour:
What time the nymphs of Leyna's stream,
Emerging from their wat'ry bow'r,
Sung their soft carols thro' each osier shade,
And for the pregnant fair invok'd Lucina's aid?

ANTISTROPHÆ.

No. Haste to Scheld's admiring wave,
Distinguish'd amidst thousands brave,
Where the young warrior flush'd his eager sword;
While Albion's troops with rapture view'd
The ranks confus'd, the Gaul subdu'd,
And hail'd, prophetick hail'd their future lord.

Waiting the chief's maturer nod
On his plum'd helmet vict'ry fate,
While suppliant nations round him bow'd,
And Austria trembled for her fate,
Till, at his bidding, slaughter swell'd the Mayne,
[wept in vain,
And half her blooming sons, proud Gallia

EPODÆ.

But what are wreaths in battle won,
And what the tribute of amaze,
Which man too oft, mistaking, pays
To the vain idol shrine of false renown?
The noblest wreaths the monarch wears
Are those his virtuous rule demands,
Unstain'd by widows or by orphans tears,
And woven by his subjects hands.

Comets may rise, and wonder mark their way
Above the bonds of nature's sober laws;
But tis th' all chearing lamp of day,
The permanent, th' unerring cause,
By whom th' enliven'd world its course maintains.
[order reigns.
By whom all nature smiles, and beauteous

An ODE to Miss L——. On the Death of General Wolfe.

BRITONS, the work of war is done!
Conquest is yours, the battle's won,
Loud triumphs rend the air:
Yet, tho' with martial pride elate,
Each heart bewails WOLFE's hapless fate,
Nor tastes its joy sincere.

Too well they knew his dauntless mind;
They knew it open, unconfin'd,
Awake to glory's call:
The foldier heard his bold command;
They saw him lead their foremost band;
They saw their leader fall.

One common grief their hearts possess—
You, gentle maid, above the rest,
His fate untimely mourn;
Who vow'd, if heav'n should spare his youth,
With love, with constancy, and truth,
To crown his wish'd return.

Yet weep no more, but nobly claim
A proud alliance with his fame,
And all his glory share:
His country's cause requir'd his aid;
For victory to heav'n he pray'd,
And heaven hath heard his pray'r.
His wound was honest, on his breast—
Lay me in peace, and let me rest,
Th' expiring hero cry'd:
The pitying fates his death delay,
Till heaven for him declares the day—
He heard, rejoic'd, and dy'd.

HORACE, Book i. Ode 22.

Innocence is every where safe.

Integer vitæ, scelerisq; purus, &c.

1.

WOULD you but keep, for your defence,
Integrity and innocence,
You'd little need, dear friend, to know,
The use of poison'd darts or bow.

2.

Whether o'er burning sands you go,
Or mountains top'd with trackless snow;
Or where the fam'd Hydaspes strays,
And all its sabled wealth displays.

3.

As heedless, in the sabine grove,
One day I tun'd my lyre to love,

A wolf saw me unarmed stray,
And harmless shun'd his easy prey.

4.
A native fœch, so huge a beast,
Ne'er did th' Apulian woods infest;
None e'er did parch'd Numidia feed
So fierce among her tawny breed.

5.
Place me where endless winter reigns,
And genial gales ne'er bless the plain;
Beneath those cold inclement skies,
Where sickly vapours ever rise.

6.
Place me beneath the burning zone,
Where nothing human e'er was known;
Still Lalage's enchanting tongue,
Her looks and smiles, shall be my song.

G. S.

ANACREON Ode xxx. imitated.

Al pueri et tibi spora, &c.

THE maids, frolicksome, one day
Caught Cupid as he chanc'd to stray;
With jacinth twigs, the little slave
They bound, and to Belinda gave.
Ill news does ever swiftly run,
And this to Venus soon was known,
Who from her store a ransom drew,
With which, as lightning, swift she flew;
And thus bespoke the lovely maid;
"Is it to you my son's betray'd;
Ah! pity, fair one, my distress,
My gift accept, my child release."
She loos'd his hands, and bid him go;
He hugg'd his chains, and answer'd no,
If this be my captivity,
A captive still I chuse to be:
'Tis freedom to be slave to thee.

G. S.

The End of TIME, a Vision.

And the Angel which I saw stand upon the Sea
and upon the Earth, lifted up his Hand to
Heaven, and swore by him that liveth for
ever and ever, that there should be time no
longer. Rev. Part of Chap. x.

WHEN the great blaze of day withdrew
his light,
And wrapt creation in the veil of night;
Fast in the down of placid sleep I lay,
And dreamt the wonders of the last great day.
I saw, descending from ethereal height,
A mighty angel urge his rapid flight;
Cloath'd with a cloud that all around him
spread,

The purple rainbow crown'd his sacred head;
His face the glory of the sun surpass'd,
His burnish'd feet celestial lightning flash'd;
On earth and sea, in high majestic state,
He stood, and held th' eternal book of fate:
Then rais'd his hand aloft in air, and swore,
By heaven's great king, that time should be
no more.

All nature sickn'd as the angel spake,
And her mysterious chain asunder broke;
The sun grew dark, the moon to blood was
turn'd,
The stars went out, and all creation mourn'd.

Deep darkness swiftly spreads from pole to
pole,

And fear prevail'd o'er ev'ry living soul.
The brutes, unconscious of a future state,
Were struck with wonder, and a dread of
fate;

But chiefly man, the favourite of the skies,
Was seiz'd with ghastly horror and surprise.
Th' appointed day was come, and now in
sight

The blessed Jesus from the realms of light:
Myriads of angels knelt before his throne,
And thro' th' expanse his radiant glory shone.
The quick and dead were summon'd to attend;
And all, with trembling steps his court ascend;
No murm'ring voice the silent horror broke,
While the great judge the final sentence spoke.
Ye wicked go—for you a hell's prepar'd!
Ye righteous come—a heaven is your reward!

A new scene open'd, and, as quick as thought,
Up from th' affrighted earth the bless'd were
caught;

And, swift as rays of light, by heaven's kind
aid,

Unhurt, to happy regions were convey'd.
Not so the curs'd; for they, in deep despair,
Were left behind, the fruits of sin to share.
Now rumbling earthquakes rock'd the pon-
d'rous frame,

To ruin all her sum'rous structures came:
Hills roll'd o'er hills; earth from her center
pour'd

A flood of fire, which every thing devour'd;
Celestial lightning, with dread fury hurl'd;
Off from its orbit struck the crackling world;
The ruin'd globe, to every power a prey,
Like a red comet, blazing roll'd away;
Loud thunder follow'd, every system quak'd,
I heard the wild uproar, and, frighted, wak'd.

Thus, while we sleep, the soul her pow'r
displays,

And in her dreams awak'ning scenes surveys;
Awake or sleeping, still eternal love
Bids thee, O man! the present time improve:
Soon out of reach the fleeting moments haste,
And this, for ought thou know'st, may be thy
last.

Th' immediate now is thine; when that is o'er,
'Tis past, 'tis gone, and will return no more.
Sleighford in Stafford-
shire, Oct. 1759.

J. INGELBREW.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I AM sorry to find that some gentlemen
are not satisfied with the answer I gave
in your last, relating to the last subscription,
and surprised to find gentlemen arguing
against the express words of an act of par-
liament. Their mistake, I believe, was oc-
casioned by the word *capital*, mentioned in the
resolution of the house of commons, which
they supposed to mean a redemption or re-
payment capital; whereas it means only
an annuity capital; a capital, according
to which the subscribers were to be
intitled to the annuity therein mentioned,
not

not according to which they were to be intitled to repayment; for the resolution does not say that the capital shall be redeemable by parliament, but only that the annuities shall be redeemable by parliament, without declaring what or how much was to be paid for redeeming them. This was referred for the future consideration of parliament, and in the committee upon the bill, it was determined, that the publick should pay no more for redeeming this fund of annuities, than it had actually received for establishing it.

Thus the redemption capital comes to be different from the annuity capital, the former being only 6,600,000*l.* whereas the latter at present amounts to 6,930,000*l.* and when all the blanks and prizes of the lottery are converted into stock, it will amount to 7,590,000*l.* for which the proprietors will have credit upon the books of the bank, every man according to the share he has in this capital, and before that time no payment will or can well be made by the publick; but when a partial payment comes to be made by the publick, every proprietor, for every 100*l.* he receives in money, must have 11*l.* of his annuity capital annihilated, and so in proportion for a larger or smaller sum of money received from the publick by way of redemption; and a corresponding part of his annuity, that is to say, 3*l.* 9*s.* will cease and be understood to be redeemed.

Suppose I should for 2000*l.* sell an annuity of 6*l.* per ann. payable out of my estate until redemption; and that the purchaser should, for the conveniency of sale, divide this annuity into 23 shares, or equal parts, of 3*l.* per ann. each, and sell each share for 100*l.* thereby increasing the annuity capital to 2300*l.* could this oblige me, when I came to redeem, to pay to each purchaser from him 100*l.* or to all of them together more than the 2000*l.* I received?

Just so, in the present case, our government has, for 6,600,000*l.* sold an annuity of 217,700*l.* per ann. payable out of the publick revenue until redemption; and when the blanks and prizes of the lottery are all converted into stock, the proprietors, as well as the bank, certainly will, for the conveniency of sale, and to avoid fractions, endeavour, as soon and as much as they can, to divide this annuity into 75,900 shares or equal parts of 3*l.* per ann. each, thereby constituting an annuity capital of 7,590,000*l.* and suppose that the first purchasers, viz. the subscribers, or the purchasers from them, should sell these shares, as I hope they may soon do, at 100*l.* each, could this oblige the publick, when it comes to redeem, to pay to each purchaser 100*l.* or to all of them together more than the 6,600,000*l.* it received.

As to the epithet, weak, which I happened to make use of, no gentleman needs take it amiss; for the lawyers know, and daily feel the advantage of it, that most men, even the wisest, judge weakly as to any matter in which their own interest is deeply concerned; and often pay severely, not for

being convinced, for that is seldom possible but for its being decreed that they did so; therefore the applying of that epithet to any man's judgment, in any such affair, is far from supposing him a weak man, much less an idiot, in any other respect. And as to one gentleman's seeming to be positive, that the house of commons and the subscribers are of his opinion; I shall only say, that as to the subscribers, I can easily believe that many of them are of an opinion which so much flatters their interest; but as to the house of commons, I shall desire no more of him, but that he will allow me to hold my opinion, until that honourable house declares itself in favour of his.

But as there was no sum mentioned in the resolution of the house of commons, to be paid for the redemption of these annuities, and as no distinction had ever been before made between the annuity capital and the redemption capital, it left room for the subscribers to suppose that, when the publick came to redeem these annuities, the additional capital of 5*l.* per cent and the 10*l.* percent for the lottery tickets, would be paid to them, as well as the principal money they had advanced; and consequently, that those who might then be the proprietors of this annuity fund, would, upon redemption, receive in money 7,590,000*l.* to be proportionably divided among them.

Thus they had from former precedents reason to suppose, particularly from what was done in the 30th and 31st of his present majesty's reign, and therefore many of them still think, that they have, in equity, a right to claim the payment of that sum upon the redemption of their annuities.

Now as to what the subscribers, or the purchasers from them, may in equity have a right to claim, I shall not pretend to determine. It is a question which no man, nor any court in the kingdom, but the high court of parliament, has a right to determine. If that august assembly should think that they have in equity any such right, it will certainly, at a proper time, be provided for by a new act, or a clause in some new act of parliament. Therefore all I shall say is, that, as the law stands at present, the case is as I have stated it, which without going to any broker, or clerk of the bank, every man may be convinced of, by reading the two redemption clauses in the act of parliament.

Read the act of parliament, shall, therefore, hereafter, be the only answer given by,

Nov. 5.

SIR, Yours,

1759.

The COMPILER.

A Magnificent monument, erected by the Right Hon. the countess of Middlesex, to the memory of that great man her father, has been lately set up in the church of Walton upon Thames.

The design of this monument is new, and in a taste equally great and pleasing. As heroes of old were buried upon the scene of action

action, the statue of lord Shannon is supposed erected in the field; and surrounded with the emblems of war. In the back ground, instead of that unmeaning load of marble usual on these occasions, there is raised here a tent; and on a distant tree are hung the trophies of honour. The hero stands surrounded with the weapons of destruction, whose full force he had so often employed in the defence of his country; and these are expressed, according to their nature and distance, in perspective, and with a mixture of the alto and basso relieve which we have not seen before; but the effect of which is perfectly charming: Below is placed his lady, a figure of consummate elegance; and in an attitude the most graceful that can be conceived. The character of the hero is dignity, and that of the lady sweetness; a composition in which each part sets off the other. This structure shews the arts of sculpture and design are at a considerable height among us: One does not know whether to admire in it, the genius of the statuary, or the execution. The name is Roubellac: The following is the inscription.

To the memory

Of Richard Boyle, Lord Viscount Shannon;

Volunteer, when a youth,

At the glorious battle of the Boyne:

By his personal bravery

Distinguish'd at the battle of Landen:

In the first year of Queen Ann,

Colonel of Prince George of Denmark's regiment of Marines.

Being appointed to command on shore,

The memorable attack at Vigo in 1702,

Rendered conspicuous,

By repulsing a superior body of the enemy's troops,

And forcing their out-works at the head of the grenadiers.

By emulation excited to be a soldier;

By enterprize innobled as an officer;

By experience matured into a commander;

His Birth adding lustre to his pretensions;

His pretensions authorized by his Merit:

Promoted swiftly, not undeservedly,

To the command of various corps

Of foot, horse, and horse-guards,

And to the successive ranks of general officer,

During a long and continual peace

He could only attain,

By royal regard and just favour,

All that he was ambitious to achieve by service:

And having discharged a variety of commands as a soldier,

His duty as a British senator,

And as one of the Lords Justices of Ireland,

With equal zeal for the honour of the crown,

And the welfare of his country,

Died, universally belov'd and esteem'd,

Captain and commander in chief

Of his Majesty's horse and grenadier guards,

Generalissimo of his Majesty's forces in Ireland,

And Field-Marshal of all his Majesty's forces,

20th December, 1740. Etat. 65.

This monument

Was erected by his only daughter

Grace, Countess of Middlesex,
(Justly sensible of the inexpressible loss
Of her respectable parents)
In obedience to the will of her mother,
Grace, daughter and co-heiress
Of John Senhouse of Netherhall,
In the county of Cumberland, Esq;
Whose ashes, together with those of her beloved Lord,
Are here deposited.

Short State of the Case between the Parish of St. Dunstan's, and the Rev. Mr. Romaine.

DR. White, in 1625, left 18l. per ann. for a private lecture to be read from the first Thursday or Sunday in Michaelmas term to the end of Trinity term, at any hour on those days most convenient to the parishioners; and he named twenty four trustees, who were to elect the lecturer; and the trust to be kept up for ever. Mr. Romaine was appointed, and continued to preach the whole year; till the frequent insults from his audience deterred the parishioners from attempting to get to their own seats. The trustees thereupon appointed the lecture to be read at three o'clock on Thursdays, being the usual hour; but put it off till seven on Sundays; that the parish might not be debarred going with their wives and families to do their duty.

B I L L S of Mortality, from Sept. 18, to Oct. 23.

Christened	{ Males	726	} 1458
	{ Females	732	
Buried	{ Males	987	} 1956
	{ Females	969	
Died under 2 Years		old	797
Between 2 and 5			248
5 and 10		—	86
10 and 20		—	75
20 and 30		—	140
30 and 40		—	141
40 and 50		—	154
50 and 60		—	131
60 and 70		—	92
70 and 80		—	78
80 and 90		—	57
90 and 100		—	10

Buried	Within the Walls	—	1956
	Without the Walls	—	149
	In Mid. and Surry	—	414
	City and Sub. Westminster	—	1009

Weekly, Sept. 25			
Oct. 2			1956
9			414
16			386
23			396

Decreased in the Burial the Last 5 weeks. 113
Wheaten Peck Loaf, Weight 17lb. 6 Oz.

Monthly Chronologer.



BY a letter from an officer who was present at the taking of Surat, dated at Surat, 15th March, 1759, we are favoured with the following particulars:

"Last month an expedition was concerted at Bombay against Surat. In this expedition 800 Europeans and 3000 seapoys were employed. With this armament we arrived safe on the coast, but the large ships were of no use, the Bombay grab, of 20 guns, and four bomb-ketches, being the only ships that had water enough to go into the river; and it was with the utmost difficulty that these got up to the town. The place was first attempted by the land forces, but they were twice repulsed with considerable loss, which, with the desertion among the troops, greatly reduced them. As the last game we had to play, it was determined to break the chain, and attack the place with our shipping. Accordingly, upon the 1st of March, the Bombay grab, and the Success ketch, of 12 six pounders and an eight-inch mortar, commanded by captains John Cleugh and James Lindsay, ran against the chain together, and broke it. The town was defended by four batteries and 5000 men, who made a gallant defence. The dispute lasted four hours, in which time we fired 500 shot and 42 shells, the distance from the batteries being only 40 yards. Next day the castle surrendered.—Our ships lost a fourth part of their compliment in killed and wounded, among which was not any officer of note."

When the above letter came away, they were very busily employed in taking an inventory of the Surat fleet. A gratuity of 200,000 rupees was to be divided among the captors. (See p. 556.)

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Camp at Corfidorf, Oâ. 17. The King of Great-Britain having constituted the Right Hon. the marquis of Granby, and Stephen Martin Leake, Esq; garter principal king of arms, plenipotentiaries for investing his serene highness prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, with the most noble order of the garter, Mr. Leake arrived at the camp, with the habit and ensigns, on Monday the 15th. The next day the plenipotentiaries had their first audience of his serene highness, at the head quarters, and presented their credentials and the book of statutes; and his serene highness having agreed to accept the election, with the usual reservations, the plenipotentiaries immediately invested him with the garter, ribband, and george, garter pronouncing the usual admonitions in Latin. The next day was appointed for

the publick investiture, and, for that purpose, a large tent was prepared on a hill, in full view of the French camp, and another lesser tent at a little distance from the great one, for his highness to receive the first part of the investiture: To this tent the prince came, about twelve o'clock, escorted by a large detachment of the horse-guards blue, who were afterwards drawn up on either side upon the slope of the hill before the tent, others doing duty on foot. His serene highness was received by the plenipotentiaries in the lesser tent, where the habit and ensigns had been previously laid on a table, and he was immediately invested with the surcoat and sword. A procession was then made to the great tent, in the following order:

Gentlemen and officers of his serene highness.

Garter's secretary carrying the book of statutes.

The marquis of Granby's secretary carrying the hood.

Colonel Ligonier, aid de camp to his serene highness, carrying the cap and feather.

Colonel Fitzroy, aid de camp to his serene highness, carrying the collar.

Chester herald, in his coat of arms and collar, carrying the king's commission.

Garter king of arms, in his proper mantle, carrying the mantle of the order on a crimson velvet cushion.

The marquis of Granby, as first plenipotentiary.

His serene highness the prince, supported by the lieutenant-generals Waldegrave and Mollayn.

In this manner they proceeded to the great tent, where two chairs of state were placed, one for the sovereign, having an escutcheon of his royal arms and titles over his chair. Upon entering the tent, every person made three reverences to the sovereign's state, and the habit and ensigns were severally laid, by the persons who bore them, upon a table before the sovereign's stall. The prince sat down in his chair, the two plenipotentiaries in chairs, on each side of him; the musick playing. After a little pause, the marquis of Granby standing up, made a short speech in French, which was answered by the prince. Garter then presented the king's commission, which was read by the prince's secretary. The plenipotentiaries then invested his highness with the habit and ensigns, viz. 1st the mantle, then the hood, then the collar, Garter pronouncing the usual admonitions. They then placed the cap and feather on the prince's head, and seated him in his stall, the musick playing. Lastly, Garter proclaimed the sovereign's

stile in French, and then the prince's; the drums beating and trumpets sounding. This being done, a procession was made back to the lesser tent, in the same manner as before, his serene highness having the train of his mantle borne by a page. His highness continued in this tent about an hour, till the great tent was prepared for dinner, which was given by the marquis of Granby, his serene highness sitting at table in the habit of the order, having his cap held behind his chair, the plenipotentiaries on his right hand, and the hereditary prince of Brunswick on his left. The second course being served up, his serene highness stood up, put on his cap, and then taking it off, drank, 1st. The sovereign's health; 2d. The rest of the royal family; 3d. The knights companions of the order: In return whereof, the marquis of Granby drank, 1st. The health of the prince; 2d. The rest of his family; 3d. The king of Prussia.

The next day his serene highness gave an entertainment, in three tents near the headquarters, at which were present (as at the former) all the principal officers of the army. The whole being conducted with as much order and splendor, as the circumstances of a camp would admit; and to the entire satisfaction of his serene highness.

At the sessions of oyer and terminer holden for the high court of admiralty, at justice-hall in the Old-Baily, (see our last, p. 570.) William Lawrence, commander of the *Plute* privateer, Samuel Dring, Henric Muller, and William Goff, volunteers in the said privateer, were tried for piratically and feloniously robbing Christopher Van Asten, master of a Dutch vessel called the *Eenigheidt*, bound from Ostend to London, on the 3d of April last, about three leagues from the North Foreland, in the county of Kent, of six guineas, the property of the said Mr. Van Asten; twenty deal boxes, value 40s. three bales of cambricks, value 700l. two boxes of beads, value 40s. two bales of bed-ticken, value 200l. being the property of persons unknown; when William Lawrence, Samuel Dring, and Henric Muller, were capitally convicted, and William Goff acquitted.—At their first seeing the vessel they fired a shot to bring her too, and then going on board with their faces disguised with soot, &c. demanded two guineas of the master for shot-money, as 'tis called, in firing to bring her to; who having paid it, they demanded four more, which he borrowed of a Spanish passenger, and also gave them; they then confined him and his crew in the cabin, and fell to rummaging the ship of the goods mentioned in the indictment. The fact appeared very plain, on the evidence of the master, his mate, and other persons on board, and the jury, in a very few minutes, gave their verdict, and sentence of death was accordingly passed on them. Martin Goff, Henry Tickner, John Salmon, alias Sammons, Joseph Fisher,

Abraham Young, Thomas Hartwell, Thomas Lillywhite, and James Pollard, belonging to the *Fox* privateer, of Shoreham, were indicted for piracy, and robbing Albertus Ruards, master of, and on board the ship *Young Figlaar*, about three leagues from Little Hampton, in the county of Sussex, bound from Bourdeaux to Coningsburgh, of ten hogheads of wine; when the grand jury returned the bill against the said Martin Goff and Abraham Young not a true bill; and the other six were, on their trials, acquitted.

The trials of John Pollen, John Rawling, Thomas Clark, and William Newsham, for stealing one hundred weight of silk out of a neutral ship, were put off, on account of the illness of a principal evidence, and will come on at the next session of admiralty, which will be held in March next.

Peter Styles, for robbing Jeremiah Barcelona, on board the *Lovely Betsy*, of a note of hand for ten guineas, &c. was discharged, his indictment being returned ignoramus.

TUESDAY, Oct. 30.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Porter, Commander of his Majesty's Ship the Hercules of 74 guns, to Mr. Cleveland, dated in Plymouth Sound, Oct. 26, 1759.

"On the 10th inst, at eight in the morning, being in the latitude of about 46 deg. 40 min. steering S. E. with the wind at S. W. we saw a sail to windward, which we chased, and soon after discovered her top gallant studding sails set, and that she came down lasking upon us: About noon the chase hoisted a blue flag at her main-top gallant mast head, which we answered by hoisting an English ensign at the mizen-top mast-head (a signal which is sometimes made between two French ships of war upon meeting after parting company) she neared us very fast, and we plainly discovered her to be a large ship of war. At two in the afternoon, a Dutch galliot passing near us, we hoisted a French jack, and fired a shot at her; upon which the chase hoisted a French jack at her ensign staff, and fired a gun to leeward. At half past five, being about one mile to windward of us, and abast, our beam, coming down as before seemingly with an intention of coming to action, as her guns were run out below, she hauled her jack down, and hoisted her ensign and pendant: We shortened sail, hauled down the French jack, hoisted our colours, hauled our ports up (which were until this time down) and run our weather guns out; upon which she immediately hauled her wind, and set her main-sail and stay-sails; we then discovered her to be a 74 gun ship, having 14 ports below, masted sail and stretched ahead of her, and tacked, passing her to leeward. At six tacked again, and stood after her; found she kept away large; we bore after her, keeping her a little upon the leebow, to prevent her choice of the engaging distance. About three quarters after nine, being

being pretty near up with her, tho' not near enough to engage, she put her helm hard a-starboard, and gave us her larboard broadside. and then kept on as before, and gave us her starboard broadside. We then immediately starboarded our helm, and ran right down upon her, whilst she was loading her guns, and getting close to her, ported our helm, and began to engage as the guns bore upon her.

At half past ten we were so unlucky as to have our main-topmast shot away, which she took the advantage of, and made all the sail she could from us; we did the same after her, and continued to chase until eight the next morning, when we saw the north end of Oleron, about five leagues distance. The chase was about four or five miles from us; finding it impossible to come up with her in so short a run, and engaging ourselves with a lee-shore, with our fore-yard shot thro' in two places, our fore-top-sail-yard so badly wounded, that when we came afterwards to reef the sail it broke, and having all our sails and rigging very much shattered (at which the enemy only aimed) we left off chase and wore ship, having one man killed and two wounded, including myself, being wounded in my head by a grape-shot, and have lost the use of my right leg. The officers and men behaved with the greatest spirits and alertness, without the least confusion."

[The Florissant, a French man of war, of 74 guns, from Martinico, is arrived at Cadiz, in 33 days. This is the ship that captain Tyrrel, of the Buckingham, had an engagement with, in the West-Indies, some time ago; and the said French ship, it is thought, had the engagement with the Hercules.] (See our last vol. p. 685.)

At a court of huffings at Guildhall, the recorder affirmed the judgment passed against Allan Evans, Esq; who some years ago had been chose sheriff of this city and county of Middlesex, and refused to take the said office on account of being a dissenter.

TUESDAY, NOV. 6.

Two barns, a stable, &c. with a considerable quantity of wheat, beans and hay, were consumed by fire, at Riddington, in Oxfordshire.

Lord chamberlain's-office. Orders for the court to go out of mourning for the late king of Spain on Sunday next the 11th instant, and the present mourning for her late highness the princess Elizabeth Caroline, to be continued till Sunday the 18th instant, and to be changed on that day, viz.

The ladies to wear black silk or velvet, coloured ribbons, fans and tippets.—The men to continue in black full trimmed, coloured swords and buckles.—And on Sunday the 2d of December, to go quite out of mourning.—N. B. All mourning to be left off on Saturday next instant, for that day, being his majesty's birth day.

THURSDAY, 8.

His majesty came in good health, from Kensington palace, to St. James's, for the winter.

FRIDAY, 9.

Dr. Hensley pleaded his majesty's pardon, at the bar of the court of king's bench.

His royal highness the duke of Cumberland, came from Windfor-Lodge, to St. James's, for the winter.

The Right Hon. Sir Thomas Chitty, Knt. lord-mayer of this city, attended by the late lord mayor, Sir Richard Glyn, aldermen, sheriffs, and other officers of this city, went in procession from Guildhall to the Three Cranes, and from thence to Westminster in the city barge, attended by several of the companies of this city in their respective barges, and was sworn into his high office, before the barons of the exchequer; and at his return landed at Black-friars, and went in procession from thence to Guildhall, where a very grand entertainment was provided, at which a great number of nobility, foreign ministers, high officers, of state, judges and other persons of distinction were present.

Sir Edward Hawke, Sir Charles Hardy, and admiral Geary, with 30 sail of men of war, came to an anchor in Torbay, being driven off their station by stress of weather. [On the 13th Sir Edward sail'd, but was obliged to put back; on the 14th he set sail again. The British fleet came out on the 13th, of which Sir Edward had immediate intelligence and shaped his course after them. Mean time orders have been issued for guarding all such parts of the coast of this kingdom as are most likely for the French to attempt to make a descent on; for which purpose troops were every where put in motion, and three or four regiments of horse marched to the coasts of Kent and Suffex. All the ships of war in harbour, even those just arriv'd from America, were ordered out, and every precaution taken to render abortive the designs of our desperate, despairing, and perfidious enemies.]

SATURDAY, 10.

Being the anniversary of his majesty's birth-day, when his majesty entered into his 77th year, it was observed at court, and all over the united kingdoms and Ireland, with more than ordinary demonstrations of joy and loyalty. The ball at St. James's was opened by his royal highness the prince of Wales and princess Augusta; his majesty withdrew at eleven o'clock, and the ball ended before twelve. The court appeared exceedingly brilliant, especially the ladies.

Their royal highnesses the prince and princess of Wales had a grand court at Leicester-house at noon.

About five o'clock in the morning, a dreadful fire broke out at Hamlin's coffee house, in Sweeting's-alley, near the Royal-Exchange, which consumed that and the New-

York coffee house adjoining to it; also Mr. Vaughan's, a fan-maker; Mr. Withy's a print-seller; Mr. Fleatham's, a woollen draper; Mr. Hunt's a linen-draper; Mr. Legg's a woollen draper; Mr. Bakewell's a print-seller, all in the front of Cornhill. The Virginia coffee-house; Mr. Worlidge's, an attorney; Mr. Matthias's, secretary of the Scotch equivalent company; messrs. Walton's and Voyce's, wholesale linen-drapers; Mr. Park's a barber; and Mr. Sedgwick's a broker, all in Freeman's court. Mr. Bakewell's house in Cornhill is standing, but all the other 13 are in ruins. Two little shops at the corner of the passage to the New-York coffee-house were also burnt, one belonging to Mr. Mazarine, a shoe-maker, and the other to Mr. Fish, a watch-maker. Several other houses were very much damaged, among which are the Red-Lion and Sun alehouse, and Mr. Box's house, a music shop, in Sweeting's-alley; Mr. Watmore's a barber, in Spread-Eagle-court, and the Swan and Rummer in Finch-lane. It is thought the fire began in a room belonging to a man who played music upon glasses, and lodged at Hamlin's coffee-house, and it is reported that he perished in the flames. The next day, at three o'clock in the afternoon, the fire broke out again at the Red Lion and Sun alehouse in Sweeting's-alley; it was soon got under; but the house is so much damaged, that it is believed it must be entirely pulled down. By the fall of the houses in Cornhill, Mr. Hurford, clerk to messrs. Martin and company, bankers, in Lombard-street, was killed; and it is believed that several persons were buried under the ruins.

SUNDAY, 11.

Arrived at Spithead, from North America, the Princess Amelia admiral Durell; Dublin, admiral Holmes; the Royal William, Terrible, Captain, Prince Frederick, Centurion, S. shore, Baltimore, Pelican and Vesuvius, and the following transports, Anne and Elizabeth, Robinson; Elizabeth and Anne, Gowland; the Wallington Siffen, Unity, Boag; Jane, Garnett; Hero, M'Ming, Barnard, Wetherall; Two Brothers Stockton; and John and Jane, Richardson; Hope-well, Westall; the George, Pigg, and Rachel, Jefferson. On the next day the Neptune also arrived at St. Hellen's from North America. This ship they were in great pain for, as she parted from the fleet in a hard gale of wind in the river St. Lawrence, so that they could not give any account of her in the gulph of St. Lawrence.

The fleet has brought home near 300 French prisoners, who are to be sent to Porchester castle this day.

{ The Terrible of 74 guns, had been lost in the river St. Lawrence, on the 10th of last month, but for an expedient of one of her warrant officers, who, when she drove from all her anchors, by the incredible rapidity of the ebb at the island of Coudre, proposed the making of an anchor sufficient to

hold her, such an one as he remembered to have seen, when he was a very young gentleman, on board his majesty's ship Centurion, under the command of commodore Anson. Every body being at a loss what to do, but make signals of distress, his proposal was accepted and carried into execution in good time, while the Terrible surprisingly rid by getting foul of a twenty-gun ship's cable, after the violence of the tide was abated. This anchor was made by securing one of the ship's cannon to two small anchors, the others being all broke, as appeared when the cables were hove in. Whether there had been any neglect in the making of those anchors, is an enquiry that will doubtless be made by some who have the good of the service at heart.

The Royal William and the Captain were both drove ashore at the time the Terrible was in so much danger; but being strong ships, received little damage. The Terrible is ordered round to Chatham to be laid up.]

MONDAY, 12.

St. James's. The following address of the chancellor, masters and scholars of the university of Cambridge was this day presented to his majesty, by his grace the duke of Newcastle, chancellor of the university, &c. His majesty was pleased to confer the honour of knighthood upon James Burrough, Esq; vice-chancellor.

To the king's most excellent majesty.

The humble Address of the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge.

Most gracious Sovereign,

At a time when your majesty's subjects are hastening from all parts, to testify in your royal presence their unfeigned joy on the repeated successes, with which the divine providence has blessed your majesty's arms; it would be unpardonable in us, the chancellor, masters and scholars of your loyal university of Cambridge, who have been distinguished by so many marks of your majesty's peculiar favour, not to appear among the first in presenting our congratulations on so happy an occasion.

The many and signal proofs which your majesty has given of your constant attention to the safety, honour, and interests of these kingdoms; must for ever endear your majesty's name to all your British subjects.

Your majesty's vigorous and effectual support of the protestant religion; so essential to its preservation against the most powerful combination of its enemies, will remain a lasting monument of your distinguished zeal and steadiness in its defence.

The rapid and victorious progress of your majesty's arms in America, and the reduction of Quebec, under all the disadvantages of numbers, and difficulties of situation, must have made your enemies sensible how dangerous it will ever be, by repeated encroachments, to awaken the resentment of a brave and injured people. Our joy for an event of such importance to these kingdoms would

would have been complete, had it not been allayed by a loss which can never be sufficiently lamented.

Permit us also to congratulate your majesty on the successes of that memorable day, when the bravery of your troops on the plains of Minden, was animated by the justice of their cause, and inspired by the love of liberty: A day as glorious to their illustrious commander, as fatal to the vain hopes of the enemy, who forgetting the common ties of humanity, meant to insure their success by unexampled ravage and desolation, and, as the instruments of arbitrary power, aimed at conquest only to enslave.

The threatened invasion of these kingdoms carries with it the appearance of a last effort of an haughty and ambitious power. But we trust that the united affections and zeal of your majesty's subjects, and the vigilance and well known integrity of your naval commanders, will, under the divine protection, render any such attempts here impracticable, to those who have fled from us in every other quarter of the world.

We beg leave to assure your majesty, that it shall be our constant endeavour to insinuate into the minds of the rising generation, with the care of whom we may be intrusted, a due sense of those inestimable benefits, which we owe to your majesty's paternal goodness.

May the king of king's long continue to guard your majesty's sacred person and your royal family. May he inspire your majesty's posterity with the same firm attachment to the true religion, the same real affection for your subjects, and the same steady attention to preserve the liberties of Europe, and the constitution of these kingdoms, which have been distinguishing marks of your majesty's glorious reign, and the great source of happiness to your people.

Given under our common seal, this eighth day of November, 1759.

TUESDAY, 13.

The lottery began drawing at Guildhall, when No. 6,186 being the first drawn ticket, is entitled to 500l. (See forwards.)

WEDNESDAY, 14.

Westminster. This day, the lords being met, a message was sent to the honourable house of commons by Sir Henry Bellen-den, gentleman usher of the black rod, desiring their attendance in the house of peers; the commons being come thither accordingly, the following speech of the lords commissioners, appointed by his majesty for holding this parliament, was delivered by the lord keeper to both houses.

My Lords and Gentlemen.

"In pursuance of the authority given to us, by his majesty's commission, under the great seal, amongst other things, to declare the cause of his holding this parliament, his majesty has been graciously pleased to direct us to assure you, that he esteems himself particularly happy, in being able to call

you together, in a situation of affairs, so glorious and advantageous to his crown and kingdoms.

His majesty sees, and devoutly adores, the hand of providence, in the many signal successes, both by sea and land, with which his arms have been blessed, in the course of the last summer; and, at the same time, his majesty reflects, with much satisfaction, on the confidence, which you placed in him, by making such ample provisions, and intrusting him with such extensive powers, for carrying on a war, which the defence of our valuable rights and possessions, and the preservation of the navigation and commerce of his majesty's people, had made both just and necessary.

We have it also in command from his majesty to acquaint you, that the happy progress of our successes, from the taking of Goree, on the coast Africa, to the conquest of so many important places in America, with the defeat of the French army in Canada, and the reduction of their capital city of Quebec, effected with so much honour to the courage and conduct of his majesty's officers both at sea and land, and with so great lustre to his intrepid forces; together with the important successes obtained by his majesty's fleet off Cape Lagos; and the effectual blocking up, for so many months, the principal part of the navy of France, in their own ports; are events, which must have filled the hearts of all his majesty's faithful subjects, as well as his own, with the sincerest joy; and, his majesty trusts, will convince you, that there has been no want of vigilance, or vigour, on his part, in exerting those means, which you, with so much prudence, and public spirited zeal, put into his majesty's hands.

That our advantages have extended farther; and the divine blessing has favoured us in the East-Indies, where the dangerous designs of his majesty's enemies have miscarried; and that valuable branch of our trade has received great benefit and protection.

That the memorable victory gained over the French, near Minden, has long made a deep impression on the minds of his majesty's people. And that, if the crisis in which that battle was fought, the superior numbers of the enemy, and the great and able conduct of his majesty's general, prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, are considered; that action must be the subject of lasting admiration and thankfulness. That, if any thing could fill the breasts of his majesty's good subjects with still farther degrees of exultation, it is the distinguishing and unbroken valour of his majesty's troops; owned and applauded by those whom they overcame. The glory they have gained is not merely their own; but, in a national view, is one of the most important circumstances of our success, as it must be a striking admonition to our enemies, with whom they have to contend.

That his majesty's good brother and ally the king of Prussia, attacked and surrounded by so many considerable powers, has, by his magnanimity and abilities, and the bravery of his troops, been able, in a surprizing manner, to prevent the mischiefs concerted with such united force against him.

His majesty has farther commanded us to observe to you, that as his majesty entered into this war, not from views of ambition, so he does not wish to continue it, from motives of resentment. The desire of his majesty's heart is, to see a stop put to the effusion of christian blood. Whenever such terms of peace can be established, as shall be just and honourable for his majesty, and his allies; and, by procuring such advantages, as, from the successes of his majesty's arms, may, in reason and equity be expected, shall bring along with them full security for the future; his majesty will rejoice to see the repose of Europe restored, on such solid and durable foundations; and his faithful subjects, to whose liberal support and unshaken firmness his majesty owes so much, happy in the enjoyment of the blessings of peace and tranquillity. But in order to this great and desirable end, his majesty is confident you will agree with him, that it is necessary to make ample provision for carrying on the war, in all parts, with the utmost vigour.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

We are commanded by his majesty to assure you, that the great supplies, which were given the last sessions, have been faithfully employed for the purposes for which they were granted; but the uncommon extent of this war, and the various services necessary to be provided for, in order to secure success to his majesty's measures, have unavoidably occasioned extraordinary expences; an account of which will be laid before you.

His majesty has also ordered the proper estimates for the service of the ensuing year to be prepared and laid before you; and his majesty desires you to grant him such supplies, as shall be necessary to sustain and press, with effect, all our extensive operations against the enemy; and, at the same time, by the blessing of god, to repel and frustrate their daring designs against his majesty's kingdoms.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"His majesty has, in the last place, been graciously pleased to command us to repeat to you, the assurances of the high satisfaction his majesty takes in that union, and good harmony, which is so conspicuous amongst his faithful subjects; happy in seeing it continued and confirmed; and to observe to you, that experience has shewn how much we all owe to it; and that nothing else can effectually secure the true happiness of his people."

His royal highness, the prince of Wales, took his seat in the house of peers.

The house of peers waited on his majesty, with their address. Wherein they assured his majesty of their utmost readiness to concur in the effectual support of such further measures, as his majesty, in his great wisdom, should judge necessary or expedient, for carrying on the war with vigour in all parts, and for disappointing and repelling any desperate attempts which might be made upon these kingdoms. His majesty returned the following most gracious answer:

My Lords,

"I thank you for this very dutiful and affectionate address. The satisfaction you so unanimously express in the successes with which it has pleased god to bless my arms by sea and land, and the assurances you give me of your further support, are extremely agreeable to me; and cannot fail to produce the best effects in the present conjuncture."

The honourable the house of commons (by their address) at the same time they admire that true greatness of mind which disposes his majesty's heart, in the midst of prosperities, to wish a stop put to the effusion of christian blood, and tranquillity restored,—entirely rely on his majesty's known wisdom and firmness, that that desirable object, whenever it shall be attained, will be on such terms as shall be just and honourable for his majesty and his allies; and in order to effect that great end, assure his majesty, that they will cheerfully grant him such supplies as shall be found necessary to sustain and press with effect all our extensive operations against the enemy. To which address, his majesty return'd a very gracious answer.

THURSDAY, 15.

Both houses of convocation met at Westminster-Abbey, and further adjourned to the 19th of December.

SATURDAY, 17.

The following Address of the City of Gloucester was presented to his Majesty, and most graciously received.

May it please your Majesty,

"Amidst the loud acclamations of universal joy, he pleased to accept, most gracious sovereign, of the humblest and sincerest congratulations of your majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the mayor, aldermen, sheriffs, and common-council, of the ancient city of Gloucester, in council assembled, upon the new and repeated successes of your majesty's arms in every quarter of the world.

It is our peculiar happiness to live in a period that will be ever distinguished in the British annals, by the glory of your majesty's conquests, the wisdom and unanimity of your councils, and by the loyalty and affection of all your majesty's subjects. Under your auspices the British arms receive fresh lustre! Nor will any of those victories, renowned in history, obtained by our ancestors over the same avowed and ever aspiring enemy, reflect greater honour to the British name.

than the reduction of Guadaloupe, the battle of Minden, and the defeat under the walls of Quebec, with the consequent acquisition of the metropolis of our enemies in that part of the world, and a whole series of other important successes, and favourable events with which it has pleased God to bless your majesty's arms by sea and land, in so small a compass of time.

In the review of many of these great achievements, we behold with joyful surprize every obstacle of art, of nature, of situation, of climates, and of superior numbers, overcome by the intrepidity of your majesty's troops and naval forces, and the abilities and perseverance of those who commanded them: Nor doth the victories and acquisitions of your majesty's fleets and armies redound more to the honour, than to the real interest and benefit of our country, the welfare and protection of our trade, the extension of the Protestant religion, and the deliverance of so many of your majesty's subjects from the incroachments of their enemies, and all the horror of savage cruelty.

Other monarchs often unsheath the sword from the views of ambition, or for their own glory: But it is yours to protect your subjects, their rights and privileges: 'Tis hence, that amidst the calamities of war, destructive to other nations, so many real blessings are derived to us, and which call forth our highest gratitude to that divine providence, which has hitherto protected your majesty's person, and preserved your life to the happiness and glory of these nations; and may the same good providence crown your majesty's unparalleled success with an honourable and lasting peace: For while we rejoice as Britons, we weep like men for the devastations of war: We mourn a great man fallen ere his noon of life; who had so early run the race of glory; who, like the great Gustavus, died at the head of his troops, and victory lay bleeding by his side. But whilst, with the universal voice, we lament his loss, we have fresh cause for exultation in the steadiness and intrepidity of your majesty's troops and surviving generals, that suffered not the fall of so beloved a leader to restrain their native ardour, nor the laurels to be snatch'd from their victorious hands. Such examples, under your majesty's gracious influence, your known experience in war, and readiness to distinguish and reward military virtues, cannot fail to animate your faithful Britons, and give a succession of heroes to posterity."

MONDAY, 19.

John Ayliffe, Esq; was carried in a cart from Newgate, and about 20 minutes after 11, executed at Tyburn. He was about 36 years of age, born near Blandford, in Dorsetshire, of a very good family. He has left a widow, and one son, about 11 years old. He behaved at the gallows with great composure and decency, and desired, just before he was turned off, to be indulged with a few minutes for his private devotions, which

was granted him. After the execution, his body was carried off in a hearse by the undertakers, to be interred in the country. (See p. 570.) Mr. Sheriff Vaillant attended the execution, and has declared, that, if his health permits, he will attend every one that shall happen during the continuance of his office.

[The Right Hon. Henry Fox, about two years ago, became entitled to an estate in Wiltshire, on the decease of Mrs. Horner, to whom Mr. John Ayliffe had been formerly steward, but had been some time discharged from her service. Mrs. Horner, however, out of regard for the wife and family of Mr. Ayliffe, desired Mr. Fox, that he would make Mr. Ayliffe some beneficial lease of the value of about 30l. a year. There was no obligation upon Mr. Fox to do this; but being willing to comply with that lady's request, and having purchased an estate called Rushey park, in the parish of Bishopstone in Wilts, he made an offer to Ayliffe, of making him a lease of that park, and the grounds belonging to that estate, being 120 acres, for the term of 99 years, for his own life, his wife's life, and his son's life, at the rent of 35l. a year. Mr. Ayliffe was extremely rejoiced at this proposal, as there was a very good house, and a considerable estate about it, of double the value of the rent reserved, and he gladly accepted the offer. In consequence of which a draught of a lease was prepared and carried by an unknown person, to one Mr. Jones, a stationer in the Temple, with instructions to make two parts of it, but not to add the common conclusion at the end of it, which is, *[In witness whereof the parties above named have hereunto interchangeably set their hands and seals.]* And the reason given why that was to be omitted, was, because the parties might want to add some other covenant.

Accordingly Mr. Jones's clerk, Henry Thomas, did engross two parts of this draught, all in his own hand writing, to the words 'In witness whereof,' exactly agreeable to the draught brought by this unknown person, who, when they were prepared, fetched them away. These deeds so engrossed were shortly after executed at Mr. Fox's house, one by Mr. Fox, and delivered to Mr. Ayliffe; the other by Mr. Ayliffe, who was then Mr. Fox's steward, and left in the hands of Mr. Fox. And as the words *(In witness whereof, &c.)* were left out by Henry Thomas, so the counterpart, which was left in Mr. Fox's hands was filled up by the hand-writing of Mr. Ayliffe.

These leases being engrossed, it is easy to imagine in what manner they were executed by a gentleman who had a confidence in his steward; a steward, who had so considerable a bounty, immediately moving from his master, and who could not be suspected at that instant of putting a trick upon him, and we may suppose therefore, that Mr. Fox, on his steward's bringing the leases to

be executed, executed them in his house, without ever reading one word of them; yet however fraudulently Mr. Ayliffe had the opportunity of acting, Mr. Fox had care enough to have the counterpart left in his own custody.

After this, Mr. Ayliffe fell into very declining circumstances; he wanted to borrow money, and applied to William Clewer, Esq; to advance him what he wanted, of whom he frequently borrowed money before, and Mr. Clewer was to have, as a security, for the money that he had advanced and was to advance, some estates that are unnecessary to mention, of the prisoners, in Dorsetshire, and likewise a mortgage of this very estate, that had been so leased to him by Mr. Fox.

The deed which was so executed by Mr. Fox in December, bore date the 27th of November 1758, the rent 35l per year, and was witnessed by John Fannen and James Hobson. Upon borrowing this money of Mr. Clewer, a security was to be made to him of several estates, and amongst the rest, this estate of Rusley park. Accordingly, upon the 15th of April, 1759, in consideration of the sum of 1700l. Mr. Ayliffe made a mortgage to William Clewer, Esq; of this Rusley estate; reciting in the mortgage-deed a lease that had been made between the Right Hon. Henry Fox and himself, as dated the 22d of November 1758, of that estate at 5l. a year rent; and Mr. Clewer having advanced to Mr. Ayliffe several sums of money, to the amount of 1700l. this mortgage-deed was executed to him by Mr. Ayliffe, by which this Rusley estate is assigned to him, and at the same time a title deed, to verify the recital of the lease of Rusley, in this mortgage, was delivered to Mr. Clewer by Mr. Ayliffe, which was a forged lease, being a lease bearing date the 22d of November, 1758, between Mr. Fox and Mr. Ayliffe, at 5l. a year, subscribed H. Fox, and endorsed with the name of the very two witnesses to the deeds that were really executed at Mr. Fox's house, bearing date the 27th of November 1758, and at 35l. a year rent. This was delivered to authenticate the deed recited in that conveyance of the lease-hold premises that were made to Mr. Clewer as a security for his money.

At the time of this transaction, which was in the Paper-buildings, in the King's-bench-Walks, at the Chambers of one Mr. Priddle, Mr. Ayliffe desired there might be an oath of secrecy taken by the persons present, not to disclose that he had mortgaged this Rusley estate; an oath of secrecy they were surprized at, and refused to take. The reason he gave for it, was, That he would not, for all the world, have it come to Mr. Fox's knowledge, that he had mortgaged this Rusley estate; "For, says he, I am sure he will be very angry with me, if he ever hears of it." When he could not bring them to take an oath, then he was

forced to depend on their promise, That it should be kept a secret; a secret, indeed, he knew too well it ought to be for his own safety. This lease was every word of Ayliffe's own hand writing; the date the 22d, not the 17th, the rent 5l. a year, and not 35l. The name H. Fox was forged, and the names of Fannen and Hobson, the two witnesses to the real deed, were also forged. This lease being so delivered over, and Ayliffe still continuing in very distressed circumstances, Mr. Clewer had a mind to know (and sent Mr. Green to Mr. Fox for that purpose) whether Mr. Fox would take up the mortgage that had been made to him of Rusley. When Mr. Green came to Mr. Fox with that proposal, the latter said, He had no mind to buy it in: And the rent being mentioned by Mr. Green, in the conversation, to be 5l. per year, Mr. Fox said immediately, "No, Sir, you are mistaken; it is 35l."—Mr. Green then produced the lease, and Mr. Fox not having the least idea of that deed's being forged from one end to the other, said, it must be a mistake; but began to suspect that a fraud had been put upon him at the time of the execution, and that the deed he had in his custody might be at that rent too, he therefore went up stairs to examine it; and when he came down again, said to Mr. Green, it is 35l. a year. Mr. Green was a good deal surprized upon hearing it; said, He was afraid Ayliffe was a bad man; and immediately went from Mr. Fox; possibly he went directly to Mr. Ayliffe, to inform him of it; but, however, Mr. Ayliffe was certainly informed of it very soon. And upon discovering that it had reached the ears of Mr. Fox, from whom he wanted so much to conceal it, and that for very good reasons, as he had been so bountiful a friend to him, he writes a letter to Mr. Clewer, and incloses in it a letter which he desires Mr. Clewer would write to Mr. Fox, to disavow it; and to deny that there was any mortgage actually made. This clearly shews, that Ayliffe was sensible that the lease delivered to Mr. Clewer, and shewn to Mr. Fox, would not bear the light.]

WEDNESDAY, 21.

The honourable house of commons resolved that an address be presented to his majesty, that his majesty would please to order a monument to be erected to the memory of major general James Wolfe, in Westminster-Abbey. They also resolved that the thanks of the house be given to the generals and admirals, employed in the glorious and successful expedition against Quebec, and that the speaker do communicate the same, to the said admirals and generals.

A proclamation is issued for a general thanksgiving in Scotland, upon the same day as in England. (See p. 570.)

The prohibition of exporting gunpowder, saltpetre, or any sort of arms or ammunition is continued for six months longer.

The

The bounties and rewards to seamen and able-bodied landmen voluntarily entering on board his majesty's navy, are ordered to be continued till the 31st of December next. (See p. 57b.)

Captain Ochieriony, whose generous and gallant behaviour in his last moments, we have given an account of, in our last, p. 5-6, was a native of North-Britain, and had served as Lieutenant in the Scotch-Dutch brigade, during the last war, with honour and reputation. In the beginning of this war he was admitted to the same rank in the service of Great-Britain, and in the American regiment. He distinguished himself by his gallantry and his military endowments at the siege of Louisbourg, and on other occasions, so as to attract the notice and esteem of his general, who confer'd on him the command of a company; and he fell in the prime of life, justly regretted, as one of the most accomplished and amiable young gentlemen in the service.

A very beautiful and uncommon animal, lately arrived from the East-Indies, presented by Jaffer Ally Kawn, Nabob of Bengal, to general Clive, who sent it to the Right Hon. William Pitt, Esq; and of which that gentleman had the honour to obtain his majesty's acceptance, is lodg'd in the Tower. It is called, in the Indostan language a Shah Goest, and is even in that country esteemed an extraordinary rarity, there having been never known more than five in those parts, all which were procured for the said Nabob from the confines of Tartary. It is now in the Tower, attended by a domestick of the nabob's, who was charged with the care of it to England.

In this month, as usual, the stormy weather has done great damage to the shipping at sea, and on all the northern coasts of Europe, many vessels have been wrecked, and numbers of seamen unfortunately perished.

Addresses have been presented to his majesty, this month, from the following places, &c. all breathing the same spirit of loyalty, gratitude and joy with those we have inserted: Bristol, Lincoln, Lancaster, Coventry, Edinburgh, Richmond in Yorkshire, Barbadoes, New Salem, Taunton, Exeter, Liverpool, Dublin, Trinity college Dublin, Plymouth, Newcastle upon Tyne, Burgh of Irvine, Shire of Ayr, Burgh of Ayr, Synod of Merse and Tivendale, York, King's Lynn, Chester, Kingston upon Hull, the lords and commons of Ireland, Oxford university, Cambridge town, Boston, Berwick upon Tweed, Glasgow, synod of Lothian and Tweedale, Great Yarmouth, and Nottingham.

Coventry, October 29. One Wright, a brickmaker at Minckley, with his servant, having been employed to sink a well there, had proceeded to the depth of about seven yards, at which time Wright himself only being in, (with a rope fixed to him in the usual manner) and wanting more

help, ordered his servant to come down also, who thinking it too dangerous, at first refused it; but the master persisting in his command, the young fellow at length complied: Just as he had reached the bottom, the earth fell in upon them, and smothered Wright; the young fellow was only covered up to his arms; assistance being at hand, it was proposed to fix a rope to him, and wind him up by the windlafs; but this he rejected, telling them he stuck so fast, that an attempt of that kind would pull him limb from limb, and begged them to endeavour to give him relief by digging the earth away with spades; when, at that instant, another fall of earth happened, which put an end to his life.

The same day, at Longford, near this city, a boy, and girl, about six years old each, playing in a sand-hole, the earth fell in and smothered them both.

Three houses were lately consumed by fire at Fern hill, near Market-drayton, in Shropshire.

Liverpool, October 26. On Monday last as Mr. James Wrigley master of the Golden-Lion Inn in this town, was going into the cellar, he met with an odd accident; a large Norway rat being curious to taste an oyster that opened as usual at tide time, having put in his fore foot to catch the fish, the oyster immediately closed, and held the rat fast. W^r. Wrigley brought them up into the kitchen, where several hundred persons went to see them whilst they were alive.

By a fire at Grinden, 30 stacks of corn and hay were destroy'd, damage 3000l.

Dublin, Nov. 1. On Monday the 29th ult. the two houses of parliament received the following message from his grace the lord lieutenant:

"BEDFORD.

"Mr. Secretary Pitt having, by his majesty's express command, acquainted me, by his letter, which I received on Friday the 29th instant, that it appears, by repeated most authentick intelligences, that France, far from desisting from her plan of invasion on account of the disaster that happened to her Toulon Squadron, is rather more and more confirmed therein; and even infligated by despair itself, to attempt, at all hazards, the only resource she seems to think left her, for breaking, by such a diversion given us at home, the measures of England abroad, in prosecution of a war, which hitherto, by the blessing of god on his majesty's arms, opens, in all parts of the world, so unfavourable a prospect to the views of France. And Mr. Secretary Pitt having added, on this subject, that there is a strong probability, in case the body of troops, consisting of 18000 men, under the command of the duke d'Anguillon, assembled at Vannes, where more than sufficient transports for that number are actually prepared, and ready to receive them on board, should, as the season of the year is growing less favourable for cruising, be able

to elude his majesty's squadrons, Ireland will not fail to be one of their objects.

I think it incumbent on me, in a matter of such high importance to the welfare of Ireland, to lay this intelligence before you. His majesty will not make any doubt, but that the zeal of his faithful protestant subjects in this kingdom will have been already sufficiently quickened by the repeated accounts, which have been received, of the dangerous designs of the enemy, and of their actual preparations in consequence, made at a vast expence, in order to invade the several parts of his majesty's dominions. And I have his majesty's commands to use my utmost endeavours to animate and excite his loyal people of Ireland to exert their well known zeal and spirit in support of his majesty's government, and in defence of all that is dear to them, by a timely preparation to resist and frustrate any attempts of the enemy to disturb the quiet, and shake the security of this kingdom.

I do, therefore, in the strongest manner, commend it to you, to manifest, upon this occasion, that zeal for the present happy establishment, and that affection for his majesty's person and government, by which this parliament, and this nation, have been so often distinguished." B.

The day after this message was sent to the parliament of Ireland, the honourable house of commons unanimously resolved "That an humble address be presented to his grace the lord lieutenant, to return his grace the thanks of this house, for the care and concern he has shewn for the safety of this nation, in having been pleased to communicate to us intelligence of so great importance; and to desire his grace to make the use of such means as shall appear to him to be most effectual, for the security and the defence of this kingdom; and to assure his grace, that this house will make good whatever expence shall be necessarily incurred thereby."

To which message his grace was pleased to return the following answer:

"I thank the house of commons for this great mark of the confidence which they have placed in me, with so much unanimity. They may be assured that I shall do every thing in my power for the defence and security of this kingdom, at this critical juncture; and that the measures to be taken shall be conducted with all possible economy."

Several of the bankers at Dublin, about this time, stop'd payment, owing to an inconsiderate hurry and run upon them, from an apprehension that some of the French troops would be landed on their coasts: But an association being entered into and signed by his grace the duke of Bedford, the lords spiritual and temporal, the speaker of the house of commons, the members thereof, the lord mayor, aldermen, merchants, and principal traders of Dublin, to support public credit, and take all bankers notes in

payment, credit was soon restored, and all things quieted.

The Worcester, captain Teddman; Prince George, captain Collins; Bombay Castle, captain Doveton, and the True-Briton, captain Crichton, are arrived at Kinfales, from the East-Indies, last from St. Helena.

Galway, Oct. 19. We have the greatest take of fish, particularly of hake and turbot, that has been known in the memory of the oldest man living in this town. It is thought, on a very moderate computation, that the number of the former taken last week, would freight a vessel of 60 tons, and were sold at 7d. per dozen the largest fish, while turbot, such as hath been often bought at a crown a-piece, were sold in our market last Saturday, from 8d. to 1s: per fish, and smaller ones in proportion.

Thuror, with his small squadron, having slip'd away from Dunkirk, caused great alarm on the coasts of Scotland and Ireland, whilst it was uncertain which way he had bent his course, and several small squadrons were sent in pursuit of him. At length we heard that on the 26th of October, he arrived at Gottenburgh in Sweden, where he is narrowly watched by our cruisers.

Captain Graystock's ship, one of the London traders, lying along-side of a Dutch man of war in the harbour of Rotterdam, some words happened between his crew and the man of war, whilst captain Graystock was on shore; and the captain of the man of war having sent his boat on board captain Graystock, took away one of his men; which captain Graystock being informed of, immediately went on board the Dutch man of war, and demanded the return of his man, and satisfaction for the insult; but instead of doing it, he struck captain Graystock, and said that was the treatment every Englishman deserved from a Dutchman. Upon which captain Graystock went to the Hague, and presented a memorial to Mr. York, which was by him laid before the states; and they ordered the Dutch captain immediately to return the man, and make captain Graystock every submission he required, except kneeling.

The last Dutch Greenland ship from Greenland, with one fish, was lost the 18th instant near Gortum, on the coast of Holland, but the crew were saved. Their fishery, last season, in Greenland, amounted to 425 fish, which produced 14,335 barrels of blubber. (See p. 508.)

Mr. Milbank as ambassador, and Mr. Popham as consul, with two men of war, are sailed from Gibraltar to Tetuan, to bring over the English captives, lately redeemed there.

New-York, Oct. 1. A letter from Albany, dated Sept. 26th says, "General Gage goes on very briskly in rebuilding and enlarging Fort Ontario at Oswego, and in strengthening the lines, which extend from the river quite to the lake; the whole of which when completed,

completed, will be capable of making as good a defence as any place in North America. We had two armed vessels on the Lake Ontario; and another, to carry twenty guns, is building. The 20 pieces of cannon, taken off the New York battery, are sent to Oswego."

There has been a most dreadful fire at St. Pierre in the island of Martinico, whereby 200 houses were burnt.

Tickets drawn prizes of 100l. and upwards, in the present Lottery, to Nov. 24, inclusive. No. 58,368, 20,000l. — No. 23,805, 1000l. — No. 10,728, 2000l. — No. 6,288, 14,614, 17,737, 33,787, 51,519, 53,242, 55,065, 64,143, 1000l. each — No. 5,194, 6,186 the first drawn ticket, 18,446, 18,457, 24,550, 41,689, 43,054, 44,773, 51,053, 64,679, 500l. each. — No. 3,071, 6,241, 7,939, 9,225, 9,256, 9,831, 10,938, 21,138, 14,558, 14,857, 17,186, 18,914, 20,851, 22,595, 23,433, 23,673, 23,806, 24,215, 25,102, 26,267, 29,800, 30,386, 30,492, 30,857, 32,525, 32,816, 34,738, 34,983, 36,764, 36,766, 36,994, 37,484, 38,337, 39,831, 41,040, 41,351, 43,333, 45,643, 45,877, 47,078, 48,416, 48,900, 51,620, 52,425, 53,198, 53,543, 54,144, 55,717, 56,085, 58,553, 59,053, 60,766, 61,662, 62,237, 62,599, and 63,159, 100l. each.

General Amherst returned to Crown Point, from his expedition to Isle Au Noix, on Lake Champlain (where M. Bourlemaqui was posted, with upwards of 3000 French regulars and irregulars, and 100 pieces of cannon) on Oct. 21, not being able to pass the lake, on account of tempests and storms. But the French had two vessels run ashore, a third taken, and the fourth they were expecting to have a good account of, as our vessels were not returned. [Of this expedition we shall give a full account in our next.]

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Nov. 9. **D**R. Taylor, physician in ordinary to his majesty, was married to Miss Mainwaring, a 10,000l. fortune.

11. Dr. Charleton, of Bath, to Miss Wright, niece of the Lord Keeper.

12. John Cooper, of Camberwell, in Wilshire, Esq; to Miss Bayntun.

15. Dr. Fordyce, to Miss Lawford.

Robert Johnson, Esq; to Miss O'Hara.

Rev. Mr. Ring, to Miss Goldham.

23. Dr. Dallowe, of Epsom, to Miss Hartopp.

James Dawkins, Esq; to Lady Juliet Collyer, daughter of the earl of Portmore.

The famous Hannah Snell, to a carpenter of Newbury, Berks.

Nov. 8. Countess of Ashburnham, was delivered of a daughter.

19. Lady Mary Gresham, of a son.

23. Lady Hyde, of a son.

A labourer's wife, at Fahlun, in Sweden, aged 44, of four children.

DEATHS.

Oct. 29. **T**homas Rowney, Esq; member for Oxford, of an apoplectick fit.

30. Sir Gerard Napier, of North Critchill, in Dorsetshire, Bart.

Philip Pinckney, Esq; 50 years clerk of the securities, in the stamp-office.

Nov. 1. Sir Henry O'Neal, Bart. aged 85.
2. Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, Knt. of the Bath, &c. and member for Leominster.

7. Mr. William Hocker, deputy keeper of the records in the Tower, aged 69. A gentleman of great integrity and learning.

Dr. Hody, an eminent physician, of a fit of the apoplexy.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cooper, of Chelsea, a lady of distinguished good sense and politeness.

Lady of Sir Sidney Meadows, knight-marshal.

11. Patrick Garden, Esq; a benchor of Grays-Inn.

John Hunt, Esq; high sheriff for Warwickshire, in 1746.

12. Brown Langrish, M. D. F. R. S. author of several physical tracts.

Alexander Prefect, of Thoby, in Essex, Esq;

Joseph Conway, of Broad Henbury, in Devonshire, Esq;

Mrs. Gore, wife of the commissary-general of the musters, at Bath.

Lady of the late baron Legge, seven weeks after her husband.

13. Right Hon. Henry Singleton, master of the rolls, in Ireland.

14. John Winde, of Twickenham, Esq; Christopher Metcalfe, Esq; a Portugal merchant.

Samuel Shephard, of Blisworth, in Northamptonshire, Esq;

19. Sir Berkeley Lucy, Bart.

20. Mr. Styles, sen. late an eminent stationer, in King-street, Cheap-side.

Richard Janeway, Esq; an eminent merchant.

21. Mr. Moses Lamego, an eminent Jew merchant, worth 100,000l.

On Sept. 24. Baron Wolfe, the British resident at Petersburg.

Lately. At Paris, lady dowager Aston, sister to the earl of Shrewsbury.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Witchall, Nov. 27. Daniel Letablere, D. D. was appointed dean of Tuam, in Ireland.

From the rest of the PAPERS.

Rev. John Hocking, M. A. was presented to the rectory of Lidford, in Devonshire.—Mr. Russell, to the rectory of Musbury, in Leicestershire.—Mr. Eldal, to the vicarage of Anstee, in Warwickshire.—Mr. Osborne, to the rectory of Staveley, in Derbyshire.

Derbyshire.—Dr. Stone, to the archdeaconry of Kells, in Ireland, worth 1200*l.* *per annum*.—Mr. Whitaker, to the vicarage of Mendham, in Suffolk.—Mr. Saam, to the rectory of Little Saxham, in Suffolk.—Mr. Kerrish, to the vicarage of Tibenham, in Norfolk.—Mr. Pritchett, to the rectory of Richard's-Castle, in Herefordshire.—John North, M. A. to the rectory of Hawridge, in Bucks.—Samuel Freke, B. D. to the rectory of Admonbury, in Yorkshire.—Mr. Carter, to the living of Coleshall and Horstead, in Norfolk.—George Batty, M. A. to the rectory of Monkton, in Hampshire.—Thomas Dean, B. A. to the vicarage of Priors-Haddon, in Wiltshire.—George Darby, LL.B. to the vicarage of Whitwell, in Wiltshire.—Mr. Barford, appointed a preacher at Whitehall.—Dr. Car, chaplain to the house of commons, in Ireland.

A dispensation passed the seals, to enable the Rev. Pulter Forester, D. D. to hold the rectory of Colgrave, in Northamptonshire, with the rectory of Gotehurst, Bucks.—To enable Richard Lewis, M. A. to hold the rectory of Buckenall, with the vicarage of Arpsford, in Devonshire.—To enable William Spake, P. D. to hold the rectory of Dowlswake, with the vicarage of Curry, in Somersetshire.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitcball, Nov. 13. The king has been pleased to grant unto Sir Samuel Fludyer, Knt. alderman of the city of London, and his heirs male, and in default of such issue, to Thomas Fludyer, of the said city of London, Esq; brother to the said Sir Samuel Fludyer, and his heirs male, the dignity of a baronet of the kingdom of Great Britain.

St. James's, Nov. 27. His majesty was pleased to appoint William Henry Lyttelton, Esq; to be governor of Jamaica, in the room of George Haldane, Esq; deceased.—Thomas Pownall, Esq; to be governor of South Carolina, in the room of Mr. Lyttelton.—Francis Bernard, Esq; to be governor of the province of Massachusetts Bay, in the room of Mr. Pownall.—Thomas Boone, Esq; to be governor of New Jersey, in the room of Mr. Bernard.—William Bull, Esq; to be lieutenant-governor of South Carolina.

Whitcball, Nov. 27. Thomas, earl of Kinnoul, was appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the king of Portugal.—Francis earl Brooke, created earl of Warwick.—Right Hon. Richard Rigby, Esq; appointed keeper or master of the rolls, in Ireland, in the room of Henry Singleton, Esq; deceased.

From the rest of the PAPERS.

Baron Lloyd was called to the degree of a serjeant at law.—Admiral Holmes was knighted.—Viscount Bateman, appointed steward of Leominster, in the room of Sir

C. H. Williams, deceased.—Sir James Oathwood, Bart. elected high steward of Oxford, in the room of the late Mr. Rowney.—Nathaniel Cole, Esq; one of the court of assistants, and Mr. John Partridge, clerk, of the stationers company.—John Luke Nicols, Esq; appointed pay-master to the forces in Nova Scotia.—Anthony Sawyer, Esq; cashier to the pay-office at Whitehall.—Mr. James Fitter, agent to the 36th and 54th regiments of foot; all in the room of Mr. Furye, deceased.—George Onflow, Esq; appointed captain in the 1st regiment of foot guards, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel.—Hon. George West, to be captain lieutenant, with the same rank.

Alterations in the List of Parliament.

DOver. Dr. Simpson, in the room of Hugh Valens Jones, Esq; preferred.

Northampton. Frederick Mortague, Esq; in the room of his father, deceased.

Oxford. Sir Thomas Stapleton, Bart. in the room of Thomas Rowney, Esq; deceased.

B—E—T—S.

NATHANIEL Huddard, of Saint Martin le Grand, distiller.

Richard Cobb Collett, of the parish of St. Andrew; Holborn, scrivener.

Thomas Dawson, of St. Clement Dances, in Middlesex, merchant.

Thomas Marshall and John Winterbottom, both of Nottingham, hatters and partners.

James Pincott, of Dursley, in Gloucestershire, innholder.

Theophilus Bent, of Warrington, corn factor.

Edward Butcher, of Telford, in Somersetshire, dealer in sheep.

Marcus Levi, Jun. of London, merchant.

John Bisdrey, of Norwich, innholder.

Michael Wilk, of Bristol, linen-draper.

James Aldridge, of Westbury, in Wiltshire, dealer and chapman.

William Kenrick, of East Greenwich, in Kent, merchant.

George Strong, of St. John, Southwark, cooper.

Samuel Jepson, of London, merchant, copartner with Thomas Jepson, of the island of Jamaica, merchant.

William Tichbourne and James Doughty, of the Poultry, woollen drapers.

William Taylor, of Stanning-Lane, merchant.

Thomas Lamb, of Mugwell-Street, carpenter.

William Robins, of Medbury, in Devonshire, mercer and linen-draper.

Thomas Fielden, of Huddersfield, in Lancashire, clothier.

William Speece, of Ripon, in Yorkshire, common brewer.

Elizabeth Hyndes, of St. Martin in the Fields, victualler.

Thomas Ridgate, of Gosport, merchant, copartner with Charles Child, of the same place.

Joseph Coxhead, of Leveiton, in Berkshire, victualler.

Robert Kay, of Manchester, chapman.

C O U R S E of E X C H A N G E

London, Saturday, August 25, 1789.

Amsterdam 36 1

Ditto at Sight 35 10.

Rotterdam 36 2.

Antwerp no Price.

Hamburg 36 10.

Paris 1 Day's Date 30.

Ditto, a Usance 29 1.

Bourdeaux. ditto 29 1.

Cadiz 39.

Madrid 99.
 Bilbao 38 ½.
 Leghorn 48 ½.
 Genoa 47 ½.
 Venice 50 ½.
 Lisbon 52. 5d. 1 ½.
 Porto 50. 5d. ½.
 Dublin 9 a ½.

 FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1759.

THE French and allied armies upon the Lahn, still remain in the same situation, the former at Gießen and the latter at Corfsdorff. The marshal duke of Broglie is returned from Paris, and has taken upon him the command of the French army, whereupon marshals Contades and d'Etrees have retired, and several other general officers must do the same, as their commissions are anterior to Broglie's. On the 14th a detachment of 300 French, attacked a small party of the allies posted upon the bridge of Oberlimb, consisting of only 20 hunters and 40 grenadiers of general Wangenheim's corps, under the command of lieutenant de Thun. The hunters who made the out-guard, upon the approach of the enemy retired to the grenadiers, and with both M. de Thun attacked the enemy so briskly, that he obliged them to retire, with the loss of seven killed and several wounded; for which brave action prince Ferdinand made him an handsome present. And on the 23d. ult. colonel Luckner attacked a strong post which the French had at Niederbiechen, to cover their convoy of forage, and entirely defeated them, killing a lieutenant colonel, major, two captains, and between 40 and 50 inferior officers and private men, and taking an officer and 71 men prisoners, together with 99 horses, and 112 waggons loaded with forage.

From both these armies several detachments have lately been sent, from the French to reinforce the army of M. d'Armentieres at Dorsten in Westphalia, and from the allies to reinforce that under general Imhoff employed in the blockade of Munster; and as the former durst not venture to attack the latter, the blockade, after the arrival of some heavy artillery from England and from Lipsstadt, was turned into a formal siege, which began the 16th and was carried on so briskly, that the city was surrendered on the 21st inst.

From Saxony we hear that the Austrian general Haddick has been arrested and imprisoned, being accused of having had it in his power to have prevented the junction of prince Henry of Prussia with the generals Finck and Wunsch*. The prince after that junction took up his first camp at Strehla, which was naturally strong, but being in danger there of having his communication with Torgau cut off by the Austrians, he removed from thence on the 16th inst.

to a strong camp near that city, by which and the river Elbe his left flank was covered, as his right was by a wood, and along great part of his front, there was an impassible morass. Here he remained until the 4th inst. when we had the following account as published in our Gazette of the 10th.

On the 24th past general Rebenitz was detached by prince Henry, to Duben, a small town upon the Mulda, as well in order to observe the motions of the enemy from Buelenberg to Leipzig, as to watch the rear of our camp, in case the enemy should attempt to get behind, and cut off our communication with Wittenberg. Intelligence was received in the afternoon of the 25th, that the Austrians had pushed a strong party thro' the woods behind our right, and got possession of Vogelsang, some other villages, and the small town of Dommitzsch, by which means our camp was entirely surrounded, having the Elbe on the left, and the Austrian posts on the other three sides at Belgeren, Schuidap, Rochwitz, and Dommitzsch, at which last place Duc d'Artemberg commanded a body of about 16000 men. His royal highness thereupon ordered general Finck's corps, which was in the rear of our camp, to march towards Vogelsang, from whence the Austrians were drove, after a smart cannonade of several hours, and some firing of small arms; and general Finck was left in that post. On the 26th his royal highness (who found it impracticable to dislodge the enemy from Dommitzsch, without great loss of men) detached, in the evening, general Wunsch, with six battalions and some cavalry, across the Elbe to Wittenberg, where he was to be joined by general Rebenitz's corps, which had retired to that place from Duben upon the approach of the Austrians.

On the 27th and 28th nothing material passed, only some Prussian generals were sent to reconnoitre, and to make an appearance, as if his royal highness intended an attack on the enemy's right, in order to draw M. Daun's principal attention to that quarter.

Early in the morning on the 29th Duc d'Artemberg decamped from Dommitzsch, in order to occupy the heights near Pretsch, but upon perceiving the van of general Wunsch's corps, which was marching that way, immediately formed in order of battle. General Wunsch (whose whole force, joined to general Rebenitz's, did not exceed 5000 men) posted himself with some dragoons and hussars, on two rising grounds, and waited till the arrival of his infantry with the artillery. He then began to cannonade the Austrian corps, which, during all this time never attacked or attempted to dislodge him. The enemy was thrown into confusion, and has suffered greatly by the cannonade, which lasted almost the whole day, and his royal highness has taken 1200 prisoners, amongst whom are lieutenant

nant general Gemmingen, who commanded the rear guard, and 20 officers of lesser note. The Austrians have likewise lost in the action some cannon, a great part of their tents, and a very large quantity of baggage.

His royal highness had joined general Finck's corps at Vogelsang about eight o'clock the same morning, in consequence of a plan that had been concerted for the attack upon Duc d'Arenberg's detachment, which was to have been made by general Finck's corps in front, whilst another body was to endeavour to intercept their retreat, if they attempted it through the woods; but the Austrians had decamped from Dommitzsch, and instead of pursuing their first design of occupying Pretsch, had, upon meeting general Wunsch's corps, resolved to march to Duben, and there to pass the Mulda.

General Finck marched on the 30th to Duben, where more prisoners were taken; so that the whole number is said now to amount to 1500: The loss on our side is very inconsiderable. Gen. Finck could follow the enemy no farther, on account of a strong reinforcement which was sent them.

This morning at two o'clock, marshal Daun decamped in the most private manner, directing his march towards Strehla. As soon as it was perceived, lieutenant general Ziethen was detached after him; and it is hoped he will make some prisoners. Many deserters came in this afternoon. General Wunsch has marched from Duben, and taken possession of Eulenburg, which the Austrian detachment abandoned last night; and general Waffersleben, has this day occupied Belgern, to which place (or perhaps to Strehla) it is supposed the army will march to-morrow; but his royal highness has sent for the heavy artillery from Magdeburg. We have received accounts, that general Holfen marched on the 26th or 27th past from Sopienshall, with 18 battalions and 30 squadrons, towards Saxony; was at Moska on the 31st; and yesterday at Spremberg, with his van guard at Hoyerswerda.

The army of the empire, consisting of 12,000 men, is encamped at Muhlberg.

Our late advices about the combined army of Russians and Austrians are very uncertain, some say that on the 25th ult. it quitted the camp at Hernstad, and retired towards Bojanow in Poland; whereupon the king of Prussia left part of his army upon the order under general Itzenplitz, and marched with the rest to join his brother prince Henry at Torgau, where he arrived the 6th inst. whereas other advices say that the combined army, after marching a little way into Poland had returned, and was marching towards Breslau.

The Swedish army in Pomerania, began to retire as soon as they heard of general Manteuffel's advancing toward them, with a small body of Prussian troops; so that nothing has happened but a few inconsiderable skirmishes; and as the latter has since

been reinforced, the former seem, by the last accounts, to be returning to their usual winter quarters in Stralsund and the isle of Rugen.

The Dutch have lately shewn a remarkable piece of partiality towards the French, who had brought a great number of cannon, cannon ball, and other warlike stores from the Baltick and landed them at Amsterdam, intending to carry them by the canals of Holland and Flanders. This our minister opposed as being contrary to their neutrality, and a passage was for some time refused; but upon a memorial from the French minister, the states general have granted them a pass-port; and notwithstanding the strongest remonstrances made by our minister, they have been carried through Holland, by inland water carriage to Flanders. A new method by which our enemies may be furnished with all sorts of naval and warlike stores, without its being possible for us to intercept them.

The French court have lately stoppt payment of the following public debts, viz 1. The three kinds of rents created on the posts. 2. Those constituted upon the chest of redemptions. 3. The coupons of bills on the same chest. 4. Those of the two royal lotteries. 5. The reimbursement of bills drawn to bearer on the same chest. 6. The bills of the two royal lotteries. 7. The rents created on the two sols per pound of the tenth penny. 8. The reimbursement of the capitals of rents. 9. The payment of bills dischargeable in nine years, known under the name of annuities. 10. Those of the new actions on the benefit of the farms. 11. All the bills drawn by the colonies upon the government, amounting to 1333000l. sterling. And 12. All the capitals borrowed for the marine by annuities at Maraiselles. And as a further supply for the present public expence, his most christian majesty, the whole royal family, and many of the nobility, have sent their plate to be melted down and coined into specie. They have likewise, by chance, just got a large supply, for about the end of last month died at Paris, M. Castanier, the eldest director of their India company, possessed of upwards of 1,791000l. sterling in specie, besides above an hundred lordships in land; and the French government, it may be supposed will borrow the specie, whether his nephew and heir will or no.

On the 17th ult. Don Carlos, formerly king of the Two Sicilies, now king of Spain, landed at Barcelona, with his queen and royal family, except Don Ferdinand his 3d son, whom he declared king of the Two Sicilies, before he left Naples.

THE MONTHLY CATALOGUE

for November, 1759.

DIVINITY.

1. A Discourse upon the Intermediate State. Fox.

SERMONS.

SERMONS.

1. The Signs of the Times, &c. By Mr. Bulkley, pr. 6d. Noon.
3. By Dr. Gill, pr. 6d. Keith.
4. Occasioned by the Death of Mr. Bradbury, pr. 6d. Buckland.
5. By the late Mr. Harvey, pr. 6d. Rivington and Fletcher.

POETICAL.

6. Daphnis and Meralcas: A Pastoral, fac'd to the Memory of General Wolfe, ps. 2s. Doddsley. [There is much of the natural and poetical in this pastoral, and tho' the strictness of criticism might find fault with some things in it; yet few detached poems, warbled in this our day, have appeared to us to have more Merit.]

7. A Monody, on the Death of General Wolfe, pr. 2s. Thrush.—[We know too much of the unhappiness of many youths, who are cursed with a *singing in the head*, which they mistake for a poetical genius, to wonder at such a monody's being written: But we are greatly amazed, that a Bookfeller could be found who would print it.]

8. Triumph in Death, &c. exemplified in the Death of General Wolfe, pr. 6d. Thrush.—[We believe written by the same most *useful* bard as the above. The writer is as extraordinary a divine as he is a Poet too. Who would have imagined that the Almighty ever adored any of his creatures? e. g. Distinguish'd 'mongst th' illustrious sons of Fame,

[four'd; To deathless praise the god-like hero

Ne'er shall my muse cease to extol his name,
Whom God in heav'n, whom men on earth ador'd.

We hope, for his own sake, and the sake of Mr. Thrush, however, that his Muse will be somewhat more modest, and, as the season for such productions is approaching, employ herself rather in the service of the bellmen of this metropolis.]

9. The Deicent of Cæsar on Britain. A Poetical Essay, pr. 6d. Davey and Law.—[In blank verse, not very harmonious, however, though pretty well laded with epithets from Milton, &c. It might as well, with some alteration, have been made a prose essay.]

10. The Puffiad: An heroic Poem. Written by Major Gordon, pr. 2s. 6d. Rurd.—[After the King of Puffia has expressed his satisfaction at this poem, and, as a mark of his benevolence, ordered the Author 300 crowns, we must not venture to criticize it. Beside, it may be dangerous, for ought we know, to anger a military Poet.]

11. High Life below Stairs. A Farce of two Acts, pr. 2s. Newbery.—[The Design of this little piece, is to ridicule the folly and extravagance which young gentlemen frequently give into, of keeping a great number of servants merely for pomp and parade; and to expose and abash those servants who abuse the confidence and trust reposed in them by their master, and either pocket his money, or squander his property

among their dissolute companions. Lovels a young West-Indian of great fortune, is informed, by his friend Mr. Freeman, that he is cheated by his servants, and, on receiving an anonymous letter, which is found to be written by an honest servant of Freeman's, determines to disguise himself like a country boy, and be an eye-witness of their behaviour. He contrives to be introduced into his own house, and there sees the roguery, drunkenness, and extravagance of his servants, especially of one in whom he most confided; and at the same time is agreeably surprized with the honesty of another of his servants whom he held in no esteem. The visitors whom Lovel finds with his servants, being domesticks to persons of quality, all take the titles of their masters, &c. and affect the manners of high life.]

12. Low Life above Stairs: A Farce, pr. 2s.—[A scandalous, obscene production, without wit or humour: And we hope, for the honour of human nature, that no wretches exist from whom such characters could be drawn.]

13. A Poem on the Birth-Day of the Prince of Wales. By T. Morey, pr. 2s. Cade.

14. The Double Disappointment. A Farce, pr. 2s. Noble.

15. The Young Palm Singer's complete Guide, pr. 3s. Crowder.

MISCELLANEOUS.

16. Further Animadversions on the Conduct of a late Noble Commander, &c. pr. 2s. Griffiths.—[This is a Reply to the *Answer to a Letter to a late Noble Commander*. By the Author of the Two Letters (see p. 58.) It is, indeed, a very masterly reply, and tho' we will not take upon us to decide, as to the merits of the argument, we must believe the letter writer to be a better reasoner, and a better man, than his antagonist, whom he has declined to imitate, in his scurrilous and abusive declamations.]

17. The Soliloquy of M. Belleisle, &c. pr. 2s. Seymour.—[By a recapitulation of the events of the war, unfortunate to France, by here and there an allusion to the lamentation of David over Saul and Jonathan; by a plentiful sprinkling of the exclamatory *Helas!* and by here and there a satirical sting at some of the late ministers, is this piece, with the additional aid of a large letter, ek'd out to the price of a round shilling. However, we will give a little extract from it, as it contains an anecdote not commonly known, and which we hope may be credited. "The earl of Chesterfield invited the d— of N— to a dinner, when he ordered the largest joints of beef, veal, and pork, with garden-stuff and peas to be got ready: These, said his lordship, are all your dinner. I can afford no better, and assure you these dishes are more wholesome than any other."

18. Observations on the Duty of an Attorney and Solicitor. Addressed more especially to young Practisers of the Law, pr. 3d. or 2s. per doz. Ward.—[It would be much for the publick good and the interest of individuals, if every young attorney were to make this excellent little manual, his vade mecum, and were inspir'd by the sentiments it conveys. The practice of the law would then, indeed, be truly honourable, and would be free from those very many and too well grounded censures, which the behaviour of the generality of attorneys has given occasion for.]

19. A Dialogue between General Wolfe and the Marquis of Montcalm in the Elysian Fields, pr. 6d. Rivington and Fletcher.—[We look'd upon this little piece, at first, as a well meant detail, by way of dialogue between the two departed chiefs, of the politics and mistakes on both sides, and an encomium on the glorious measures that have gain'd us our present superiority over the French; but, at length, behold! the writer aims at wit, and makes Wolfe, like Falstaff, exclaim against honour and glory, which put a period to his life, and to say that he "should prefer the company of a pretty girl and some bottles of French wine, to all such stuff." In this opinion Montcalm joins with him, and the whole concludes with some smart sarcasms on the principal officers, who have foolishly lost their lives in their country's cause.]

20. A Narrative of certain particular Facts, which have been misrepresented relative to the Conduct of Mr. Bromfield, &c. pr. 1s. Doddsley.—[Mr. Bromfield was called, by Mr. Aylett, surgeon and apothecary of Windford, and at the desire of Mr. Howard, surgeon of Eton, to attend Mr. Benwell of Eton, who had forced the lower extremity of the tibia thro' the ligament of the joint. They jointly agreed that nothing but amputation of the limb could be attempted. Mr. Howard, who was Mr. Benwell's family surgeon, desired Mr. Bromfield would perform the operation, if Mr. Benwell consented. It appeared to Mr. Bromfield that Mr. Benwell was Mr. Howard's patient, and Mr. Benwell soon after signified, by a servant, his desire that Mr. Bromfield should do it. Mr. Aylett, thought himself injured by this preference given to Mr. Bromfield, and, to compromise matters, they all three performed different parts in the operation. Many altercations happened between them afterwards, on Mr. Aylett's thinking an injurious slight put upon him. They were, at length, made friends to all appearance, and seemingly to Mr. Aylett's satisfaction, by the intervention of several of their acquaintance, and some very humane concessions of Mr. Bromfield, which seem'd the meer effects of his friendship and tenderness. However, it appears, after this, that Mr. Aylett, very dissimulously, made many attacks upon Mr. Bromfield's reputation,

which made the publication of the facts contained in this narrative necessary, as vindication of his injured character. In our opinion Mr. Bromfield has clear'd himself, like a gentleman and a man of honour, and we cannot imagine what answer Mr. Aylett will return; for he must be well aware no argument, like matter of fact is.]

21. Of the Ends of Society. By Fettiplace Bellers, Esq; pr. 6d. Richardson.—[This subject Mr. Bellers has digested into heads or branches. His reasoning seems clear and his method ingenious.]

22. A Plain and easy Treatise of Vulgar Arithmetic. By R. Shepherd, 2mo. pr. 2s. 6d. Rivington and Fletcher.

23. The Traveller's Director, pr. 6s. Stevens.

24. An Answer to the Letter to Dr. Wessel, pr. 6d. Scott.

25. An Account of the Expedition to the West Indies, &c. by Capt. Gardner, pr. 1s. Stuart. (See p. 58a.)

26. The True Mentor, pr. 4s. 6d. Cootes.—[A translation from the French, and abounds with many useful observations and directions.]

ENTERTAINMENT.

27. The History of some of the Patients, in the Magdalen-House, as supposed to be related by themselves, pr. 6s. Rivington and Doddsley.—[The design of these volumes appears to be so kind and so compassionate, and the work so well executed, that we wish, with the author, that those who seldom read any thing of greater importance than novels, may thereby be warned against giving way to the emotions of vanity; indulging the first step of indiscretion; or suffering their good principles to be eras'd by the dissolute or careless practices of others." Perhaps we may give some further account of these volumes hereafter.]

28. The Adventures of a Rake. By R. Lewis, 2 vol. pr. 6s. Withy.—[Mr. Lewis, who peregrinated, in the character of an orator, and drank, whor'd and gam'd, on purpose to have the pleasure of writing his adventures, as he tells us, submits his work, to the concomitant attributes, good nature and good sense. We must, in return, acquaint him, that it requizes the greatest abundance of the former to support the reading it, and that, by the latter, it must be absolutely condemn'd, for obscenity, non-sense and folly.]

29. Agenor and Ismena, or the War of the Tender Passions. From the French, a vol. pr. 6s. Cooke.—[This work is of the same texture, with the generality of French novels, very romantick and wild, and yet abounds with lively remarks, and pertinent reflections.]

We acknowledge, with gratitude, the receipt of a Letter, dated Cornhill, Oct. 24th which shall have due attention paid to it. The Letter from Sufannicus, and many other curious Pieces, in our next.

[The Bill of Mortality also, is our next.]

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer.*

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PRICE of STOCKS in DECEMBER, &c.

[illegible]



T H E

LONDON MAGAZINE,

For DECEMBER, 1759.

Some EXTRACTS from the Letter to Two Great Men.



Treaty of peace, or a congress for that purpose, being now generally expected, it has of course already set several of our garretted statesmen to work upon the subject: These we shall leave to the fate they may probably meet with; but a piece has been just published, that seems, or at least is said to be the production of an author of quality and fortune, which consequently meets with some attention, and therefore we shall give our readers some extracts from it.

It is intitled, *A Letter addressed to Two Great Men*; and the author sets out with observing the difficulties our ministers must be under, to find such plenipotentiaries as may be likely to conduct the negotiation with dignity, dexterity, and integrity. "If such persons, he says, cannot be found amongst us, (which I hope may not be the case,) there is a very desirable alternative still in your power: Fix the scene of negotiation, where, indeed, for the honour of our country, I could wish to see it fixed; name no other plenipotentiaries to conduct the peace but those ministers who directed the war: And a treaty of London, in such hands, will make ample amends for our wretched management at Utrecht.

But let peace be never so well made; yet ministers plan treaties with the greatest sagacity, and plenipotentiaries negotiate the articles with the utmost skill and dexterity, yet we know, from history and observation, that they never can be perpetual, and, most commonly, are not lasting. Princes, too frequently, seem to own no other rule of action, than present convenience; and the law of nations is seldom appealed to, but to sanctify injustice, and save appearances. Nor are the positive compacts solemnly agreed

upon between nation and nation, better observed: For, how seldom do we see a treaty religiously adhered to, by the parties whose interest it is to break it, and who think they are in such circumstances as to be able to break it with impunity? — If such infidelity be too common among princes in general, experience, long experience teaches us, that the nation, with whom we are soon to treat, excels us, at least, in this part of policy: For no cords are strong enough to bind them.

Gallie Faith is become proverbial, and the neighbours of France can reproach her with innumerable instances of a most profligate disregard to the most solemn treaties. And the reason seems to be obvious, without supposing that nation more perfidious than others. The power, the populousness, the extent, the strength of the French monarchy, free them from those apprehensions which bind the weaker side to be faithful to its engagements; and, depending upon the inability of their neighbours, considered singly, to procure themselves justice, this, too frequently, has tempted them to the most shameful and barefaced instances of national breach of faith.

It well becomes us, therefore, at this juncture, when the distresses of France will oblige them to consent to terms of peace, unfavourable to the interest, and disgraceful to the glory of our monarch, to take every method in our power to secure the observance of those concessions they may make; and to insist upon their giving us such proofs of their sincerity, before any negotiation be entered upon, as may give us some assurance that they mean to be more faithful to their future engagements.

What proof of their sincerity I would recommend it to you to demand, what concessions it will be necessary to insist upon,

upon, I shall beg leave to mention; after having first satisfied you, by a detail of some particulars, that such demands as I would propose cannot be looked upon as the insolence of a conqueror, but as the wise foresight of a people, whom dear-bought experience hath taught the proper way of doing itself justice.

It may not, therefore, be unnecessary to place before your eyes some of the most remarkable instances, of French perfidy, which have given rise to all the troubles of Europe for above these 100 years."

These instances of French perfidy he recapitulates in a brief and very distinct manner, but as they are so well known we need not repeat them. Having among the rest mentioned those relating to Dunkirk, he proceeds thus as to what our ministers ought to insist on in the future treaty relating to Dunkirk:

"First, then, *my Lord and Sir*, before you enter upon any new treaty, or listen to any plausible proposals whatever, insist that justice be done this nation with regard to former treaties. Shew France the strong, the solemn engagement she entered into at Utrecht to demolish Dunkirk; put her in mind of the amazing perfidy with which she, from time to time, eluded the performance of that engagement; and demand *immediate* justice on that article, as a preliminary proof of her sincerity in the ensuing negotiation.

Be not deceived any longer in this matter. The French will, no doubt, assure you, that the demolition of Dunkirk shall be an article in the new treaty. But let them know, you are not to be so imposed upon. They will, to be sure, when this becomes a new article, reckon it a new concession on their side, and expect something in return for it—perhaps Guadaloupe, or some such trifle, as they will call it. But tell them, with the firmness of wise conquerors, that the demolition of Dunkirk is what you are intitled to by treaties made long ago, and violated; and that it shall not be so much as mentioned in the ensuing negotiation, but complied with before that negotiation shall commence.

Or, admitting that no concession shall be required by France in the new treaty, in consideration of a new article to demolish Dunkirk, place to them, in the strongest light, the unanswerable reasons we have against putting any confidence in them, that such an article would be better executed, than that in the treaty of Utrecht has been.

If they refuse doing us this immediate justice, previous to the peace, ask them how they can expect that we should have any reliance on their sincerity to fulfil the new engagements they may enter into, when they afford us so strong, so glaring an instance of infidelity, in an article of such consequence, made so many years ago? Can you have any dealings with a power, who, if he refuses this, at the very time he is treating, affords you such manifest proof, that his word is not to be relied upon, and that you cannot trust to the execution of any promise ever so solemnly made?

Perhaps France may think it a disgrace to them, to comply with any thing previous to the beginning of a negotiation. Tell them, that acting honourably, and doing what justice requires, can never be disgraceful. But, if it be a disgrace, tell them, with the spirit of honest men, that we owe it them; for the greater disgrace they put, not long ago, upon us, by requiring us to send two parts of this realm to remain in France as *hostages*, till we surrendered Louisburg; an indignity, which I cannot call to mind without pain, and which, I always thought, was submitted to without necessity.

It is now our turn to vindicate the honour of our nation; and, as Dunkirk was put into our possession before the treaty of Utrecht, as a pledge of the French sincerity, and to continue in our possession till the demolition should be completed, let some such expedient be now agreed upon, with this difference only, that instead of *five months after the peace*, the time fixed for the demolition at Utrecht, let no peace be signed, at present, till this right, acquired to us by former treaties, and of which we have been so perfidiously robbed, be actually carried into full execution.

However, if any insuperable difficulties should attend our doing ourselves justice, on this head, before the peace; if, for instance, which perhaps may be the case, it should be found, that it cannot be complied with, unless we consent to a *cessation of arms*, during the time of negotiation; rather than give France that opportunity of recovering from its distresses, and of being protected from the superiority of our arms, before we have, finally, obliged them to accept of our own terms of peace, (which was one cause of the ruin of our negotiation at Utrecht,) I would wave insisting upon the demolition of Dunkirk, before the treaty, and think it sufficient to demand *hostages* from them, as a security

curity that it shall be faithfully complied with, within a limited time after the treaty shall be concluded. The Parisians had two *English Mirbords* to stare at, upon the last peace; and I do not see why the curiosity of our Londoners should not be gratified in the same way, and two *Ducs & Pairs of France* be sent as hostages to England, till Dunkirk cease to be a port."

Then, with regard to North America, he goes on thus:

"Now it is with the greatest pleasure I would observe, that, with regard to North America, we have nothing to ask, at the peace, which we have not already made ourselves masters of, during the war. We have been blessed by heaven with a success, in that part of the world, scarcely to be paralleled in history. The rashness of Braddock, the inexperience of Shirley, the inactivity of Loudoun, and the ill success of Abercrombie, seem only to have been so many necessary means of producing that unanimity in our colonies, that spirit in our troops, and that steady perseverance in our ministers, as hath not only recovered from the enemy all his usurpations, but Louisbourg is an English harbour; Quebec, the capital of Canada, is already in our possession, and the rest of that country will fall of course. It is a prospect still more agreeable, that, by destroying the naval force of France, our North-American conquests cannot be retaken; and the principle I would now lay down, and which I would recommend it to you to adopt, is, *not to give up any of them*. And I shall now endeavour to prove to you, that such a demand may be insisted upon, without giving the enemy any pretence for accusing us of insolence towards them; and cannot be omitted without giving the nation just reason to complain, that we have consented to a *treacherous and dishonourable* peace."

It cannot, surely, ever enter the imagination of a British administration, to make peace without, at least, keeping in our possession all those places, where the French had settled themselves, in violation of former treaties, and from which we have, fortunately, driven them. Upon this plan, then, we shall, at the peace, be left in possession not only of the peninsula of Acadia, but of all Nova Scotia, according to its old limits, the bay of Fundy, and the river St. John.—The important conquests of Crown Point and Niagara will not be relinquished; and Fort du Quebec, and the country near the Ohio, will remain ours.—They are

already ours. The French know they cannot get them back during the war, and they do not expect that we shall give them up at the peace.

But, the care should be taken to keep all those places just mentioned, something more must be done, or our American colonies will tell you you have done *nothing*. In a word, you must keep Canada, otherwise you lay the foundation of another war.

The necessity of this may be placed in so striking a view, as to silence the French plenipotentiaries, and to convince all Europe of the justice of our demand.

Ask the French, what security they can give you, if we restore Canada to them, however restrained in its boundaries, that they will not again begin to extend them at our expense? If the treaty of Utrecht could not keep them from encroachments, what reason can we have to suppose the future treaty will be better observed? If the French are left at Montreal, and the Three Rivers, can we be certain they will not again cross the Champlain Lake, and attack Crown Point? If the river St. Lawrence be still theirs, what is to insure us against an expedition to Niagara? Can we flatter ourselves, that a people, who in full peace erected those two fortresses, in direct violation of their faith plighted at Utrecht, will be restrained, by any future treaty, from attempting also in full peace to recover them? After having seen the French carrying on a regular plan of usurpation in North America for these forty years past, shall we be so weak as to believe that they will now lay it aside? No, depend upon it, if the French think it worth their while to ask back that part of North America which was their own, they mean to take a proper opportunity of *showing all our colonies round about*, and of resuming the same ambitious views of enlargement, which the most sacred ties of former treaties could not restrain.

[To be concluded in our Appendix.]

From the LONDON GAZETTE Extraordinary,
Admiralty-Office, November 30.
Early this morning, Capt. Campbell, commander of his majesty's ship the *Royal George*, arrived here, with a letter from Sir Edward Hawke, to Mr. Cleveland, of which the following is a copy.

Royal George off Pointe Pelee,
Nov. 24, 1759.

S I R,
IN my letter of the 17th, by express, I desired you would acquaint their lordships

Vordships with my having received intelligence of eighteen sail of the line and three frigates of the Brest Squadron, being discovered about 24 leagues to the N. W. of Belleisle, steering to the eastward; all the prisoners however agree, that on the day we chased them, their Squadron consisted, according to the accompanying list, of four ships of 80, six of 74, three of 70, eight of 64, one frigate of 35, one of 34, and one of 16 guns, with a small vessel to look out. They sailed from Brest the 14th instant, the same day I sailed from Torbay. Concluding that their first rendezvous would be Quiberon, the instant I received the intelligence, I directed my course thither with a preff sail. At first the wind blowing hard, at S. by E. and S. drove us considerably to the westward. But on the 18th and 19th, though variable, it proved more favourable. In the mean time, having been joined by the Maidstone and Coventry frigates, I directed their commanders to keep a-head of the squadron, one on the starboard and the other on the larboard-bow. At half past eight o'clock in the morning of the 20th, Belleisle by our reckoning, bearing E. by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. the Maidstone made the signal for seeing a fleet. I immediately spread abroad the signal for a line a-brest, in order to draw all the ships of the squadron up with me. I had before sent the Magnanime a-head, to make the land. At $\frac{1}{2}$ past nine she made the signal for an enemy. Observing on my discovering them, that they made off, I threw out the signal for the seven ships nearest them to chase, and draw into a line of battle a-head of me, and endeavour to stop them till the rest of the squadron should come up; who were also to form as they chased, that no time might be lost in the pursuit. That morning they were in chase of the Rochester, Chatham, Portland, Falkland, Minerva, Vengeance and Venus, all which joined me about 11 o'clock; and, in the evening, the Sapphire from Quiberon bay. All the day we had very fresh gales at N. W. and W. N. W. with heavy squalls. M. Conflans kept going off under such sail as all his squadron could carry, and at the same time keep together, while we crowded after him with every sail our ships could bear. At half past two, P. M. the fire beginning a-head, I made the signal for engaging. We were then to the southward of Belleisle, and the French admiral head-most, soon after led round the Cardinals, while his rear was in action. About four o'clock the For-

midable struck, and a little after, the Thesee and Superbe were sunk.

About five the Heros struck, and came to an anchor, but it blowing hard, no boat could be sent on board her. Night was now come, and being on a part of the coast, among islands and shoals, of which we were totally ignorant, without a pilot, as was the greatest part of the squadron, and blowing hard on a lee shore, I made the signal to anchor, and came too in 15 fathom water, the island of Dumet bearing E. by N. between two and three miles, the Cardinals W. half S. and the steeple of Crozie S. E. as we found next morning.

In the night we heard many guns of distress fired, but it blowing hard, want of knowledge of the coast, and whether they were fired by a friend or an enemy, prevented all means of relief.

By day-break of the 21st we discovered one of our ships dismasted ashore on the Four, the French Heros also, and the Soleil Royal, which under cover of the night had anchored among us, cut and run ashore to the westward of Crozie. On the latter's moving, I made the Essex's signal to slip and pursue her; but she unfortunately got upon the Four, and both she and the Resolution are irrecoverably lost, notwithstanding we sent them all the assistance that the weather would permit. About 84 of the Resolution's company, in spite of the strongest remonstrances of their captain, made rafts, and, with several French prisoners belonging to the Formidable, put off, and I am afraid drove out to sea*. All the Essex's are saved (with as many of the stores as possible) except one lieutenant and a boat's crew, who were drove on the French shore, and have not since been heard of. The remains of both ships are set on fire. We found the Dorsetshire, Revenge, and Defiance, in the night of the 20th put out to sea; as I hope the Swiftsure did, for she is still missing. The Dorsetshire and Defiance returned next day, and the latter saw the Revenge without. Thus, what loss we have sustained has been owing to the weather, not the enemy; seven or eight of whose line of battle ships got to sea, I believe, the night of the action.

As soon as it was broad day-light in the morning of the 21st, I discovered seven or eight of the enemy's line of battle ships at anchor, between Point Renis and the river Villaine; on which I made the signal to weigh, in order to work up and attack them; but it blew

so hard from the N. W. that instead of dacing to cast the Squadron loose, I was obliged to strike top-gallant masts. Most of these ships appeared to be a-ground at low water; but on the flood, by lightening them, and the advantage of the wind under the land, all, except two, got that night into the river Villaine.

The weather being moderate on the 22d, I sent the Portland, Chatham and Vengeance, to destroy the Soleil Royal and Heros. The French, on the approach of our ships, set the first on fire, and soon after the latter met the same fate from our people. In the mean time I got under way, and worked up within Pearis Point, as well for the sake of its being a safer road, as to destroy, if possible, the two ships of the enemy which still lay without the Villaine; but before the ships I sent a-head for that purpose could get near them, being quite light, and with the tide of flood, they got in.

All the 23d we were employed in reconnoitring the entrance of that river, which is very narrow, and only 12 foot water on the bar, at low water. We discovered at least seven, if not eight, fine of battle ships about half a mile within, quite light, and two large frigates moored across to defend the mouth of the river; only the frigates appeared to have guns in. By evening I had 12 long-boats, fitted as fire ships, ready to attempt burning them, under cover of the Sapphire and Coventry; but the weather being bad, and the wind contrary, obliged me to defer it, till at least the latter should be favourable; if they can, by any means, be destroyed, it shall be done.

In attacking a flying enemy, it was impossible, in the space of a short winter's day, that all our ships should be able to get into action, or all those of the enemy brought to it. The commanders and companies of such as did come up with the rear of the French, on the 20th, behaved with the greatest intrepidity, and gave the strongest proofs of a true British spirit. In the same manner, I am satisfied, would those have acquitted themselves, whose bad going ships, or the distance they were at in the morning, prevented from getting up. Our loss by the enemy is not considerable; for in the ships which are now with me, I find only one lieutenant and 39 seamen and mariners killed, and about 202 wounded. When I consider the season of the year, the hard gales on the day of action, a flying enemy, the shortness of the day, and the coast we are on, I can boldly affirm, that all

that could possibly be done, has been done. As to the loss we have sustained, let it be plated to the account of the necessity I was under of running all risks to break this strong force of the enemy. Had we had but two hours more daylight, the whole had been totally destroyed, or taken, for we were almost up with their van when night overtook us.

Yesterday came in here the Pallas, Fortune sloop, and the Proserpine fireship. On the 16th I had dispatched the Fortune to Quiberon, with directions to Capt. Duff, to keep strictly on his guard. In his way thither she fell in with the Hébé, a French frigate of 40 guns, under jury-masts, and fought her several hours. During the engagement, Lieut. Stuart, ad- of the Ramilies, whom I had appointed to command her, was unfortunately killed; the surviving officers, on consulting together, resolved to leave her, as she proved too strong for them. I have detached Capt. Young to Quiberon Bay with five ships, and am making up a flying Squadron to scour the coast on the Isle of Aix, and, if practicable, to attempt any of the enemy's ships that may be there.

I am, S I R, &c.

ED. HAWKE.

List of Ships with Sir Edward Hawke, Nov. 20, 1759.

Ships	Guns.	Men.	
Rl. George	100	880	Sir Edw. Hawke
			Capt. Campbell
Union	90	770	Sir Charles Hardy
			Capt. Evans
Duke	90	750	Capt. Graves
Namure	90	780	Capt. Buckle
Mars	74	600	James Young, Esq.
			Commodore,
Waspight	74	600	Sir John Bentley
Hercules	74	630	Capt. Fortescue
Torbay	74	700	Hon. Ct. Keppel
Magnanime	74	700	Rt. Hon. Ld. Howe
Resolution	74	600	Capt. Speke
G Hero	74	600	H. Ct. Edgcomb
Swiftsure	70	520	Sir Tho. Stanhope
Dorsetshire	70	520	Capt. Denis
Burford	70	520	Capt. Gambier
Chichester	70	520	Capt. Willet
Temple	70	520	Ct. Wash. Shirley
Revenge	64	480	Capt. Storr
H Essex	64	480	Capt. Obrien
Kingston	60	400	Capt. Shirley
Intrepid	60	420	Capt. Mapleford
Montague	60	420	Capt. Rowley
Dunkirk	60	420	Capt. Digby
Defiance	60	420	Capt. Baird.

The

The following frigates joined Sir Edward Hawke, between Ushant and Belleisle.

Rochester	50	350	Capt. Duff
Portland	50	350	Capt. Arbuthnot
Faulkland	50	350	Ct. Fr. Sam. Drake
Chatham	50	350	Capt. John Lockart
Minerva	32	220	Capt. Hood
Venus	36	240	Capt. Harrison
Vengeance	28	200	Capt. Nightingale
Coventry	28	200	Capt. Burfitt
Maidstone	28	200	Capt. Diggs
Saphire	32	220	Capt. Strachan.

List of the French squadron which came out of Brest, Nov. 14, 1759.

Ships.	Cust.	Men.	
Le Soleil Royal	80	1200	M. Conflans, Admiral
Le Tonnant	80	1000	M. Beaufremont, V. Ad.
Le Formidable	80	1000	M. de St. André du Verger, Rear Adm.
L'Orient	80	1000	M. Guébriant, Chef d'Escadre
L'Intrepide	74	815	
Le Glorieux	74	815	
Le Thésée	74	815	
L'Héros	74	815	
Le Robuste	74	815	
Le Magnifique	74	815	
Le Juste	70	800	
Le Superbe	70	800	
Le Dauphin	70	800	
Le Dragon	64	750	
Le Northumbria.	64	750	
Le Sphinx	64	750	
Le Solitaire	64	750	
Le Brillant	64	750	
L'Éclair	64	750	
Le Lézard	64	750	
L'Inflexible	64		
L'Hebe	40		
La Vestale	34		
L'Aigrette	36		
Le Calypso	26		

Le Prince Noir, a small vessel to look out.

The above ships were all in company when the action began, except the *Hebé* G frigate.

[We have illustrated the brave admiral's account with a fine CHART, here annexed, of the coast of France, from l'Orient to St. Gilles.]

The SKY-LARK, A SONG.

By WILLIAM SHENSTONE, Esq;
O, tuneful bird, that glad'st the skies,
To Daphne's window speed thy way;
And there on quivering pinions rise,
And there thy vocal art display.
And if the dawn thy notes to hear,
And if the praise thy matin song,
Tell her the sounds that sooth her ear,
To Damon's native plains belong.

Tell her, in livelier phrases array'd,
The bird from Indian groves may shine;
But ask the lovely partial maid,
What are his notes compar'd to thine?
Then bid her treat you wideli beau,
And all his sauntering race with scorn;
And lead an ear to Damon's woo,
Who sings her praise, and sings forlorn.

A SONG. Sung at Covent Garden Theatre, in the Entertainment of the FAIR, by Mr. Board, in the Character of a Recruiting Sergeant. Written by PAUL WHITEHEAD, Esq.

IN story we're told
How our monarchs of old
O'er France spread their royal domain;
But no annals can show
Their pride laid so low, [reigns
As when brave GEORGE the second did
Of Roman and Greek
Let Fame no more speak
How their arms the old world did subdue
Thro' the nations around
Let our trumpets now sound
How Britons have conquer'd the shore.

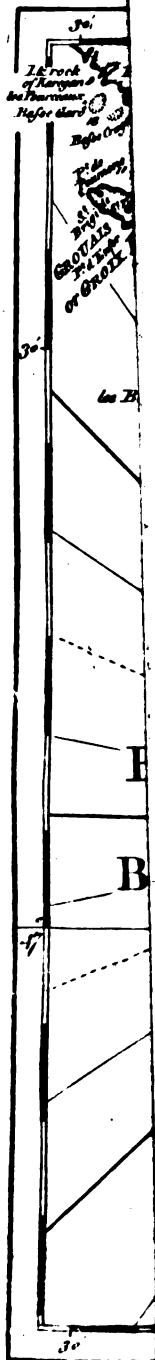
East, west, north, and south,
Our cannons' loud mouth
Shall the right of our monarch maintain:
On America's strand
Amberst limit the land,
Boston give law on the main.
Each port and each town
We still make our own,
Cape-Brton, Crown-Point, Niagara,
Gondalaga, Senegal,
Sybeck's mighty fall
Shall prove we've no equal in war.

Though Conflans did boast
He'd conquer our coast,
Our thunder soon made Monsieur mute;
Brave Hawke wing'd his way,
Then pounc'd on his prey,
And gave him an English salute.

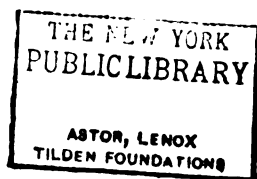
At Minden, you know,
How we conquer'd the foe,
While homeward their army now hies,
Though, they cry'd, British bands
Are too hard for our hands,
Begar we can beat them in heels.

While our heroes from home
For laurels now roam,
Should the first-bottom boats but appear,
Our militia shall show
No wooden-shoe foe
Can with freemen in battle compare.

Our fortunes and lives,
Our children and wives,
To defend is the time now or never;
Then let each volunteer
To the drum head repair— [over.
King GEORGE and OLD ENGLAND for



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TILDEN FOUNDATIONS



The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Nov. 23, 1758, with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Dissputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p. 590.

THESE are the chief of the new regulations introduced by this new act; and from the words printed in Italicks, the reader may see, what a great alteration was made in the bill, in consequence of the above recited petition from Guernsey and Jersey; for by the bill, as first brought in, no commission was to be granted to any ship or vessel, of a burthen or force inferior to that described in the bill, because most of the complaints that had appeared to be justly made, were founded upon the ill behaviour of some of our small privateers, to whom our admiralty were, by the said act of the 29th of his present majesty, obliged to grant commissions, as well as to those of superior burthen and force. This shews how zealous our governors were to prevent any innocent neutral ship's being hurt or ill used by our privateers, and consequently cannot leave the least room for complaint against the nation, whatever may hereafter happen. But from the aforelaid petition it appeared, that such a general and absolute prohibition against granting commissions to small privateers, as was at first intended, would be an inexpressible prejudice to the nation, and a vast advantage to the enemy; therefore, upon the bill's being recommended, it was thought necessary to give our admiralty a discretionary power to grant or refuse a commission to any such privateer; and at the same time a power, but subject to appeal, to revoke any privateer commission whatever. Therefore it may be expected, that our admiralty will grant no commission to any small privateer, but when undoubted security is offered, and a man of good character appointed by the owners to be the commander; but to have extended this discretionary power to superior as well as inferior privateers, would have put it too much into the power of underlings in office to have extorted perquisites from those who might apply for commissions; for which reason, as to all privateers of or above the burthen and force described in the act, our admiralty continues as much obliged as ever, to grant commissions upon demand, if security be offered,

December, 1759.

against which no reasonable objection can be made.

But even, as to privateers of superior, as well as those of inferior burthen or force, the fourth regulation will be an excellent check upon their behaviour, and may be very much improved; and being so improved it ought to be extended to publick as well as private ships of war, as it tends very much to the honour of the nation, that every one of our sea officers should behave in a humane and generous manner, even to our enemies, and much more to our friends, whom he meets with at sea. For this purpose, all commissions to commanders ought to be registered in a register to be kept at London, and to be inspected by every one that pleases, for a small fee; and this register ought to be kept, not in an alphabetical order, according to the name of the ship or the commander, because of both these a foreigner, who has been ill used at sea, will certainly be kept in ignorance, or perhaps misinformed; therefore the register ought to be kept in a chronological order, according to the year in which the commission was granted, and in a numerical order, according to the number and nature of the guns carried by the ship, from the highest number carried by any man of war, to the lowest number carried by any privateer.

By such a register, a foreigner who has been ill used at sea, might very probably discover the ship by which he has been so used; and as a further check upon the behaviour of our sea officers, every commander ought to be provided with a number of printed copies of his commission, and obliged to deliver, or cause to be delivered, one of them, signed and sealed by himself, and witnessed by two of his officers or crew, to the commander of every ship he sets at liberty at sea, either after visiting or ransoming.

These things I have mentioned, because from this act I am fully convinced of its being sincerely designed to prevent, as much as possible, any innocent neutral ship's being ill used at sea, by any of our ships of war; and I shall observe that all the new regulations established by this act,

act, are enforced by proper punishments; except the third, in which neither the perjury of the persons who propose to be bound, nor the negligence of the officer who is to enquire into their sufficiency, seems to be properly guarded against.

And I must further observe, that the great alteration which this bill met with after it was first brought in, and which was occasioned by the petition above-mentioned, is a fresh instance of the advantage reaped by the people of this happy island, from having their representatives in our legislative assembly. By them they are, or ought to be, apprized of the contents of every new bill brought into parliament: By them they may have a copy of it, if it can be supposed ever so remotely to affect their interest; and if they thereby may be exposed to any unnecessary hardship, they may petition, and, if possible, will certainly meet with relief. Every little port town upon our southern coast was certainly interested against this bill, as it was at first framed, almost as much as Guernsey and Jersey; but they did not petition, because, I suppose, they were informed that there would be no occasion; for though these islands petitioned only for their own particular relief, yet we find that care was taken to make the relief general, so that a small privateer may now, with the consent of the admiralty, be fitted out from any port in the kingdom; and as the utmost care will certainly be taken, that sufficient security shall be given, and that men of good character shall be employed as commanders, it is not probable that we shall hear any more of such complaints, against the behaviour of our privateers, or at least that such complaints will be well founded.

But I can see no good reason why ships or vessels under 50 tons, whose commissions were made void, should have been excepted out of the ninth regulation: The owner of a privateer of 40 tons, whose commission, for the publick benefit, shall be made void, has certainly as good a right to indemnification from the publick, as the owner of a privateer of four-score tons. It may, indeed, be said, that *De minimis non curat Lex*: The law pays no regard to trifles. But, in money affairs, what to a rich man may appear as a trifle, may, to a poor man, be his all; and the loss of one half, or perhaps but a third of his all, cannot to him appear to be but a trifle, nor ought it to be treated as such, in a legislative capacity, by the wisest man in the kingdom. Consequently, when a poor man embarks his all,

in fitting out a small privateer under 50 tons, he ought to be indemnified, if, for the publick benefit, his commission be taken from him without any fault of his. Nay, I will say, he has a better right than a rich man who fits out a privateer of a four-score tons, because compassion as well as justice pleads in his favour. Therefore, if there were no privateers under 50 tons, there could be no occasion for any such exception, and if there were any such, there ought to have been no such exception. But this is far from being the only case in which a partial regard is by our laws shewn to the rich. This, it is true, is a misfortune incident to our form of government; but for this very reason it ought to be the more cautiously guarded against by the members of our legislature; for the rich ought to consider, that all their riches proceed from the labour and industry of the poor; and that there is no country in the world where the poor do, on this account, deserve a greater regard.

The next bills I am to take notice of, are those relating to the militia, of which there were two brought in and passed into laws, during the last session. Preparatory to these, it was, on the 28th of November, resolved, to present an humble address to his majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to give directions to the proper officers, to lay before the house, an account of all sums of money, that had been issued by, and of all the demands that had been made on, any receiver-general of the land-tax, on or before the 23d of that month, by virtue of any warrants from the treasury, or by any draughts of any of his majesty's lieutenants, or deputy-lieutenants, in pursuance of an act of the 31st of his majesty's reign; and the next day it was resolved, to present an humble address to his majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to give directions for the issuing, till further provision could be made in parliament for that purpose, such money as should be found necessary for the pay and cloathing of the militia, for the year 1759, according to the rates mentioned in an act passed in the then last session of parliament; and that the house would make good the same to his majesty. On the 23d of January, the above-mentioned account was, by some of the commissioners of taxes, presented to the house, and ordered to lie on the table, for the perusal of the members; and on the 15th of February, a committee was appointed to prepare an estimate of what might be the charge

charge of the militia, upon the plan of the act passed in the 30th year of his majesty's reign, and the act passed in the then last session; and to make report thereof to the house. On the 19th, Mr. John Pitt reported, that the committee had prepared an estimate accordingly, which **A** was then ordered to lie upon the table for the perusal of the members; and on the 20th of March it was resolved, to present an humble address to his majesty, for an account of all sums of money that had been issued by his majesty's orders, pursuant to the above-mentioned address; **B** which account was presented to the house on the 26th, and ordered to lie upon the table for the perusal of the members; and the said estimate and account, together with the said account presented on the 23d of January, having been referred to the committee of supply, they occasioned the 1st resolution of that committee, which was agreed to on the 29th of March; and which was the more unanimously agreed to, as his majesty had, on the 28th, by Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, recommended to the house, to make such provision for defraying the charges of the militia, for 1759, as the house should think necessary.

On the 10th of April this resolution was, upon motion, again read, and thereupon it was ordered, that leave should be given to bring in a bill pursuant to the same; and that Mr. John Pitt, Mr. **E** Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Townshend, of Yarmouth, should prepare and bring in the same; and, as soon as this was agreed to, it was upon motion ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill, for enforcing the execution of the laws relating to the militia, and for **F** removing certain difficulties, and preventing inconveniences, attending, or which may attend, the same; and that the two gentlemen first above-mentioned should prepare and bring in the same.

On the 12th, both these bills were presented to the house by Mr. John Pitt, both passed through both houses in common course, and both received the royal assent at the end of the session; and to give them, as well as the former laws for the same purpose, the greater weight, it was, on the 30th of May, resolved, to address his majesty, to give directions to his lieutenants of the several counties, ridings, and places in England, to use their utmost diligence and attention to carry into execution the several acts of parliament, made for the better ordering the militia forces of England.

The first of these two bills, was intitled, *An Act for applying the Money granted in this Session of Parliament, towards discharging the Pay and Cloathing of the Militia, from the 31st of December, 1758, to the 25th of March, 1760*; in which act there was nothing very remarkable, and consequently nothing necessary to be herein particularly mentioned. And as to the second of these two acts, the preamble, or first clause, set forth, That certain counties, ridings, and places, in England, had made some progress in establishing the militia, according to the regulations and directions of the acts of the 30th, and 31st of Geo. II. but had not yet completed the same; And that in certain other counties, &c. little progress had been made therein; his majesty's lieutenants, and the deputy-lieutenants, and all others within such counties, &c. are therefore strictly required, speedily and diligently to put the said acts, and this act, in execution.

By another clause it is enacted, That each person liable to serve in the militia, having more than one place of residence, **D** shall serve where he shall have been first chosen by lot.

By the next following clause, mayors, bailiffs, constables, and other chief magistrates and officers, and in their default or absence, any neighbouring justice, but no others, may, and they are required to **E** quarter and billet the serjeants and drummers in inns, livery-stables, alehouses, victualling-houses, and all houses of persons selling brandy, strong waters, cyder, or metheglin by retail; who are to provide for such serjeants and drummers (at such times for which no provision has **F** been made by law for that purpose) convenient lodging only.

And by the clause that next follows, The estates requisite for the qualification of the deputy-lieutenants, and officers of the militia, in the Isle of Ely, in Cambridgehire, shall be as follows: A deputy-lieutenant shall be seized or possessed, in law or equity, for his own use and benefit, of a freehold, copyhold, or customary estate for life, or for some greater estate, or of an estate for some long term of years, determinable on one or more lives, or of an estate for a certain term, **H** originally granted for 20 years, or more, and renewable, over and above all rents and charges payable thereout, in manors, messuages, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, in England, Wales, or Berwick, of the yearly value of 200l. A captain shall be, in like manner, seized or possessed

seised of a like estate, of the yearly value of 100*l.* or be heir apparent of a person who shall be seized or possessed of a like estate, of the yearly value of 100*l.* and a lieutenant or ensign, of an estate of 50*l.* a year, or heir apparent to one of 100*l.* a year. One half of all which estates, respectively, shall be within the said isle. And all unqualified persons acting, to be subject to the same penalties as in other counties.

These are the principal clauses in this new act; and it is the third that has already passed for establishing this publick-spirited scheme of a national militia. *Tanta molis erat*; and yet at last, I fear, we shall find our labour in vain; for if it be so difficult to establish such a scheme now, in time of war, and when we are under continual apprehension of being invaded, how can we expect to have it established, or if established, continued, and duly executed, in time of peace. In a few years of peace, the militia service will, I fear, be neglected, and at last entirely forgot; unless some other measures should be taken, than have as yet been thought of, to root-out that selfish, indolent spirit, which now too generally prevails, and establish in its room a publick military spirit, and a generous disinterested regard for the honour and interest of our country, for which purpose we must have many great examples, as well as some new regulations.

For this end, it would be of singular service, if our nobility and landed gentlemen would resolve to shew a particular regard to those farmers and tradesmen, within their respective estates, who duly attended the militia service, and shewed themselves to be brave and expert soldiers; and would, in the granting of leases, prefer such men to others, even to those who offered a trifle of more rent; but whilst the landlord thinks of nothing but racking his rents, and will prefer a man who offers 20*s.* of more rent, to the bravest man, and the most antient possessor, within his estate, can we wonder at finding farmers and tenants as selfish, as mercenary, and as regardless of every thing that relates to the honour or interest of their country, as their landlords appear to be? Whilst this selfish spirit continues among our landholders, we cannot expect that, in time of peace, the militia service will long continue to be in any repute, and consequently will never be attended by any but the very lowest sort of people, which would soon make all men of substance and character grow tired of the expence.

This selfish spirit must therefore be

rooted out from among our landholders, and the most effectual way of doing so, would be, for our court to shew a particular respect to those noblemen and landed gentlemen who prided themselves in their knowledge of military discipline, and in having all the young and able bodied men within their estates well disciplined, and properly armed; and the next most effectual way for obtaining this salutary end, would be, for the people, at all elections, to shew a preference to such candidates for their favour; but this cannot be expected, whilst there is any room left for bribery and corruption; and yet this must be effected, or the loss of publick liberty will be the necessary consequence. Among the Romans we find, that, whilst they preserved their liberties, their candidates at elections displayed the triumphant laurels they had won, or the honourable wounds they had received, in fighting the battles of their country; but when they began to shew their infamous purses, instead of their honourable wounds, faction, sedition, and civil wars ensued, and slavery soon became the consequence; for a man who has been accustomed to vote for a bribe at elections, against the interest of his country, may easily, if he has courage, be tempted, by a bribe, to fight against the liberties of his country. Cæsar knew this, therefore he first bribed the Romans to vote, and then he bribed them to fight for the establishment of his sole and absolute power.

It is thus evident, that a well established militia is necessary, not only for defending us against foreign invasions, but also for defending our liberties against any domestic invasion; therefore it is to be hoped, that those gentlemen who have so honourably begun, will never desist, until they have made it fashionable for every gentleman and man of substance in the kingdom, to bestow some part of his time, while he is young, in learning the necessary duties and exercises of a soldier; in which I am far from including all the present punctilios in the exercise of the firelock; for, considering the superior strength, agility, and steady resolution of our men in general, even our regular troops ought to bring every action in which they happen to be engaged, as soon as possible, to a decision by the sword, or the screwed bayonet. It appears to be by this sort of conduct that the king of Prussia has made himself superior to his more numerous enemies, in every place where they were not protected by inaccessible encampments, or numerous batteries;

teries; and in this way of fighting, the exercise of the firelock itself has very little to do; for they neither recharge, nor give the enemy time to do so. This, surely, is a more natural, and a more manly way of fighting, than to stand popping at one another for an hour or two together, which women might do, if they had resolution to stand it, and could without any concern see their companions killed or wounded. Besides, to trust entirely to firing, is in a great measure to trust the fate of the battle to the cast of a die; for it is a chance how many of the shot take place, and this chance is increased by the great care now taken, that a battalion, or platoon, shall fire all at once, and make as it were but one report; because it prevents the soldiers either from taking aim, or levelling their pieces according to the nature of the ground which they and the enemy stand on.

With respect to the annual bill, called the mutiny bill, and the now annual bill for the regulation of our marine forces, while on shore, as no extraordinary clause was offered to either, they both passed of course, and consequently require no particular notice; but the next bill will require some explanation, as the cause of it is founded upon what our lawyers call levying a fine. To explain this matter fully, would require a volume by itself; for it is one of the most mysterious, and consequently most ridiculous parts of our law; but I believe I may, in a few words, give your readers, who have not been bred to the law, some notion of it, and consequently of what is meant by a post fine, without confounding them with law terms. The levying of a fine is a sort of judicial sale or grant of an estate in lands, tenements, or hereditaments, made by the authority of a proper court of record, and the king's licence. For this purpose an indenture is drawn up and executed by the seller and buyer, whereby the former covenants with the latter, to pass a fine to him, of the estates therein described, by the day therein expressed. This covenant the seller is supposed to refuse to comply with, therefore the buyer brings a writ of covenant against him, wherein the buyer thus becomes plaintiff, and the seller defendant. Then they are supposed to agree to put an end to this suit, by the seller's acknowledging that the buyer has the sole right to these estates, releasing all right he or his heirs can claim thereunto, and engaging to warrant to the buyer and his heirs the quiet possession of the same. Of this agreement there is a writing drawn up and signed by the seller, which, for that reason, is called the concord. Then he appears before the proper court, judge, or judges, in whose presence this writing is read to, and acknowledged by him to be his act and deed, in testimony whereof, it is likewise signed by the judge or judges. But as, in antient times, no plaintiff could by agreement with the defendant, put an end to any suit he had once commenced, without the king's licence, for which he paid a fine to his majesty, a custom which, I suppose, was intended to render men cautious of commencing any litigious suit; and as in the case of passing a fine this custom is still continued, though in every other case the law has been altered, therefore the buyer, who is in this case the plaintiff, must apply to the alienation office for a licence to put an end to the suit he has commenced, by agreement with the defendant. At this office the amount of the fine he is to pay for the licence is settled, according to the annual value of the estate; and being so settled, he pays it to the receiver of such fines for the king or for his grantee, being called the *pre-fine*, because it must be settled and paid, before the licence is granted, and before the record, called levying a fine, can be ingrossed, or pass through the several other offices, and is therefore likewise called the king's silver. And even after the fine has passed through the necessary offices, and is fairly ingrossed, and a copy of it delivered to the buyer of the estate, it must be proclaimed in open court, once in that term or the next succeeding, and once in each of the three next following terms; and also at all the assizes held in the county where the estate lies, within one year after the fine's being ingrossed.

These proclamations were not originally and at common law necessary; for the conveyance was deemed complete, as soon as the fine was ingrossed and delivered to the purchaser, who from that time was supposed to be the sole proprietor of the estate, by the judgment of the court; and therefore every man who was not by law supposed to be in possession, was deprived of any right he had to that estate, unless he made a legal entry or claim within a year and day; but this occasioned many frauds, and people were often deprived of their right, before they knew that any such fine had been levied, therefore these proclamations have since been introduced by statute, and the time for making a legal entry or claim, has been prolonged to five years. However, the levying of the fine

is still so far deemed complete, as soon as the licence for agreeing is granted, that there then becomes due to the king another fine, called, for that reason, the post-fine, the amount of which is regulated by the præ-fine, the former being always as much, and half as much, as the latter: That is to say, if the præ-fine be 6s. 8d. supposing the estate to be of the yearly value but of 5 marks (for below that value there is no præ-fine to be paid) the post-fine will be 10s. and both will be proportionably increased, according to the yearly value put upon the estate. Thus if the estate were large, and a full value put upon it, the conveying it by fine would be very expensive; but the officers of the several offices through which the fine must pass, know too well their own interest, to put an high value upon any estate, because their fees are the same, let the estate be of what value it will; and if estates were valued at the full yearly value, and the præ-fine and post-fine increased accordingly, there would be but few fines levied, for people would always chuse some other method of conveying. Therefore these officers always put as low a value upon the estate as possible, though they ought to have it sworn to by some person who knows it; and this makes the levying of fines so frequent.

These post-fines were formerly levied by the sheriff of each respective county where the estate lies, either from the purchaser, who voluntarily pays it, or by distress from the estate itself; and as an account of all of them must be regularly transmitted to the Exchequer, the sheriff of each respective county is there charged with all the post-fines that became due during the time of his sheriffalty, and must pay them before he can there pass his accounts, whether he has levied, or could levy them or no. This was always a great trouble, and often a considerable loss to our high sheriffs, and therefore, on the 18th of December, 1758, there were presented to the house and read, two petitions from the several sheriffs whose names were thereunto subscribed, on behalf of themselves, and the rest of the sheriffs, and of the grantees of post-fines under the crown, in England, representing the difficulties they were under in raising and collecting the post-fines within their respective counties, and the hardships they were thereby exposed to; particularly when the estate conveyed by fine was only a right of reversion, in which case it was impossible for them to levy the post-fine, unless the purchaser by fine

came to the possession within their sheriffalty, or voluntarily paid them the post-fine, for they could not distrain whilst the lands were in the possession of the donee; and proposing a method for raising these post-fines by a proper officer, to be appointed, which would be more effectual, and without any charge to the crown, or prejudice to any of his majesty's subjects; therefore praying, that leave might be given to bring in a bill, for the more easy collecting, accounting for, and paying of post fines, to his majesty, his heirs and successors, or the grantees thereof, under the crown; or that the petitioners might have such other relief in the premises, as to the house should seem meet.

When the first of these petitions was offered to be presented, and before it was read, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer (by his majesty's command) acquainted the house, that his majesty having been informed of the contents of the said petition, gave his consent, as far as his interest was concerned, that the house might do therein, as they should think fit. Then both the petitions being read, they were referred to a committee of the whole house, for next morning, and some persons ordered to attend.

Accordingly next day the house resolved itself into the said committee, and came to the two following resolutions, which were, on the 20th, agreed to by the house, viz. 1st. That the method then used, of collecting post fines, was attended with unnecessary trouble and expence, and often with great loss to the several sheriffs, whose duty it then was to collect them. And, 2d. That a more speedy payment of post-fines would be a great relief to the several sheriffs, and would not be any inconvenience or loss to the revenue arising therefrom, or to the grantees thereof. Whereupon it was ordered, that leave should be given to bring in a bill, pursuant to the said resolutions, and that Mr. Charlton, Sir Richard Lloyd, and Mr. Butler, should prepare, and bring in the same.

[To be continued in our Appendix.]

A short History of the Origin and Progress of that Part of the Art Military which is termed EXERCISE; shewing the Utility of it, and the Principles on which it is founded. Extracted from the Introduction to The Plan of Discipline for the Militia of Norfolk. (See p. 609.)

IT is universally allowed, that the Greeks and the Romans carried the art of war to a greater degree of perfection,

tion, than any other people in their days; and indeed the best judges seem to be agreed, that they have scarcely been equalled by any of the moderns. By what appears from the authors who have treated of their discipline, we cannot find that they had what we call a manual exercise. The Grecian order of the phalanx, whose whole strength consisted in being closely united and in perfect order, required that they should be strictly exact in their marching and evolutions; and these points were what they chiefly attended to, and practised in their exercise; as may be seen in *Ælian*, (chap. liv.) who has also given us their words of command; from which it appears, that the closing, opening, and doubling their ranks and files, together with the different facings and wheelings, and the various methods of changing their front by counter-marches, constituted almost the whole of it*.

The exercise of the Roman soldiers, collectively, seems to have chiefly consisted in practising the evolutions of the legion (*Vegetius*, lib. i. chap. xlvii. *ibid.* lib. i. chap. ix. *ibid.* lib. iii. chap. iv.) and in marching 20,000, or sometimes 24,000 geometrical paces, in five hours, for that was their military pace†: This they performed, loaded with their armour, weapons, and other military implements, which, all together, made up a very heavy burthen; and at the same time kept their ranks. They exercised themselves separately, in running, jumping, and swimming over rivers completely armed; and, above all, endeavoured to acquire the greatest skill and dexterity in the throwing of the pilum or javelin, and in the use of the sword and shield (*Vegetius*, lib. i. chap. ix. *ibid.* lib. iii. chap. iv. *ibid.* lib. i. chap. xviii.) For these purposes they had masters, called *Campi Doctores*; whose business it was to teach the youth and the new raised soldiers; and the *Campus Martius*, at Rome, was set apart for such

exercises; where all the most eminent citizens, whose age or infirmities did not disable them from service, took a pleasure and pride in publicly endeavouring to excel in these military accomplishments. Besides these exercises, they were inured to hardships and severe labour, by a continual practice of fortifying their camps, making roads, and carrying on, at the sieges they undertook, such immense works as appear to us almost incredible. By these methods they formed excellent soldiers, who were robust, hardy, and perfectly well skilled in the use of their weapons; but they do not seem to have had that uniformity and harmony in it which the moderns have established. Indeed the lance, the pike, the sword, and shield, and the other weapons that were used before the invention of gunpowder, do not require that precision and uniformity in the use of them, which fire arms do, neither, indeed, do they admit of it; for, with these weapons, every thing must chiefly depend on the valour, strength, dexterity, and skill of the individuals; and every man must exert himself in proportion to his natural and acquired abilities, which are very unequal in different men: Whereas fire arms have reduced mankind more to a level; and, in fact, in the ancient histories we read continually of the brave actions and feats of arms of particular heroes, excelling in valour and strength: On the contrary, in the modern histories, private valour seldom, but by great chance, is remarked or recorded; though we find frequent relations of whole bodies of men, which have signalized themselves, and are there praised for their firmness and discipline.

After the downfall of the Roman empire, we must not expect to find, amongst the barbarous nations that destroyed it, any great traces of military skill (*Puysegur art de la guerre, premiere partie, chap. ii. art. i.*) In general it appears, that they fought

* *Marechal Saxe, in his Reveries, chap. i. art. vi. has some very ingenious conjectures and observations on the manner of the marching of the antients; whom he supposes to have marched in exact time and cadence, to the sound of their musical instruments: And gives good reasons for the excellency of that method; which is (he says) practised at present by the Prussians. He was no scholar; which has led him into a gross mistake about the meaning of the word Tactics; but he might have supported his opinion, with regard to their marching in cadence, by many passages of the antients; particularly the following one of Thucydides, in the account of the battle between the Lacedemonians and Argives, book v. "After this the fight began. the Argives and their allies moving on with violence and fury; but the Lacedemonians deliberately, and to the sound of several pipers, who were appointed by law; not on account of any religious ceremony, but that the soldiers, marching together, might make their attack uniformly, and not break their ranks." Whoever has a mind to form a more perfect idea of the discipline of the antients, may consult Guisehard, *Memoires Militaires, printed in Holland, in 2 vols. 4to. 1758.**

† At the rate of four or five English miles in an hour.

sought without much method or order; though they certainly were not unacquainted with the necessity of keeping in a body, and acting together; and consequently they must have observed some sort of distinctions of ranks and files (Pere Daniel Histoire de la mil. Française, vol. i. p. 275); but they had not reduced their motions and evolutions to any regular or uniform method (ibid. p. 275.) Every individual exercised himself in the use of such weapons as he was appointed to fight withal; and we find that almost every people had their favourite one, in which they particularly excelled. That of the Franks, or ancient French, was the hatchet; which they used as a missile weapon, throwing it in the same manner as the North American Indians do theirs, which they call tomahawks (Procopius de bello Goth. lib. ii. chap. xxv.) The Gascons and Genoese were excellent cross-bow men (Hist. de la mil. Franc. vol. i. p. 309, ibid. p. 309.) The Swiss owed the signal victories which they gained over the Austrians and Burgundians, and the great reputation they were in as soldiers, to their strength and skill in the use of the pike, halberd, and espadon, or two-handed sword (Guil. du Bellay disc. mil. chap. iv.) And the victories of Cressy, Poitiers, and Agincourt, will occasion the valour and skill of the English archers to be transmitted down with glory to the latest posterity. Among the nobility and gentry there was scarce any one that could read; they looked on letters as a dispa-

ragement to men dedicated to arms; but made the practice of their weapons, and all sorts of martial exercises, their whole study, and the only business of their lives; and what they esteemed of all others the greatest pleasure and entertainment, were those imitations of battles, the tilts and tournaments, though often attended with fatal accidents and bloodshed (Hist. de la mil. Franc. vol. i. p. 275.) However, for the reasons I have before-mentioned, there could be little or no uniformity observed in their troops, but every man was left to perform, according to his respective abilities (Montluc Memoires, l. i. p. 2. Engl. transl. Brantome eloge de mons. le Mar. de Strozzi & du D d'Albe edit. de la Haye, 1740. tom. 4. disc. 4. & tom. 10. disc. 89.)

The invention of gunpowder totally changed the manner of fighting, and consequently the military discipline of all Europe. The Spaniards were the first who armed part of their foot with muskets and harquebuzes, and mixed them with the pikes: In this they were soon imitated by most other nations; though the English had not intirely laid aside their favourite weapon the long-bow, and generally taken to the use of fire arms, during the reign of queen Elizabeth (Certain discourses, written by Sir John Smith, Kt. concerning the forms and effects of divers sorts of weapons, &c. printed at London, 1590.)

The first muskets were very heavy, and could not be fired without a rest; they had

* The old English writers call those large muskets calivers; the harquebuz was a lighter piece, that could be fired without a rest. The matchlock was fired by a match, fixed by a kind of tongs in the serpentine or cock, which, by pulling the trigger, was brought down with great quickness, upon the priming in the pan; over which there was a sliding cover, which was drawn back by hand, just at the time of firing. There was a great deal of nicety and care required to fit the match properly to the cock, so as to come down exactly true on the priming, to blow the ashes from the coal, and to guard the pan from the sparks that fell from it; a great deal of time was also lost in taking it out of the cock, and returning it between the fingers of the left hand, every time that the piece was fired; and wet weather often rendered the matches useless. However, most writers allow (and some old officers that we have known, who remembered matchlocks being still in use, have confirmed it) that they were very sure, and less apt to miss fire, than the firelock; which seems scarcely credible; though one may suppose, that the firelocks at first were not so well made as they are now. The firelock is so called, from producing fire of itself, by the action of the flint and steel. The most ancient invention of this sort, is the wheel-lock, which was first mentioned in Luigi Collado's treatise of artillery, printed at Venice, 1586, as then lately invented in Germany. This sort of lock was used till within these hundred years, especially for pistols and carbines. It was composed of a solid steel wheel, with an axis, to which was fastened a chain, which, by being wound round it, drew up a very strong spring; on pulling the trigger, the spring, acting, whirled the wheel about with great velocity; and the friction of the edge of it (which was a little notched) against the stone, produced the fire. The cock was made so, as to bring the stone upon the edge of the wheel, part of which was in the pan, and touched the priming: They used any common hard pebble for that purpose.

had matchlocks, and barrels of a wide bore, that carried a large ball and charge of powder, and did execution at a great distance. The musketeers on a march, carried only their rests and ammunition, and had boys to bear their muskets after them, for which they were allowed great additional pay (Hist. de la mil. Franc. tom. i. p. 335, 336.) They were very slow in loading, not only by reason of the unwieldiness of the pieces, and because they carried the powder and balls separate, but from the time it took to prepare and adjust the match; so that their fire was not near so brisk as ours is now (A brief discourse concerning the force and effect of all manual weapons of fire, by Humph. Barwick, soldier, capt. et encor plus oultre, printed at London; in quarto, without date; a black letter, p. 4.) Afterwards a lighter kind of matchlock musket came into use, and they carried their ammunition in bandeliers, which were broad belts that came over the shoul-

der, to which were hung several little cases of wood covered with leather, each containing a charge of powder; the balls they carried loose in a pouch; and they had also a priming horn hanging by their side †. Matchlocks were, about the beginning of this century, universally disused in Europe, and the troops were armed with firelocks (Hist. de la mil. Franc. vol. ii. p. 420, 21, 22, 23.) to which, much about the same time, the bayonet being added, pikes also were laid aside (Vide Puysegur. Folard. M. Saxe nouveau projet d'un ordre François en tactique ou la phalange coupée et doublée: Botée études milit. dial. a la fin du tom. 2.) Which latter change, whether it was for the better or not, is a point that still admits of dispute amongst the best military writers; who are divided in their opinions about it, though most of them disapprove of it.

[To be concluded in our Appendix.]

pose, which served as well as a shot. These locks were inconvenient, took time to wind up (or span as they termed it :) And sometimes would not go off; an instance of which may be seen in Ludlow's account of his defence of Wardour-Castle, vide Ludlow's Memoirs, Lond. edit. fol. 1751, p. 35. When the firelock, such as we now use, was invented, we cannot ascertain. It is called, by writers of about the middle of the last century, a snapbanc, or snapbance; which being the Dutch word for a firelock, seems to indicate, that it is a Dutch invention, and that we took it from them: But Ward, in his animadversions of war, printed in 1639, p. 302, after describing the exercise of the firelock-pistol, and carbine (by which he means the wheel lock) says, that as most of our pieces go with English locks, which differ from firelocks, he shall add the method of handling them; and then gives the exercise of the snapbanc carbine; by which it appears, that there was little or no difference between that and the pieces now in use. The more modern writers call it a fusée, from the French word fusil; whence the name of fusiliers is still continued to several of our regiments, which were the first that were armed with them, on the disuse of matchlocks. We thought this little digression would not be disagreeable to our readers, as it explains some passages in our writers, that perhaps may not be generally so well understood at present.

* They used the musket and rest in England, so late as the beginning of the civil wars; as may be seen in lieutenant-colonel Barisse's young artillery-man; a book composed for the instruction of the militia of the city of London, and addressed to serjeant-major general Philip Skippon, and the rest of the officers of the trained bands, printed at London, 1643. There are some curious things in it, particularly a letter of lord viscount Wimbeldon's, in 1637, to the artillery company, to recommend the practising of a new exercise, of the musket and half pike together; which we do not remember to have seen mentioned in any other book; and which has a great resemblance to the manner of arming the soldiers, which Marechal Saxe recommends, chap. ii. of his Reflexions.

† We must here observe, that the soldiers, in action, put the bullets in their mouths, in order to have them more ready to drop into the piece, after they had charged with powder out of the horn, or bandelier; and we frequently find it stipulated in the capitulations, when a garrison is to be allowed all the honours of war, that they are to march out with matches lighted, ball in the mouth, &c. that is to say, in a complete warlike posture, ready to defend themselves; and not like vanquished men: And this expression has been continued as a common form in capitulations, till within a few years, if yet totally disused; though of no meaning according to the present forms of discipline.

An impartial and succinct HISTORY of the Origin and Progress of the present WAR.
Continued from p. 599.

BY consulting, however, our friends at the several neutral courts of Europe, and following their advice, we have gained this advantage, that no one power in Europe has hitherto declared against us, though France has never ceased being sedulous in her solicitations, and in representing us as the aggressors in the war, which she artfully still does, by dropping entirely the affair of Nova Scotia, and alledging, that the only cause of the war proceeds from some trifling disputes between the two nations upon the Ohio, which might have been, and may still be easily accommodated, if we could have had patience, or would now give ear to any treaty. These misrepresentations we disregarded, and continued our reprisals with great success: Many French trading ships were almost daily brought into our ports, and some of their men of war, and also several ships loaded with provisions and warlike stores, for their settlements in America, were taken. But with regard to these captures, I must think, that in one respect we acted a little imprudently; for many of these trading ships were loaded with fish, and other perishable commodities: Now I can see no reason why all such commodities, and all such as might be damaged, or diminished in their value, by keeping on board the ships, might not have been sold by publick auction, as soon as possible after being brought in, and the produce lodged in the Bank, for the publick use, in case a declaration of war should ensue, or if that was prevented by a treaty of peace, to be disposed of as should be agreed on in that treaty; but, instead of this, all the cargoes were religiously kept on board, as if the disposing of the cargoes was to be deemed unjust, though the taking of ship and cargo was not; and thus they were kept till great part of them were quite lost, especially the fish, many parcels of which stunk so, that, to prevent infection, they were thrown into the sea; an event which might have been foreseen, and even expected, as the French ambassador, the Duke de Mirepoix, had set out, the 22d of July, on his return to Paris, without taking leave; and as every mail brought us an account of the French preparations for war.

In this, indeed, we were no way behind hand with them: A good many new regiments were raised, great additions made to the old, and many new ships of

war were ordered to be built, not only at his majesty's docks, but also at several private dock-yards; but all this was done at the expence of the publick; for as we had not declared war, we could not grant commissions to privateers, nor intercept any neutral ships that were carrying provisions, or warlike stores, to France, or to their settlements in America, consequently, though his majesty's ships of war took great numbers, yet we could not take so many, either of the French trading, or their provision ships, as we might otherwise have done; and, luckily for us, the French were so unwise as still to continue to keep their American ports shut up against all neutral ships, and to exact their duty of 50 *sous* per ton upon all foreign ships trading to the ports of France.

These two regulations were, it is true, of great advantage to their trade and navigation in time of peace; but the continuance of them after we began hostilities, served only to distress their trade and their colonies, to increase the number of prizes taken by our ships of war, and to deprive them of great numbers of their seamen; and, therefore, if there had been any wisdom in the French councils, they would have laid a general embargo upon all their own trading ships, taken all their seamen into the pay of their government, and opened all their ports, both in Europe and America, for the free admission of all neutral trading ships, as soon as they heard of our having issued orders for reprisals.

But Providence seemed, in this instance, to divert them of common prudence: They continued these restraints upon their trade by foreign ships, and to endeavour to carry it on by their own, the natural consequence of which was, that our ports soon became crowded with French prizes, and our prisons with French seamen. Such were the circumstances of the two nations, when, on the 13th of November, 1755, our parliament met, and the king opened the session with a most gracious speech from the throne, in which he acquainted them, that the king of Spain earnestly wished the preservation of the publick tranquillity, and had given assurances to continue in the same pacifick sentiments. And farther, that to disappoint such designs, as, from various appearances and preparations, there was reason to think, had been formed against his kingdoms and dominions; he had concluded a treaty with the empress of Russia, and another with

with the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, which should be laid before them.

In answer to this speech, both houses voted most loyal addresses, but not without a warm opposition in each, to some words inserted in the address; for it having been proposed in the house of lords, to insert in their address the words following, viz. "That they looked upon themselves as obliged, by the strongest ties of duty, gratitude, and honour, to stand by and support his majesty, in all such wise and necessary measures and engagements, as his majesty might have taken, in vindication of the rights of his crown, or to defeat any attempts which might be made by France, in resentment for such measures; and to assist his majesty in dis-appointing or repelling all such enterprises as might be formed, not only against his kingdoms, but also against any other of his dominions, *although not belonging to the crown of Great-Britain*, in case they should be attacked on account of the part which his majesty had taken for maintaining the essential interests of his kingdoms." The inserting of these words in their address was opposed by the earl of Temple, and several other lords, because by the first part of them they engaged to approve of the treaties with Russia and Hesse-Cassel, neither of which they had ever seen, nor could it be supposed that either of them could be of any advantage to this nation; and by the second part of these words it seemed to be resolved, to engage this nation in a continental connection for the defence of Hanover, which it was impossible for us to support, and which would be so far from be-

ing of any advantage to us at sea or in America, that it might at last disable us from defending ourselves in either of these parts of the world. But upon putting the question, the inserting of these words was agreed to by a great majority, and accordingly they stand part of the address of that house upon that occasion!

In the house of commons, some words to the same effect were proposed to be inserted in their address, which was warmly opposed by William Pitt, Esq; then paymaster of his majesty's forces, the Right Hon. Henry Legge, Esq; then chancellor and under treasurer of his majesty's Exchequer, and one of the commissioners of the Treasury; and also by several other gentlemen in high posts under our government, as well as by many others; but upon putting the question, it was, by a considerable majority, agreed to insert the words objected to; and, in a short time after, Mr. Pitt, Mr. Legge, and most if not all of the gentlemen who had appeared in the opposition, were dismissed from the employments they held under the government; for it now seems to be an established maxim, that no man shall hold any post under our government, who unfortunately happens to have a political conscience different from that of the prime minister for the time being.

The house of commons then proceeded to provide for the service of the ensuing year, and for the deficiencies of the provisions for the former. As to what related to the war, the following sums were granted by the house of commons, and agreed to by the lords, viz.

	l.	s.	d.
For maintaining 50,000 seamen and marines	2,600,000	0	0
For the ordinary of the navy	219,021	3	0
Towards buildings and repairs of the navy	200,000	0	0
Towards paying the navy debt	300,000	0	0
Total for the navy	3,319,021	3	0
For maintaining 34,263 men for guards and garrisons	930,603	6	9
For the forces in the plantations, &c.	298,534	17	10½
For the office of ordnance for land service	152,435	5	6
For extraordinary expence of ditto, not provided for	146,721	15	2
For the charge of ten new regiments of foot	91,919	10	0
To New England, &c. for their services	115,000	0	0
To Sir William Johnson	5,000	0	0
For eleven troops of light dragoons	49,628	11	3
For extra expences of land forces, not provided for	75,835	7	3
For a regiment of foot, to be raised in North America	81,178	16	0
For six regiments of foot from Ireland, to serve in North America and the East-Indies	79,915	6	0
Total for land forces	2,026,771	15	9½

	l.	s.	d.
Subsidy to Russia	100,000	0	0
Ditto to Hesse-Cassel	54,140	12	6
Ditto to Bavaria	10,000	0	0
For Hessian troops and subsidy	163,357	9	9
For Hanoverian troops	121,447	2	6
To the king of Prussia	20,000	0	0
Total for our continental connection	468,945	4	9
Vote of credit	1,000,000	0	0
Total relating to the war	6,814,739	3	6½

In short, the supplies granted by this session, amounted in the whole to 7,229,117l. 4s. 6d. ½, and for raising them, beside the malt-tax and the land-tax, of 4s. in the pound, the whole produce of the sinking fund, from the 5th of January, 1756, until it should amount to 1,555,955l. 11s. 11d. ½, was ordered to be applied thereto, together with a million, to be raised by loans, or Exchequer bills, at 3l. per cent. interest, 1,500,000l. to be raised by the sale of redeemable annuities, at 3l. 10s. per cent. and 500,000l. to be raised by a lottery, at 3l. per cent. all which sums, with 83,412l. 2s. 5d. ½, then remaining in the Exchequer, amounted to 7,427,261l. 5s. 7d.

Thus it appears, that the parliament granted really more than was asked for the current service of the ensuing year, which, in former ages, would be deemed a sort of miracle; but this was not all they did towards promoting a vigorous prosecution of the war, and towards providing for the defence of every part of the British dominions. I have already mentioned his majesty's message to parliament, on the 25th of March, 1755, and the parliament's granting a million upon that occasion*; but as some new laws as well as money were necessary, and as the parliament had, from Mr. Washington's affair†, foreseen, that it would be necessary to send troops to America, as well as to raise troops there, in that session, and before this message from his majesty, they had added a clause to the mutiny bill, by which it was enacted, that officers and soldiers raised in America, by authority of the respective governors or governments there, being mustered and in pay, whenever they should join, or act in conjunction, with his majesty's British forces, should be liable to the same rules and articles of war, and the same penalties and punishments, as the British forces were subject to; and this clause would certainly have been extended to the East-

Indies likewise, had it been necessary, but it had been rendered unnecessary, because there was then a standing law, which had been passed in the preceding session, for punishing mutiny and desertion in the East-Indies, or island of St. Helena.

The aforesaid clause, I say, had been added to the mutiny-bill, before his majesty's message was sent to parliament; but soon after their receiving that message, three other bills were ordered to be brought in, and in that session passed into law, one for regulating the marine forces while on shore, another for the better supply of mariners on board ships of war and merchant ships, and a third for applying 1,410,000l. from the sinking fund to the service of the year 1755.

Thus, in the session 1754-5, the parliament had testified their zeal for a vigorous prosecution of the war, if an actual war should become necessary, and that zeal was no way abated in the next session, 1755-6, which I am now speaking of: The above-mentioned clause was continued in the mutiny-bill, and the said marine and mariners acts were continued for another year. Beside these, they passed an act for the speedy and effectual recruiting of his majesty's land forces and marines; by which they enacted, that the commissioners therein appointed might raise and levy, within their respective jurisdictions, such able bodied men as did not follow any lawful calling or employment, or had not some other lawful and sufficient support; and might order, wherever and whenever they pleased, a general search to be made for such persons, in order to their being brought before them to be examined; nay, that the parish or town officers might, without any such order, search for and secure such persons, in order to convey them before the said commissioners to be examined.—That if any three commissioners should find any person so brought before them, to be within the above description, and not within

* See before, p. 462.

† See before, p. 260. 402. 450.

within any of the exceptions afterwards mentioned in the act; and if the recruiting officer attending, should judge him to be a man fit for his majesty's service, they should cause him to be delivered to such officer, who might secure him in any public prison, or in any house or place to be provided by the justices of peace for that purpose; and every such man was, from that time, to be deemed a lifted soldier, and not to be taken out of his majesty's service, by any process, other than for some criminal matter.— And that this act should continue in force until the end of the then next session of parliament.

Nothing could more clearly manifest the zeal of the parliament for a vigorous prosecution of the war, and also the confidence they reposed in the justice and moderation of our ministers, than their agreeing to this act, which in the hands of a wicked and enterprising administration might have been made such an use of, as would have been inconsistent with that security which is provided by our happy constitution for the liberty of the subject; and the next act I am to mention will shew, how careful his majesty is not to do any thing that may look like an encroachment upon our constitution; but I must first observe, that for many years past, numbers of poor families have been annually transporting themselves from Germany and Switzerland to our plantations in America. These poor people have generally had waste lands assigned them upon the frontiers of those plantations; and as no care had been taken to intermix them with English families, which certainly ought to have been done, they have corresponded and conversed only with one another, so that very few of them, not even of those who have been born there, have learned to speak or understand the English language. However, as they are all zealous protestants, it was judged, that in a war with France, a regiment of good and faithful soldiers, to consist of four battalions of 1000 men each, might be raised among them, and the other British subjects in that country, but for this purpose it was necessary to appoint some officers, especially subalterns, who understood military discipline, and could speak the German language; and as a sufficient number of such could not be found among our own officers, it was necessary to bring over, and to grant commissions to several German and Swiss officers and engineers; but as this could not by the

act of settlement be done without the authority of parliament, therefore in this session an act was passed, for enabling his majesty to grant commissions to a certain number of foreign protestants who have served abroad as officers, or engineers, to act and rank as officers, or engineers, in America only, under certain restrictions and qualifications, viz. that they should in some of our colonies in America qualify themselves as directed by the act 1 Geo. 1. chap. 13. and that they should at the same time produce certificates as directed by the act 13 Geo. 2. chap. 7. of their having within six months received the sacrament in some protestant or reformed church in Great Britain, or some of our colonies in America.

As the French king had at this time several regiments of British subjects in his service, and as such regiments had always behaved remarkably well upon every occasion, therefore in this session there was an act passed, for preventing his majesty's subjects from serving as officers under the French king; and for the better preventing the enlisting his majesty's subjects to serve as soldiers without his majesty's licence; and for obliging such of his majesty's subjects as should, in time coming, accept of commissions, in the Scottish brigade in the Dutch service, to take the oaths of allegiance and abjuration. By this act a breach of the last of these three heads was made liable to a penalty of 500 l. and a breach of either of the first two heads was made felony, without benefit of clergy.

And as it had been resolved, the beginning of the preceding summer, to build vessels of force at Oswego*, therefore in this session an act was passed, for extending the act of the 22d of his present majesty's reign, relating to the government of his majesty's ships, vessels, and forces by sea, to such officers, seamen, and others, as should serve on board his majesty's ships or vessels employed upon the lakes, great waters, or rivers, in North America. And, moreover, as some new regulations appeared to be necessary for recruiting and governing our troops in America, an act was likewise passed in this session, but not without opposition, for the better recruiting his majesty's forces on the continent of America; and for the better regulation of the army, and preventing of desertion there. In this act the chief new clause or regulation was, that which impowered a recruiting officer not only to enlist an indentured servant, but to detain him, notwithstanding

withstanding his being reclaimed, and the inslitting money offered to be repaid by his master, upon paying to the master reclaiming within six months, such a sum as two justices of peace within the precinct or colony, should adjudge to be a reasonable recompence, in proportion to the original purchase money, and the remaining time such servant had to serve.

All these acts had been brought in, and all but the last had passed both houses before the 17th of May 1756, when war was in form declared against France; and the very next day a motion was made by lord Pulteney, and seconded by George Grenville, esq; for leave to bring in a bill, for the encouragement of seamen, and the more speedy and effectual manning of his majesty's fleet; which motion was agreed to *nem. con.* and his lordship having already prepared the bill, he immediately presented it to the house, when it was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time the next day. In short, the bill met with such dispatch, that it passed through both houses, and received the royal assent on the 27th; and I mention its having been moved for and presented by lord Pulteney, because his lordship had no connection with our then ministers, but was rather an opposer of some of their measures, which shews how zealous all parties were for a vigorous prosecution of the war. As to the bill itself, it was in a great measure a transcript of the act of the 13th Geo. 2. chap. 4. for giving the whole of all prizes taken from the enemy to the captors; for impowering and requiring the admiralty to grant commissions to privateers; and for giving a bounty of 5*l.* for every man on board an enemy's ship of force, that should be taken or destroyed, who was living and on board at the beginning of the engagement.

Beside all these new laws relating to the war, there was another attempted, which had not the good luck to succeed; but before I give an account of it, I must observe, that early this session there appeared a party in both houses, as well as without doors, who declared openly against our involving ourselves in any continental connection, but confining ourselves entirely to the prosecution of the war by sea and in America; nay, some of them very plainly declared, that if the French should attack Hanover, and the Germanic body should not unanimously concur in the defence of its own territories, and one of its own principal mem-

bers, we ought not to engage ourselves, or to put ourselves to any expence, in a vain attempt to defend it, but to leave the French at liberty to possess themselves of the whole electorate if they thought fit; because by our superiority at sea, and the difficulties to which the French would be thereby exposed, in their commerce, and in sending troops, provisions, or warlike stores, to America, we had much more than an equal chance for carrying on the war with such success, as must at last compel them not only to restore Hanover without any equivalent, but also to make good all the damage they had occasioned, either to the prince or the people of that electorate.

By this party, which I shall call the British party, it was frankly acknowledged, that if it were humanly speaking in our power, we were by the strongest ties of duty, gratitude and honour, obliged to defend Hanover, when attacked upon our account, but no such tie could oblige either a private man or a nation to undertake what, without a miracle, appeared to be impossible to be performed. If the house of Austria and all the princes of the empire should heartily and unanimously concur in protecting a member of their own body against any unjust attack from France, we might, and we ought in that case to assist them with such a sum of money annually, as we could spare; because in all human probability they would be able, with the help of a little money from us, not only to repel the attack, but to make France smart severely for the disturbance it had given them. But if neither the house of Austria, nor any prince of the empire, would engage in the defence of the electorate of Hanover without an extravagant subsidy from this nation, it would be impossible for us to support the expence, even though we should by such means procure an unanimous concurrence; because they would take every method for prolonging the war, in order to continue their enjoying the subsidy; and by this means we might probably at last be reduced to such circumstances as to be unable to continue those subsidies, or even to defend ourselves either at sea or in America; for to such circumstances we should be reduced, if the money ready to be lent upon our new funds should all come to be exhausted, as our free public revenue was not fully sufficient for prosecuting even our own war at sea and in America,

[To be continued in our Appendix.]

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

IN my way home from the East-Indies, I pass'd three most agreeable weeks (last August) upon the island of St. Helena: If you think the following short description of it worth your notice, it is entirely at your service.

London, I am, Your, &c.
Nov. 22, 1759. SUSANNICUS.

ST. Helena was taken from the Dutch by Sir Richard Munden in the reign of, and given by, king Charles the second to the East India company, to whom it has remained ever since: It is situated in $16^{\circ} 00'$ south latitude and $5^{\circ} 34'$ west longitude from London, in the midst of the vast southern ocean, and is the most distant island from the continent of any in the known world: The extreme length of St. Helena is not more than nine miles, and as its figure is nearly circular, I suppose the utmost of its circumference can't be more than 26 or 27 miles. It is matter of surprize to many, that so small a spot should not be more frequently missed by ships bound to it; two only having done so in the memory of man, tho' all the homeward-bound East India-men touch here in their way to Europe: But the wonder will a good deal cease, when they know the caution navigators usually take in approaching it, which is, to fall into its parallel of latitude, about 50 or 60-leagues to the eastward; in the night they lie by, for fear of running past, and when day appears, steer due west, till they make the land.

This happy island lies in a most temperate and agreeable climate, having the S. E. trade wind blowing the whole year round. It is never expoted to the parching droughts and rainy torrents of India, but is frequently refreshed by light flying showers, which produce a quick vegetation, and a continual verdure.

The environs of the island, from the sea, afford a dreary, and most uncomfortable prospect. High rugged rocks, whose aspiring tops hide themselves in the clouds, and hanging over in some places, seem to threaten ruin to the approachers, form the outworks to this celestial spot. Such we are told was formerly Calypso's isle, equally inaccessible with this; and if we did not know mons. Fenelon had never visited the southern hemisphere, I should be apt to think

that part of his Telemachus a literal description of the island of St. Helena.

The only two landing places are at Rupert's and James's vallies; in the former of which, towards the sea, stands a strong fort, well mounted with heavy cannon, but the valley is not inhabited on account of the scarcity of water. James fort, (the residence of the governor) stands in the entrance of the valley of that name, which it defends by a very fine line of 32 pounders, and is flanked by a high inaccessible battery upon the rocks, called Munden's; close under which, all ships must pass, that come to an anchor in the road. On each side this valley, is a row of very handsome fashioned houses, which form a regular, pretty street; and at the end you come to a pleasant walk of near a quarter of a mile in length, between a vista of trees, ever green and blooming; on the left of which is an inclosed square of convenient buildings for the soldiery. This agreeable walk terminates in an inclosure belonging to the company, called the Maldivia gardens, in which are great numbers of plantane trees and yams.

On the right side the entrance of the valley is a high, steep promontory, known by the name of Ladder-hill; the altitude of which can't be much less than eight hundred feet: However, a winding road has been lately contrived to ascend it, which, though not without difficulty, is yet safe, and commonly rode up on horseback by the inhabitants of both sexes, having a wall on the side next the precipice.

On the left of the valley, a handsome road, in which two carriages may pass abreast, forms the other inlet to the interior parts of the island. This passage (which has been made with great labour and difficulty) goes with an easy ascent, transversely, to the level above; where, in a very short space, the coup d'œil is pleasingly striking, and the prospect infinitely grand and agreeable. — from a sterile, brown, barren rock, you view the most lively verdure in nature — beautiful lawns, with flocks of cattle feeding in different places, interspersed here and there with country cottages and little agreeable retreats. These sweetly rural habitations are situated, some in the bottoms of deep vallies, others on the side of the slopes which form them, and others again on the level ground; near each of them is generally a large inclosure, which is laid out into gardens, &c. and adorned with all the beautiful

plicity of pure nature. The view is terminated one way by a prospect of the distant sea; on another, by high stupendous rocks, whose uncouth appearance is apt to inspire the beholder with an idea of Pelion upon Ossa.—The Long-wood, containing more than 1500 acres of A ground, forms another point of view; and the prospect is rendered still more pleasing by a small meandering stream, that, falling from the heights into the valley, makes a delightful, natural cascade.

(Arno's vale, which I saw some few B years ago in Italy, appears to me not half so striking or grand a prospect, as what I have just mentioned.)

The present worthy governor, Mr. Hutchinson, has a small villa, building, not far from hence, which, tho' it might have been finished in five or six months with ease, has, to his great honour, been five years in hand, and is yet not a third compleated; with so uncommon an integrity does this gentleman serve his employers, that the public good is the first consideration with him; he thought the fortifications of the place of much more D consequence than his private convenience.

The excellent temperature of the climate, and the richness of the soil, make the procuring most European fruits and vegetables very easy; but the cultivation of flowers is found more difficult, they seldom or never thriving here so well, as in their native soil. I must, however, except that queen of flowers, the rose, which grows here in such abundance, as is surprizing, and forms in many places the most fragrant and beautiful hedges in the universe.

The great quantity of fine pasturage diffused over the face of the whole island, makes beef and mutton extremely plenty; another reason for which is, the quickness of their growth, the oxen being generally killed at two years and a half, or three years old, which are nearly equal in size and goodness to English ones of five years. This is a very advantageous article to the planters, who get considerable sums by breeding cattle, which they dispose of to the ships that touch here for refreshment.

About six miles from James's valley is a natural curiosity, well worth the notice of the curious; this is a rock suspended in the air upon two others, which, on being struck with a stone, produces so sonorous a noise, as to be heard near three miles off.

The number of soldiers upon the island are small, consisting but of four companies, which, together with the train,

does not exceed between three and four hundred men. These would certainly prove greatly deficient for its defence in case of an attack, was it not for the excellent method taken to remedy that inconvenience: This is, the training to arms every man upon the island, without exception, and appointing them to alarm-posts, which they occupy with the greatest alertness whenever the customary signals are made for that purpose.

On the summit of one of the heights, is built a convenient look-out house, which has two cannon near it. At their first descriing a ship, the two guns are fired, and this is called a single alarm; if two sail are seen, they fire three guns, which is a double alarm. Immediately the drums beat to arms; and every body takes possession of the different posts assigned them; they fire a gun more for each ship they see, till it amounts to five, which is the signal for a fleet: Every one remains under arms, till the governor is acquainted by the ship's boat who she is, and then the drums beating again; dismiss the people to their several avocations.

All ships in approaching the island, bring too to windward, and send their barge ashore to the castle with a mate, to report their nation and business, and obtain the governor's permission for anchoring there, and the same form is observed as well in peace as war; without this, all the batteries would fire upon them in their approach, and it would be very difficult for a number of men of war to force a passage against their inclination.—James fort is situated in the leeward-most part of the island, so that ships in coming in, are obliged to keep close under the land, by which means F their decks are entirely exposed to the batteries above. Another disadvantage is, what is common in coming near all high lands, viz. that of eddy winds, calms, and violent gusts, which lay them almost on their broadsides—so that the natural strength of St. Helena is near G sufficient alone to elude any hostile attempt. I observed before, that James and Rupert's vallies are the only landing places upon the island: To windward, the steep, perpendicular rocks, make it impracticable: There is, however, a small place called Sandy-bay, where boats in calm weather and very smooth water, might possibly land; but this is defended by a battery of cannon below, and by the heights over head; from which a body of men, who are called the flying-party, would, with musketry, and rolling down

down large pieces of rocks, infallibly destroy any who had the temerity to make the attempt.

Before I conclude my account of this agreeable island, I can't help taking notice of the uncommon manners of the inhabitants, which seem to resemble what the poets describe those of the golden age to be, as the island likewise does in its happy climate, perpetual spring, and fertile soil. These happy people are to the last degree kind and affectionate towards one another, and extremely hospitable and courteous to strangers. Detraction and envy are vices they have no idea of; and so little do they know of the litigious disputes and chicanery of the law, that there is not a single person of that profession upon the island. Disputes of meum and tuum, are commonly determined by the governor, whom they all look upon (with great propriety) as their common father. They are in general polite, without grimace; honest, without the affectation of it, and sincere in their professions of friendship. I can only add to this, that they seem to be very happy, because they think themselves so, and are perfectly sensible how valuable the blessings are, they enjoy;— whilst, among the world in general, how many of providence's choicest gifts fall to the ground, through the ingratitude or stupidity of the possessors! On my making observations, at different times, to several of the inhabitants, of the happiness they enjoyed, they all unanimously agreed, that (under heaven) their present worthy governor is the original source thereof.

A dispute having been lately revived, whether copper, lead, or wood, be the best sheathing for ships, it made me peruse again what I remembered to have read, of a sort of tree growing in great plenty upon the coast of Africa, of which the following is the description:

THE banks of the Rio Grande are covered with large trees, which induces the Portuguese to come here to build their vessels. Among these there is a tree called Mitieri, whereof they make planks, which, beside their being easy to work, are free from worms, not only on this coast, where they are so pernicious to ships, but in different parts of Europe, Asia and America, whither they have been carried. The unctuous sap which this wood abounds with, and is extremely bitter, is what, in all appearance, secures it from those worms.

December, 1759.

The trees do not grow very tall, seldom above 20 or 22 feet high; but they are very large in the trunk." (See Atley's new collection of voyages, 2d edition, vol. 2. p. 102. from the sieur Brue's voyage to the isles of Bislagoes.)

Now I should be glad to know, whether any of our people, who have lately been upon the coast of Africa, ever enquired into, or made any experiments for proving the truth of this fact. If they have, they will probably send me an answer by means of your magazine; and therefore I must desire the favour of your inserting this in your next, by which you'll oblige,

S I R,

one of your many constant readers,

Dec. 24, 1759.

T. W.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

THE following propositions relating to the nature of fire, and the following laws of its motion, are taken from Dr. Hillary's book upon that subject, lately published, and are so curious, that a copy of them will, I believe please many of your readers. They are as follow:

Prop. I. Fire is a being which exists in all places, or in every part of space in the whole universe.

Prop. II. Pure fire is a real body, and consists of the most simple, solid, hard, smooth, and smallest elementary particles of all matter yet known.

Prop. III. Pure fire is one and the same being in all places. Or there is but one species of fire existing in nature.

Prop. IV. Pure elementary fire penetrates, pervades, rarifies and expands all other bodies in the universe, both solid and fluid, which fall under the observation of our senses. And this power is peculiar to fire only, and to no other body that we yet know.

Prop. V. Pure fire is a body without gravity; and has no more tendency to any one part of space, than it has to any other.

Prop. VI. Pure fire exists in a state of equilibrium and rest, in every part of space, till that state is changed by the motion of other bodies, or by the directing power of the sun: And those ceasing to act on it, it restores itself, by its repulsive power, to the state of equilibrium and rest again.

Law I. Fire is attracted and collected by the motion and attrition of all other bodies.

Law II. The elementary particles of fire are in a constant state of repulsion to each

each other: And the nearer they are brought to contact, the greater is their repulsive force from each other.

Law III. Fire is put in motion in parallel right-lines by light emitted from the sun, and caused to move with force, and produce heat and more light.

These propositions and laws the doctor proves by many curious experiments as well as arguments; and he concludes, that fire and light are two different and distinct beings, which he likewise proves by experiments as well as arguments. One of the former sort of proofs he gives **B** us as follows:

"First, It is evident, and universally acknowledged, that the moon is a body which has no *light*, but what it receives from the *sun*.

Then let us place a concave speculum, as that of *Villet's* (with which the experiment has been made) opposite to the moon when she is at the full, in a serene cold night, and the *light* which the moon receives from the *sun* will be reflected from it upon the speculum, and from thence into its focus, where a most resplendent and resplendent *light* will be seen, almost equal to that received and reflected by the same speculum from the sun, only a little paler: Then place a thermometer, which is easily moved, by the least degree of heat or *fire*, as that of *Dræbellius*, in that resplendent focus, and we shall find that the air in the thermometer will not be in the least expanded or moved; and shews that there is no more *fire* in that focus, than there was before the resplendent *light* was collected there, or was then in the circumambient air, though so great a quantity of *light* was in that focus at the same time. This experiment demonstrates that a great quantity of very bright resplendent *light* may be collected, and can exist alone in a given space, without any addition of heat, or any increase of the quantity of *fire*. It also shews, that this *light*, which comes from the *sun*, is, when thus reflected from the moon, so changed in its power of acting on *fire*, that it has totally lost its power of putting the pre-existing *fire* in motion in parallel right-lines, and producing heat. The same experiment being made, though with a much less speculum, within the torrid zone; where so great a quantity of *fire* existed in the common air, where the experiment was made, that it caused the mercury in *Fahrenheit's* ther-

mometer to rise as high as 80 degrees; yet the reflected *light* from the moon, which was so resplendent in the focus of that glass speculum, did not in the least act on that pre-existing *fire*, so as to put its particles in motion, nor produce the least increase of *fire* or heat. Hence it is evident, that as this great *light*, neither acts as *fire*, nor produces the same effects which *fire* does, it consequently is not *fire*."

Some considerations on the cause of the scarcity of the SILVER COIN, with a proposal for remedy thereof.

ABOUT 150 years ago, in the 43d of queen Elizabeth, the mint settled the standard fineness of the silver coin of England to be 11 ounces 2 penny weights, or 222 penny-weights, fine silver, and 18 penny-weights of alloy, in every pound weight troy of 12 ounces; the standard value whereof was thus fixed: The pound weight of standard silver was to be cut into 62 pieces, nominally called shillings, which in currency were to pass for 12 d. each.

D Thus the coinage price, or value of our silver coin per ounce, as issued new from the mint, is 5 s. 2 d. per ounce; and this is the mint price of our silver coin, which undoubtedly was conformable to the governing market price, or value of silver, at the time that settlement was made by the mint.

E So long as the market price of standard silver does not exceed the coinage price*, nor the proportion of our silver to our gold coin†, exceed the proportion subsisting among our neighbouring nations, so long there can be no profitable temptation to melting, exporting, or bartering the silver coin, to the loss of the nation.

G But if the market price of standard silver exceeds the coinage price about 4 or 6, or 8 or 9 per cent. such profit will be sufficient temptation to melting, exporting, or bartering the silver coin, till all the heavy silver money be drained away, to the loss of the nation.‡ Or if the coinage price of our gold coin exceeds the market price, whereby the proportion of silver to gold, sufficiently exceeds the proportion subsisting among our neighbour nations; in this case also, the heavy silver money may be drained away, to the loss of the nation.

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* That is, while the market price does not exceed 5 s. 2 d. per ounce.

† The established proportion of our mint is rather better than 15 lb. silver coin to 1 lb. gold coin.

‡ The market price of standard silver, for many years past, hath exceeded the mint price of 5 s. 2 d. per ounce.

The disproportion of silver to gold, may arise from two causes, from the over-value of the gold coin, or the under-value of the silver coin; and where the nominal values of the coins are invariably fixed, this disproportion will sometimes arise from one or other of those causes. When the proportion of silver to gold among our neighbour nations, is as 14 to 1, and the settlement of our mint is as 15 to 1, then it may be said, there is in our mint a disproportion of silver coin to gold coin; in which case, we need not wonder at foreigners carrying away our heavy silver coin, when they can get one fifteenth part, or about 6 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. profit thereby, which is so much loss to the nation.

About 40 years ago, the disproportion of silver to gold coin in our mint, was thought to be owing to the first mention'd cause, the overvalue of our gold coin.*

Guineas were then issued from the mint at a nominal value of 21s. 6d. each in currency, which made the coinage price of our gold coin come out at 3l. 19s. 8d. $\frac{1}{2}$ per ounce, and the proportion of silver to gold coin to be as 15 lb. 5 oz. 3 dwts. $\frac{1}{2}$ silver to 1 lb. weight of gold coin: Therefore guineas were lowered to 21s. nominal value, which reduced the coinage price of gold to 3l. 17s. 10d. $\frac{1}{2}$ per ounce, and likewise reduced the proportion of silver to gold coin, when new from our mint, to be as 15 lb. 0 oz. 17 dwts. $\frac{1}{2}$ silver, to 1 lb. weight of gold.

At this present time, in 1759, the disproportion of silver to gold coin, it is apprehended, does not arise from an over-value in the gold coin, but from an under-value in the silver coin when issued new from the mint; the reason whereof will more plainly appear, first, by examining, how the farther lowering of our gold

coin would operate; next, by examining how the raising the value of the silver coin (by encrease of tale in future coinage) will operate. The first will operate ineffectually, the latter will operate effectually.

The farther lowering of guineas to 20s. 6d. or 20s. each in currency, will operate thus: It will reduce the coinage price of gold to 3l. 16s. 0d. $\frac{1}{2}$, or 3l. 14s. 2d. per ounce; and then, probably, the same consequence may attend the gold coin, that has attended the silver coin. The gold coin may likewise be drained away, and for the same reason that the silver is gone, because the coinage price or value will be too much below the market price or value. † The lowering of guineas to 20s. 6d. or 20s. each, will also reduce the mint proportion of silver to gold coin, to be as 14 lb. 8 oz. 10 dwts. $\frac{1}{2}$, or 14 lb. 4 oz. 5 dwts. silver to 1 lb. weight gold coin; but then the profit on barter of gold coin for silver coin, will not be taken away, but will remain nearly the same that it now does, as figures will demonstrate. That profit on barter, arising from the market price, or value of silver, exceeding the coinage price or nominal value of the silver coin new out of the mint; ‡ therefore, the further lowering of guineas will operate ineffectually.

This will still more clearly appear, by examining next, how the raising the value of silver coin by increase of tale in future coinage, will operate.

If the mint were to coin the pound weight of silver into 66 shillings instead of 62, it will operate thus: It will reduce the mint proportion of silver coin to gold coin, even lower than the reduction of guineas to 20s. will do; for it will reduce the proportion to be as 14 lb. 1 oz. 18 dwts. silver to 1 lb. weight of gold coin; || and at the same time will effect,

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* That is, the coinage price, or nominal value of the gold coin, exceeded the market price or value; the altering therefore the coinage price, or nominal value of the gold coin, was the right means to rectify that difference.

† If the market price of standard gold run at 3l. 18s. per ounce, and the mint were to issue the gold coin at 3l. 14s. 2d. per ounce, the mint price would be 5 per cent. below the market.

‡ The altering the value of gold coin, will rectify a difference between the market value and coinage value of gold, but not of silver. A difference of that kind in the silver, can only be rectified by an alteration in the silver coin itself.

|| The silver coin left passing current, is only light money, 68 shillings whereof will not weigh a pound weight; hereby the proportion of this light silver coin to gold coin, is reduced to about 13 lb. 8 oz. to 1 lb. weight of gold coin. Thus the wearing of the money has taken away the profitable temptation to barter, melt or export this light silver coin, and makes it remain with us. This strengthens the argument for increase of tale in future coinage. The wear of the money has effected the very thing proposed, to make more shillings go to a pound weight of silver, yet still this light silver passes among us in currency, at its

what the further lowering of guineas will not do, for it will take away the profit on bartering, melting or exporting the silver coin, as figures will demonstrate; therefore the raising the value of silver coin by increase of tale in future coinage, will operate effectually.

Hence then it appears also, that the present disproportion of silver to gold coin in our mint, does not arise from an over-value in the gold coin, but from an undervalue in the silver coin, when issued new from the mint.

The coinage price of silver, as before observed, is 5 s. 2 d. per ounce, the new silver money from the mint being issued at 62 s. to the pound weight in currency.

If the market price of standard silver be 5 s. 4 d. $\frac{1}{2}$ per ounce, then the pound weight of new silver money will sell by weight for 64 s. 6 d. which is 2 s. 6 d. more than the currency value, and is about 4 per cent. profit, which the seller gains, and the nation loses in its coin.

If the market price be 5 s. 6 d. per ounce, then the pound weight will sell for 66 s. which is 4 s. more than the currency value, and is about 6 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. loss to the nation.

If the market price be 5 s. 8 d. per ounce, then the pound weight will sell for 68 s. which is 6 s. more than the currency value, and is about 9 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. loss to the nation.

If people can thus make a profit of 4 per cent. or 6 $\frac{2}{3}$, or 9 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. by once turning their money, and can repeat this four or five times in the year, they will make four or five times that profit per annum. No impossible thing. Such profit is too great a temptation to melting, exporting or bartering the silver coin. We cannot wonder then at the scarcity of our silver coin, when we have made it such a profitable article to foreigners to carry away.

If 100 l. debt be paid to a foreigner in our new silver coin, and he, by melting or exporting the coin, can and does make 106 l. or 109 l. of that nominal hundred pounds, he is in fact paid 106 l. or 109 l. for his 100 l. debt, which is 6 or 9 per cent. gain to him, and loss to the nation who pays it. Yet such must the case be, where the market price of silver so greatly exceeds the coinage price.

These several instances of loss to the nation on the silver coin, plead most strongly the expediency of making an alteration in the silver coinage, to prevent that great national loss to us. This alteration has been already hinted, to raise the value of the silver coin by increase of tale in future coinage.

To say that no time can possibly happen, wherein it will be prudent to make any alteration in our lawful (that is silver) coin, which ought to be kept invariably on the present foot; it may thence be inferred, that however high the market price of standard silver may rise, and for whatever term of time it may so continue above the coinage price, yet still no alteration ought to be made; rather let foreigners carry away all the heavy silver coin out of the kingdom, whatever be the gain to them and loss to the nation, than venture to make any alteration in the coinage to prevent it. The natural consequence of adhering to such a maxim, must be the draining away all our heavy silver coin, which seems, indeed, to be now very fully verified; † nor can this loss of our silver coin be repaired, while the market price of silver so far exceeds the coinage price.—No one will carry a pound weight of silver worth 68 s. or even but 66 s. in the market, to be coined at the mint, and receive back but a nominal 62 s. for it: Therefore the nation, that it cannot be prudent to make any alteration in our silver coin, must certainly be a mistaken notion.

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* The silver money by wearing, will yearly decrease from its original weight (when new cut of the mint) and as that weight decreases, the profit on melting or exporting that lighter money, must decrease in a like proportion, till at last the money may become so light, as to take away all profit. Nay, it may become so light, that the currency value shall greatly exceed the intrinsic value by weight, and then the light money stays in the kingdom.—This is the case of the silver coin passing current, it is too light to sell by weight and give any profit, therefore it stays with us.

† There is nothing now left current but light silver money, so light, as to have lost above 10 per cent. of its original weight. This light money, if sold by weight, will not sell for so much as it passes for in currency, therefore it is not carried away. The temptation to melting or exporting this light silver money, is removed by the wearing of the money, which has reduced the weight of it so far, that 68 shillings of that light silver will not weigh a pound.—Now if the new silver to be coined in future, were made of such light weight, as to remove the temptation to melt or export, most certainly that would stay with us long; this is clear, from the reason why the old light silver stays.

The cause of draining away our heavy silver coin, has been the issuing it from the mint, at a nominal value, greatly below the intrinsic value by weight, and while the cause subsists, the effect will follow, and unless the cause be removed, the effect will not cease. Hence, then, it seems possible, a time may happen, and, indeed, it seems now to have happened, wherein it may be prudent to make an alteration in our silver coinage.

If it should be said, that the making such an alteration in the silver coinage, may have some prejudicial influence on the courses of exchange with foreign countries, it may be answered, that it seems repugnant to reason that it should. Supposing the nominal value of the coin be made, not to exceed, but only to be equal to the intrinsic value by weight; for if a pound weight of silver be coined into 66 pieces, (nominally called shillings) and these 66 shillings by their intrinsic value, are worth 66 shillings in any foreign market, then certainly they will pass for 66 shillings in the exchange with that foreign country: Therefore, if the nominal value of the silver coin be not made to exceed the intrinsic value by weight in foreign markets, it seems repugnant to reason, that the making it equal, should have any prejudicial influence on the course of exchange with foreign countries.

If it be said the present high market price of standard silver may come lower again, it may be answered, that so it has been thought for several years past; yet still the market price has kept up so long, till all our heavy silver coin is drained away; and from circumstances of things, the market price seems likely still to keep up; but supposing the present high market price of standard silver should decline a little, there seems scarce any reason to expect it will settle lower than 5s. 6d. per ounce, or 66s. the pound weight, and no reason to imagine it will settle so low as the present coinage price of 5s. 2d. per ounce, or 62s. the pound weight.

Therefore, as the market price, or value of standard silver, seems so unlikely to decrease to the coinage price or value, it seems only consonant to reason, that the mint should raise the future coinage price

or value, (by increase of tale in coinage) in conformity to the governing market price, on the average of the last 10 or 20 years.

The raising the value of silver coin by increase of tale in future coinage, will answer all the purposes wanted, of settling the proportion of silver to gold coin, of settling the nominal value of the silver coin in nearer conformity with its intrinsic value by weight, and thereby taking away the profitable temptation to melting, or exporting the silver coin.

Therefore, it is apprehended, such an alteration will be found to prove the most efficacious remedy for the good of the nation, which is the sole aim and sincere wish of the author.

(See p. 147.)

MERCATOR.

Account of the EXPEDITION ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN. (See p. 627.)

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

W Hitehall, Nov. 27. On Saturday last arrived a mail from New-York, which brought a letter from major-general Amherst to the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated camp at Crown-Point, October 22, giving an account, that the general had learnt, on the 16th of August, that the enemy, after having abandoned Ticonderoga, and Crown-Point, had retired to Isle au Noix, at the other end of Lake Champlain, and five leagues on this side St. John's: That M. Bourlemaque was encamped at Isle au Noix, with three battalions of regulars, five Pickets of five other regular battalions, with Canadians and La Marine, making 3500 men, and that he had 100 cannon; that the enemy had four vessels, viz. La Vigilante, a schooner of 10 guns, 6 and 4 pounders; a sloop called Masque Longuy, of 2 brass 12 pounders, and 6 iron 6 pounders; La Brochette, of 8 guns, 6 and 4 pounders; and L'Esurgeon, of 8 guns, 6 and 4 pounders, besides swivels mounted in all; that M. de le Bras, a captain of a man of war, commanded them, with M. Rigal, and other sea officers, and that part of the Pickets of Languedoc, Bearn, and La Sarre, were on board. On this intelligence, the general sent for captain Loring, who was building a brigantine at Ticonderoga, who came

* The silver money left current in payments, is only the light silver money, reduced by the wearing to such lightness, that the intrinsic value by weight is not so much as the nominal value in currency. Yet, notwithstanding we have no better silver specie left than such light silver, we do not see any ill effects or influence that it has on the course of exchanges; by parity of reason then, if new silver be coined, and the nominal and intrinsic value made equal to each other, it can have no prejudicial influence on the course of exchanges.

came the next day, and having acquainted him with the force of the enemy, the captain thought the brigantine would not be of sufficient strength, and concluded on building a radeau, to use its guns on the lake, as well as to transport them over the same. That, on the 1st of September, the general having learnt that the enemy had launched a new vessel pierced for 16 guns, he sent for captain Loring, that a second vessel might be built, if it could be done without retarding the other, as it appeared the enemy was trying all they could to have a superior force by water; the captain came on the 3d, and they concluded on building a sloop for 16 guns; That the utmost diligence was used in building all the above vessels: That on the 29th of September, the radeau, 84 feet in length, and 20 in breadth, to carry six 24 pounders, was launched: That on the 10th of October the brigantine arrived at Crown-Point; she has six 16 pounders, twelve 4 pounders, and 20 swivels, 70 seamen, and 60 marines detached from the troops; That on the 11th the sloop also arrived; she has four 6 pounders, twelve 4 pounders, and 22 swivels, 60 seamen, and 50 marines, and is commanded by lieutenant Grant, of Montgomery's: That in the course of that very day, the general, with the troops under his command, embarked on batteaux; the sloop and brigantine got out about four o'clock, sailed with a fair wind, and the troops followed in four columns, with a light hoisted in the night on board the radeau. The 12th, at day-break, the general heard some guns; major Gladwin, of Gage's, sent him word he saw the vessels engaged, but soon after found his mistake; and major Reid, returning with some batteaux of the royal highland regiment, reported, the sloops had fired on him; he had lost the columns in the night, followed the light of the brigantine for the radeau, and at day-break found himself amongst the enemy's sloops at les Îles au quatre Vent: They fired several guns, and it is supposed struck one batteau, as they took one with lieutenant M'Koy, one serjeant, one corporal, and 18 men: Soon after the general saw the enemy's sloops make all the sail they could; Towards night bad weather came on, and the general ordered the troops into a bay on the western shore, to be covered from the wind, which begun to blow hard, sent the men on shore to boil the pots, and relieve themselves by walking about; ordered the rangers on an island, and Gage's advanced on the shore.

The 13th it blew a storm, and quite contrary wind; continued so all day. On the 14th the general had letters from captain Loring, and captain Abercrombie (one of his aids de camp whom he had put on board) that, on the 12th at day-break, when they judged they were 45 miles down the lake, they saw the schooner, gave chase, and unfortunately ran the brigantine and sloop a-ground, but got both off again, and then saw the enemy's sloops, which they had passed in the night, between them and the army, and chased to bring them to action; drove them into a bay on the western shore, and anchored so as to prevent their getting away. The next day they sent into the bay in search of them, and found they had sunk two of them in five fathom water, and ran the third a-ground, and that the crews were escaped; that captain Loring had ordered captain Grant with the sloop, to try to save the vessel, with the stores, guns, and rigging; and that he would go to his station, and hoped to get between the schooner and Isle au Noix. The men, who brought the letter, said captain Loring was about 30 miles off, and that it was impossible for a boat to get back while the wind continued. The 15th it blew a storm all night; and the continuance of it that day made the lake impassable for boats, the waves running like the sea in a gale of wind. The 16th it froze in the night; and in the morning no change of weather: The general remained in the same place, where the batteaux were very luckily covered from the wind. The 17th the same contrary wind continued: In the afternoon, two whale-boats, which the general had dispatched to captain Loring on the 13th, came back; the crew said they had been trying, since that day, all they could to get down, but could not, and were forced to return. The 18th the wind came to the southward: The general proceeded immediately down the lake, as far as the place where the French sloops were; one was so far repaired, that she sailed that day with the brigantine and sloops. The general detached 200 men in whale-boats, to assist captain Loring in looking for the schooner. The 19th, the wind being northerly and contrary, and an appearance of winter being set in, the general determined not to lose time on the lake, by striving to get to the Isle au Noix, where he should arrive too late in the season to force the enemy from their fixed post, but to return to Crown-Point, to complete the works there as much as possible, before the troops go into

into their winter-quarters. The general returned with the troops to the same bay he came from, and, on the 20th, pursued his route, and got within 12 miles of Crown-Point; sent the light infantry and grenadiers, in whale-boats, on to that place, and left the rangers, with the ra-
 A deau and boats with guns, which could not come on so fast. On the 21st the general arrived at Crown-Point. The general observes, that building vessels had been a tedious business: That they have now, though late, the entire dominion of Lake Champlain, and he imagines that
 B captain Loring will be able to weigh up the two sloops which are sunk, and that he has directed him to do as he judges best. General Amherst says, that the repairs at Ticonderoga are finished; that the ground, on which he is building a fort at Crown-Point, is the best situation
 C he has seen in America; that it is no where commanded, and has all the advantages of the Lake, and strength of ground, that can be desired; that for the better defence of Crown-Point, and to make the fortress as formidable as he can, he has ordered, with the advice of the engineer,
 D three forts to be erected, which he has named the Grenadier Fort, Light Infantry Fort, and Gage's Light Infantry Fort, ordering those corps to build each their own as fast as possible; and though the
 E fortresses and dependant forts will not be so completely finished as he intended they should be, yet he thinks he may assure, that they will be so respectable, that the enemy can do nothing against them, should they attempt it: That he shall continue the works at Crown-Point so long as he possibly can, and shall then try to dispose of his majesty's troops in such
 F quarters, that they may effectually protect the country from any inroads of the enemy, not neglecting to have a due regard to the care and preservation of the health of the men: That a road had been cut from the village, to join one he had directed to be made from Ticonderoga, for driving cattle, &c. and that another road
 G had also been cut 77 miles to No. 4, to open a communication from the Massachusetts and New Hampshire governments to Crown-Point: That the works he has been carrying on, have been frequently interrupted by the wet weather, there having been, by all accounts, more rain this summer, than any people remember in the country. General Amherst adds, that the Provincials begin to grow sick, and lose some men; that they are excellent ax-men; that the works could not be carried

on without them; and that the zeal and activity of their colonels is of the greatest assistance in forwarding the works.

General Amherst further mentions, that on the 14th of August he sent major Christi to serve as deputy quarter-master
 A general with brigadier-general Gage, and wrote to the brigadier, repeating what he had before ordered, and recommending the taking post at La Galette, as of the utmost consequence, whereby we should be
 B entire masters of Lake Ontario, and his majesty's subjects on the Mohawk river would be thereby as effectually freed from all inroads and scalping parties of the enemy, as the whole country from Crown-Point to New-York is, by the reduction of Ticonderoga, and of that important post. That on the 19th of September, the general, to his great concern, received
 C a letter from brigadier-general Gage, dated the 11th, that he had been obliged to give over the thoughts of taking post at La Galette, from the many difficulties and impossibilities he found there would be in erecting a post there before winter, to which the general, on the 22d of September, wrote an answer in the following terms, viz. "That it is now, indeed, too late in the season, or will be, before this can reach you, to make any alterations, and I must give over the thoughts of that very advantageous post La Galette."

E To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

IN your magazine (p. 246) a method was proposed, whereby a ship might be prevented sinking, after having received such damage as otherwise must
 F carry her to the bottom. The proposal I think ingenious, and capable of being improved into actual service; but apprehend there may be more difficulty in placing the lower deck and making sliding hatchways in the bulkheads (as the gentleman calls them) than he at present may
 G be aware of.

In the year 1721, I commanded a vessel for Sir Richard Steel, called the Fish-pool, burthen upwards of 130 tons, built for the purpose of carrying live fish. This vessel was so constructed, that I went in
 H her without ballast (save the water where- in we kept our fish) several voyages from London to Norway, Ireland, &c. As I superintended her construction, I was fully acquainted with the manner of it. About six feet from the keelson was placed a deck, which extended from stem to stern, by which alone the swam, drawing

ing about 12 feet water: The hold or well under this deck, when she floated, contained about 100 tons of water, and was her ballast, which, by experience, I found in every respect more safe than the common ballast; for that is liable to, and frequently does, shift, but the water ballast cannot, nor can a vessel ballasted with it overset by any storm of wind; and was such a vessel to drive on rocks, and her bottom be entirely flayed to pieces, she would still remain secure, becoming, by such disaster, a flat-bottomed vessel, of small draught of water floating by the deck, which bore her up. About two feet below this deck, on either side the stem, was fixed an iron grate of a foot square, and on either side the stern post was also fixed another grate of 18 inches square, whereby the water had a free passage through her as she passed through the water; and notwithstanding she always contained 100 tons of water, yet we had free communication from the upper deck in the hold, by means of a hatchway, 10 feet long, opening into such hold, which hatchway was kept open in bad weather, and thereby at all times we could put in or take out fish, without receiving in any other part of the vessel the least inconvenience, from such water in her hold; from whence I conclude, and am well assured, that were the powder rooms on board of his majesty's ships built with a well-deck, covering the powder-room only with bulkheads caulked and properly secured, so as to prevent the water having communication with any other part of the ship, and a hatchway, (as in the aforementioned vessel) for conveniently passing in and out with stores, the ship's crew might at all times, in case of fire, with great ease, infallibly prevent her blowing up, by having a cock, of large bore, fixed through the ship's bows by the stem into the powder-room, with a handle to be come at, at all times, by the turning of which the powder-room might be immediately filled with water without communicating any other part of the ship, or materially altering her trim. Such a security would at all times give spirits to the crew, and instead of deserting the ship for fear of an explosion, they would to the last use their endeavours to stop the fire; which, if effected, the water so let in, might with great ease be pumped out, and the ship return to her former trim. There are few people but have the most dreadful apprehensions of fire, even on shore; how much more horrible

is the calamity at sea, where there is no possibility of escaping, yet that horror is heightened by the apprehension of instant annihilation; could this fear but be removed, many ships and lives might be saved to the good of the publick, as well as many individuals. I am, &c.

A Description of the SHAH GOEST.

THIS creature is about 18 inches high, of the cat kind, but the legs and feet stronger in proportion than the body, being very large and broad, with strong talons; the head somewhat resembles a hare, with long fine ears extremely black, from whence issue hairs, like those of a horse. He has a very lively eye. Shah Goest, in the Indian language, signifies fine ears: The body is the colour of the deer, but the belly and breast are white. They feed it with raw mutton. It seems to be a beast of prey; yet very docile, and so tame, any one may touch it. The keeper is an Indian, and servant to the Nabob of Bengal: When he speaks to it in the Indian language, it will do any thing he bids it. A cock coming into the room where it was, he seized it immediately, and killed it. The Nabob has one to go a hunting with him (tho' they are extremely scarce in that country) which shews it is capable of being taught any thing: In short, it is a very beautiful beast. (See our last, p. 615.)

We gave, in our Magazine, for May, (p. 254.) an Extract from a very sensible and ingenious Book, intitled, An Inquiry into the Causes of the Pestilence, and the Diseases in Fleets and Armies. Upon a more mature Review of this benevolent Discourse, seemingly flowing from so much goodness of Heart, and Humanity in the Author, we cannot help thinking that a fuller Account of the Work will be agreeable to our Readers, and tend to the general Benefit and Relief of Mankind: Especially as our own Opinion of the Work, has been confirmed by that of one of the most able and most eminent Physicians of his Country. He frankly and generously owns, that this important Inquiry has been neglected, and warmly speaks of the Performance, as a Piece that will greatly contribute to the Happiness of the Human Species.

The Great Question in Physick considered; or, an Inquiry concerning the Cause of the Pestilence, and the Mortality in Fleets and Armies. In THREE PARTS.

PART

PART I. *The established Theories in Physick examined.*

MANKIND have beheld, with astonishment, the effects of those mortal distempers, the pestilence or putrid fever, the dysentery and black scurvy, which, in every age, have greatly afflicted the world.

These evils are imputed to many accidental causes, and a variety of notions prevail concerning their origin: Yet, although men are apt to yield implicit reverence to opinions which have been long established, or generally received, many gentlemen of the medical profession, and others who have reflected upon this subject, were never fully satisfied with these notions: Therefore, an inquiry concerning this important subject seemed to be wanting: For while it's primary cause is unknown, or remains involved in uncertainty, no human remedy can be proposed, capable of checking their progress, or removing, with certainty, the violence of the distempers.

In the first place, it seems necessary to examine the established theories in physick, concerning the cause of this mortality.

Prosper Alpinus, a physician of Venice, who travelled into Africa, towards the close of the sixteenth century, in quest of medical knowledge, takes notice*, that the people of Egypt acknowledge the plague is a native of their country, and breaks out in those years when the river rises to an uncommon height. And authors in every age are agreed, that this fever rages more frequently upon the banks of the Nile, than in any other country.

The same author further observes, that, the notion which prevails in Egypt, concerning the origin of the sickness on those occasions, is, that the water of these extraordinary inundations, rising above the ordinary limits, does not get back quickly, but forms into lakes, which spoil the air, and create the pestilence.

Any man, however, who will duly reflect upon this notion which obtains in Egypt, and has been adopted by other nations, will soon perceive its weakness.

Water is the most valuable treasure in December, 1759.

* *De Med. Egypt, lib. 1. c. 15. Appendix, No. 1.*

† *Lib. 1. ch. 14.*

§ *See Appendix, No. 2.*

|| *Ibid. No. 3.*

The Nile, according to Herodotus, Diodorus, Alpinus, and other writers, begins to overflow its banks, commonly, about the 17th of June, and the recess commences about the end of September, and is completed after November. Alpinus being an European author, and addressing his work to Europeans, who divide the year into four seasons, spring, summer, autumn, and winter, when he mentions the autumn in his first book, and 14th chapter, must mean the months of August, September, and October.

Egypt, a country where rain rarely falls; and the space that is not within the limits of the ordinary inundation, or that cannot be supplied with water, by the art and industry of the people, is sandy desert. Now, should the waters, by getting upon these deserts, remain for some time amongst the sand, and be exhaled slowly, what poison can arise from these liquid pearls, that deck the bladed grass (in the beautiful expression of Shakespear) to spoil the air? We do not find that even the vast lakes of North America, of Asia and Europe, impart any thing noxious from their chrysal exhalations.

For every man, who has seen a lake of fresh water, with a sandy bed, must be charmed with the purity of the fluid.

In Lochlomond, in the highlands of Scotland, and in all such lakes, where the water slides gently off, or when it remains undisturbed in their sandy beds, it increases in purity; because water being specifically lighter than earth, swims uppermost: And this must ever be the condition of those lakes, if any exist, in the sandy deserts of Egypt.

Dr. Mead, who says, in his book on the pestilence, that he never saw a plague †, writes contrary to the testimony of Alpinus ‡, an eye-witness of the progress of this fever in Egypt: For that author upon the authority of Le Brun's voyages, c. 38. imagines, that a dirty canal in the city of Grand Cairo, mixed with the mud of the Nile, produces this fever that has so often alarmed mankind, and afflicted Egypt annually through all ages of the world §. But this assertion is surely a mistake; because all the dirty places, and stagnant waters, in the autumn ||, when the fever begins to rage, and in the winter, when it rises to its greatest malignity, have been long overflowed, or swept away, by the wholesome streams of the river **.

The causes then, to which the rise and frequency of the plague, on the banks of the Nile, have been hitherto imputed, seem to have no foundation; therefore something less liable to exception must be sought after.

Famine in eastern countries has been, in every age, as regularly attended by the pestilence, as the real substance in the light

+ P

light

† *Preface, p. 2.*

** *The*

light is by its shadow; and to the effects of the corruption of the dead carcases of locusts upon the air, this sickness has been imputed*. Famines in the east proceed from the effect of long drought; whereas the scarcity of corn in the British isles has been always occasioned by cold, and the effect of too much rain. The food of the locusts is grass, and other vegetables. In these seasons, when long drought afflicts the land, the grass is the crop that is first consumed, the gardens and corn-fields are the last.

In northern climates, during a winter-storm, the feathered kind, not meeting with food in their usual stations, flock together, and make a vast shew, flying towards the sea-shore, and those lands that lie still uncovered with the snow. The locusts must feel the same impulse, directing them to these spots of garden and corn-fields that are yet green, in order to procure that subsistence they find cannot be obtained from the grassy lands. The unhappy people of these countries, seeing swarms of foragers near their habitations, in unusual numbers, consuming the remnant of their all, conceive, no doubt, a vast abhorrence for the insect itself, and a terrible idea of their numbers.

The juice of the locust, after it dies, must be in a few minutes dried up by the scorching heat of the sun; and when this is their certain state, their carcases cannot occasion a worse smell, nor do more harm in the air, than those fishes do that are dried in the sun, in vast quantities, along the borders of the ocean, with or without salt.

Many people have seen, in Britain, Holland, and at Hamburg, dunghills made up of the offal of whales, which occasion a terrible putrefaction; they seem to be more abominable, than if a hundred dead horses were thrown together, and consumed above ground in their sap: Yet we never found, that the family of a farmer, the people of a parish, or a county, have been killed in any country by the nearest approach to such cadaverous dunghills. But allowing, for the sake of argument, that these locusts, who have darkened the air in their flight, were vastly more numerous than they really are, or can be supposed to be, no man can maintain, that the greatest heap of these little insects do amount to a quantity of putrefaction, equal to that huge mass of cor-

rupted matter produced in the cities of London or Paris; for, at a moderate computation, the quantity in either of these cities cannot be less than seven or eight hundred millions of pounds weight every year; and a great proportion of this putrefaction is of the animal kind. This immense quantity of matter is first consumed in the bodies of men, and of live cattle, by a heat equal to that of ninety-six degrees in the thermometer. It is further corrupted by the heat of the dunghill, and at last is spread forth upon those lands that lie in the neighbourhood of these cities. And though this be the situation of London and Paris, covered over with the exhalations extracted from these putrefactions, the pestilence has not attacked these cities more frequently than others of smaller extent.

It is believed that there have been, in ancient times, cities larger than London or Paris; such as Rome, in the zenith of her glory; Nankin and Pekin, in modern times; with several others: So that a greater quantity of corrupted matter, than that of London or Paris, must have overspread these mighty capitals, tainting the air with its putrid exhalations; and, by all accounts, the pestilence has done no greater hurt in those places, than at London or Paris, in proportion to the number of their inhabitants.

Thus, in hot climates, as well as in cold, we see it the same: We find, that the immense quantities of animal and vegetable putrefactions produced in and around these vast capitals, so far as their histories go, have not produced worse effects in the air than the filth of smaller cities.

These powerful facts oblige us to reject the only opinion that is given, and which has universally prevailed, concerning the rise of the plague in time of famine; therefore its cause should be found in another object.

The accounts concerning the pestilence agree, that the working people are first consumed†. In other distempers, such as the small-pox, measles, and chincooughs, the rich, and their children in the cities, are no more exempted from infection, than the poor and their children; and, by the reigning evil among the horned cattle, the fat and the lean, the young and the old, are equally afflicted.

The

* Dr. Mead on the pestilence, p. 32, see Appendix, No. 4. And all other writers on that subject are of the same opinion.
† See the journal of the Plague at Marseilles, in the year 1720, in Appendix, No. 5, and assented to in general by Dr. Mead, p. 23 and 24, in Appendix, No. 6.

The poor people, in general, dwell on the first floor, or in low tenements; therefore, as all men know that bad effluvia, exposed to the air instantly ascends, those who dwell higher from the ground, should be seized with infection as quickly as the poorer sort: And a reason why the working people are first cut down upon those occasions should also appear.

When the pestilence is thought to come to Europe from the banks of the Nile, one third, a half, or three-fourths of every city have been mowed down; yet this spark of infection imported to Europe, is surely not as one to a million of that magazine of plagues in store in these countries for their own inhabitants. The cloaths, and other effects, of those unfortunate people, who have died in Egypt of the plague, are bought up, and used without scruple, by those who are left alive*. And as the pestilence is a disease that a person may take oftner than once in his lifetime, like other fevers, it becomes, no doubt, a matter of surprize, that these countries, in former ages, should have been so populous and flourishing; and that, at present, when Egypt groans under the yoke of Turkish oppression, it should still be found to contain 4,000,000 of inhabitants†.

Prosper Alpinus remarks, that 500,000 people died of this fever at Grand Cairo, in the space of six or seven months of the year 1580‡, which happened to be a little time before he travelled into Egypt. Now, if the infection of the plague was as easily got, as the people of Europe imagine, the cloaths and other effects of these 500,000, being bought up, and used by their neighbours, the calamity should have again broke out, and by over-spreading the country, three times this number of people, at least, should have instantly died; and the goods of those 1,500,000, so soon as they were disposed of, should have killed 4,500,000, if so many inhabitants remained; so that this gentleman could not have found any body alive in Egypt when he visited that fine country. But as there is no foundation in history, to make us believe that such devastation ever happened in Egypt, from infection, the people of Europe seem to be in a very unfortunate error in their notions of the plague. Other epidemics, such as small-pox, measles, &c. when they have got a footing in a country, do not abandon it: For the first of these evils has continued in

Europe 800 years, the latter from time immemorial; and the reigning distemper amongst the horned cattle seems to be of the same nature: But the pestilence soon loses its influence, for the mortality begins 30 or 40 days after the supposed importation of the evil. It goes on increasing in violence, and extending its ravages, for five or six months; from that period it begins to abate, and in a few months disappears, and is supposed to reign annually only in Constantinople, and upon the Nile: And why these things come to pass, should also appear.

When we take a view of armies, nothing of consequence is handed down from the antients concerning their miseries; and nobody in modern times, till lately, has considered of the subject§.

A Roman legionary soldier often carried 22 days provision of corn upon his back, during his march, which, Cæsar says, in his commentaries, occasioned a desertion among his soldiers enlisted from the highlands of Gaul, unaccustomed to such labour: For, when this corn was added to the other baggage of a legionary and his arms, the load he bore could not be less than 120 pounds weight. Machiavel gives a particular account of the armour of those soldiers, with which the Romans subdued the world||. A head-piece, a merion that covered the neck and shoulders, a brigantine that hung down and covered from his neck to his knees, greaves and gauntlets covered his arms and legs, all of iron; a sword, four and one-half feet long, hung upon his left, and a dagger stuck upon his right side, a pile in his right hand, and upon his left arm hung a shield six feet long, and three feet wide, surrounded with a ring of iron, and in the center, a ring of the same metal was placed, on which it lay when the soldier came to his rest, and iron covered the face of this massy shield. Now, notwithstanding this burden of the legionaries in the Roman armies, the rigour of their discipline, their quick marches, and other labours, which are well known, the Romans rarely perished by disease**. The whole load of a modern soldier seldom amounts to fifty pounds weight: And notwithstanding this great difference, although we see the porters, and other labourers, in town and country, daily undergoing the severest toils, without any apparent injury, historians and others, generally impute to fatigue, those diseases that

* Alp. lib. 1. ch. 15. † Maillet.
Pringle's pref. to his Observ. see appendix, No. 7.

** See Mars. Saxe's surprize on this account, in article 3, of his reveries, appendix, No. 8.

‡ Alp. lib. 1. ch. 15.

§ Dr.

|| Ch. 2. upon the art of war.

that kill soldiers upon their march, or in time of a siege, and seamen during a storm; yet it would seem that fatigue does not occasion their distress.

From the evidence of Cæsar's commentaries, and the experience of that able commander, we learn, that the air of Gaul was good *; but in later times, the air and water of this fine region are represented as poisonous †. The soldiers of modern armies have the same, or as natural food, as the Romans, and are as well lodged and clothed; yet we hear loud complaints from the moderns wherever they go, and all their distress imputed to imaginary hardships; but the Romans exposed to the influence of every climate, and who by their labours subdued the world, seem seldom to have complained of any such oppressions and wants.

This further proof, how groundless these clamours of our warriors, concerning provisions, watching in the night, and winter's hardships really are, may also be noticed. The shepherds do feed through the whole year upon the carcases of cattle, that die of every distemper incident to their species, and even prefer this food to the bloodless flesh killed for the use of their masters. These men, in the midst of summer's rain, and winter's snow, follow without interruption, and through the night, their ordinary occupation, and climb the mountains tops in quest of their flocks, in defiance of the storm: Yet they go forth, and return in health, and die at a good old age.

Whatever nature the ground is of, on which an army happens to be encamped, the same fatal disasters attend them; and they are quickly cut down by putrid fevers and dysenteries; for altho' it is observed that damp ground is the word for an encampment, as it brings on the distress quickly, and it has been frequently found that part of an army, which lay dry, has escaped, when another part of the same army that lay wet, have been destroyed by disease; (as Dr. Pringle, that able physician in the practice of his profession in his observations, upon many occasions, justly remarks,) yet the best ground that ever was marked out for an encampment, proves also an inglorious grave to the brave soldiers altho' natives of the country, for prince Eugene's camp at Belgrade, situated on the banks of the Danube, stood on a gentle eminence, the air was pure, the water was good, and plenty of

all kinds of food and other necessities, abounded; yet of 55,000 Germans who entered the camp in May 1717, 22,000 only were able to bear arms upon the eighteenth of August; the other 33,000 were dead or sick ‡. And as the same catastrophe has happened to other armies in situations equally favourable, it would seem, that altho' damp ground is exceedingly unfavourable to health, yet in moisture the primary cause of this distress is not to be found.

There is nothing more obnoxious in a camp than in town; therefore the bad effluvia of prince Eugene's camp, containing 55,000 men, should not have done more harm in the air, nor amongst the soldiers, than the effluvia of an equal number of people dwelling in a city; for a city is a perpetual incampment: And four times this number dwelt at Vienna, three times this number at Prague, five times this number at Amsterdam, 10 times this number at Paris, and 14 times this number were dwelling at London in the year 1717, and no such calamity did arise from the air of these cities; therefore, it would also seem, that the original cause of this, and such misfortunes befalling armies, does not arise from bad effluvia.

When we extend our view to the sea, and to many situations at land, particularly in northern latitudes, where men feed upon salt provisions, a fever rages slower in its fury, which sweeps off amazing numbers of the youth and strength of every nation, during peace and war. This distemper goes by the name of the black scurvy; and to prevent such misery from taking place, many experiments have been tried in vain §.

Upon those sad occasions much evil has been imputed to salted food; yet salt is an antidote against the powers of corruption; for it does not hold, that altho' greens and fruit prove excellent cordials in throwing off the scorbutick disorder, that salt provisions occasioned the disease: And upon a comparison of facts, to be made hereafter, salt provisions in place of being pernicious, will appear to have beneficial effects upon our species. Bad air at sea too is an object worthy of great attention, when a ship is sickly; but if the air of a king's ship, or of a prison, where few sick persons are to be found, could kill strong men, the Spaniards in the *Mamila Galeon* taken by Mr. Anson, should have perished in a few hours; yet all men know

* Appendix, No. 9.
the destruction of armies.

† See Dr. Pringle's *Observ.* and other accounts concerning
‡ Saxe's *Rev.* art. 2, appendix, No. 8.

§ See the
accounts from different authors, relating to the scurvy at sea and land, in the appendix.

know what infections are caught from ships, prisons, hospitals, where a crowd of sick do breathe.

Mr. Anson took this ship, upon June 20, 1743, off the Bassree islands in the East-Indies. Four hundred people were put down into the hold of the Centurion, upon an allowance only, for each man, during 24 hours, of an English pint of water to the salt food. The weather was prodigiously hot, and the stink of the hold dreadful beyond imagination; yet all these men came out alive, after a confinement of 38 days: And of 84 who were wounded and kept above, three only died; and these the first night they came on board the Centurion *.

Experiments in natural philosophy have been made by Boerhaave, and many other philosophers, which shew that animals † cannot breathe in a confined situation, where perspiration is stopt, and a proper supply of fresh air cannot get in; and an experiment much grander than any of these, though of a horrible nature, was made upon the English at Calcutta by the late Nabob of Bengal, when seven-eighths of their number died by one night's confinement in the black hole. It is scarce possible then, that men could breathe in a worse situation than that of the hold of the Centurion, with the hatchways open; yet in this situation, in the midst of horrid putrefaction, human life was sustained. And when this was the case, better aired places, where a crowd of sick do not breathe, cannot destroy men, when confined in towns, on shipboard, or in prisons.

When the New-England militia landed in Cape-Breton, and came before Louisbourg in the year 1745, the ground was wet, and the men were seized with a flux, but it did not prove mortal to any body. The place surrendered on the 17th of June, and in August one half of the garrison fell bad of the putrid fever, flux and scurvy, by which they quickly perished ‡. And because this and such disasters have happened in that region since the year 1745, the air of Louisbourg is thought to be poisonous. But when we look back to former periods, as well as what happens every year, and described in history, voyages and travels, we must believe, that the air of the British channel, the finest situation in Russia and

Livonia, during the clear frosty season; nay, that the finest countries in every quarter of the world harbours poison for the human race; but as we cannot believe that the air of the sea of almost every river and country, is poisonous, nor that the worst of these situations at land, where the like calamities have happened to natives as well as strangers, is so bad as that of the hold of the Centurion, it would seem that the cause of the distress does not exist in the air, or depend on change of climate.

Those who remain unconsumed on those occasions, consist mostly of the officers and boys; for we find the Spaniards in sad distress when they came on board the Centurion from the Manila Galleon, as they observed that 500 stout men had been forced to give up their rich vessel to a handful of striplings §. And the Extraordinary Gazette of the 18th of August 1758, takes notice, that the remains of the crews of five ships of the line, and six frigates, found at Louisbourg, consisted only of 1249 men in health, and of these 135 were officers: And, by all accounts, this in general is the case. This circumstance agrees exactly with what happens by the plague in the cities, the working people, or poorer sort, die first. It agrees also with what happens in armies, the officers generally escape, when the common men are cut down by disease upon every occasion ||.

Whale ships, going out to the Greenland seas, are provided with no better food than king's ships; and, in general, the crews of the latter are consumed by the fever and scurvy, more quickly in cold than in hot climates. And the crews of merchant ships, even such as are employed in carrying over Germans to America, do not often taste of sickness during their voyage.

From the sea we may cast our eyes back upon the land; and there most cities invested by armies, for a considerable space of time, have been desolated by a pestilential fever **. And the cause of these misfortunes has been supposed to arise from places crowded with people and cattle; as at Athens, during the second year of the Peloponnesian war. This city took in a compass of seventeen English miles, †† and most of the effects of the Athenians were transported before the invasion

* *Anf. Voy. ch. 8, see appendix, No. 10.*

† *Doug. Sum. Vol. 1. p. 351, 352.*

‡ *p. 11, see appendix, No. 12 and 13, and all other accounts agree in the same particulars.*

** *Dr. Pringle's Obs. p. 288, see appendix, No. 14.*

†† *Thucydides.*

† *On dogs in glass ovens.*

§ *Anson, ch. 8.*

|| *Dr. Pringle's*

invasion, to Euboea, an island in their neighbourhood. But allowing that all the effects of the Athenians were actually inclosed within the walls along with their owners, the city would not have been more crowded than London is at this day; and London, or any other city, during any period whatever, was never so much crowded as the hold of the Centurion in the months of June and July, 1743. When Julius Cæsar besieged Marseilles, a dreadful plague broke out in that city, which the Romans and Gauls imputed to musty corn*, yet the soil and air of the place are dry; so that the grain could not be much the worse for keeping at Marseilles than at Dantzick and other places where grain is hoarded up for many years; and these corns kill no body, so far as we know, and all Europe have experienced. Upon other occasions, great calamities are imagined to have arisen from putrid cabbages and plants in marshes†; yet the vegetable putrefaction extracted from the cattle killed at Edinburgh, is cooped up in noxious dunghills, for a long time together, and great quantities of this filth make part of the North-Loch; yet it has not depopulated the adjacent houses; for the people in its neighbourhood meet as seldom violent deaths by fevers, as others do who dwell on the Castle-hill: And even these vegetable putrefactions are not equal to the cadaverous smell of the offal of whales, or the dirt of London or Paris.

Lastly, We have not seen any reason given, how it came to pass that Europe, in ancient times, should have abounded with our species, and that North America should have, in time past, remained almost a desert. Great complaints, indeed, are made of wood-lands and marshes, upon many occasions, in America; yet this mortality falls out in the clear frosty season, and in Europe, while in its barbarous and savage state, woods and marshes abounded, as they do now in these spacious regions of the western world. It seems also necessary to notice, and whoever reads over the descriptions of these scenes of distress will observe, that whatever name they go by in Africa, Europe, and the other parts of the world, the grand and general symptoms where fresh food is the diet, are universally the same: Such as headachs, sickness, vomiting of bile, putrid stools, pains in the bowels, deliriousness, dejection of spirits, boils and pustules on the skin, attended with death in six, eight, or ten days; and where salt food is the diet, the symp-

toms are less virulent, and somewhat different, with a blackishness and large discoloured spots dispersed over the skin, swelled legs, putrid gums, and an extraordinary lassitude over the whole body, a dejection of spirits, &c. followed by a death in three, six, nine, or more weeks, or a recovery the same at sea and land.

Such a variety of circumstances which stood in opposition to one another, and the diversity that appeared betwixt facts and a chaos of opinions, which have in time past overspread the world, and bewildered mankind, in their inquiries concerning the origin of this distress, led us at first to call in question the established theories in physic, because from the facts already produced, there seemed no foundation for a belief, that the primary cause of the mortality has yet been discovered; for all that seems certain is, in antient times as well as at this day in the Turkish empire, it has received the common name of pestilence or plague, and in later ages is known by the appellations of True Plague, Camp Fever, Dysentery, Black Scurvy, &c. and by which every nation through all ages have been thinned in their turn.

PART II. *The Cause of the Plague, and the Mortality in Fleets and Armies, pointed out.*

SINCE therefore the mortality is universal, and its primary cause does not exist in air, in climate, or in diet, as we are forced to believe, where shall we search for it? One object in nature only remains untouched, and which is universal, that is, the HUMAN FRAME.

Let us then consider the real state of this fair fabric of divine architecture; and if the cause of its distress exists in its vitals, the history of mankind ought to give ample and universal testimony in its favour: And this evidence should be confirmed by what happens amongst the brute creation, whose frame and manner of life resembles the human.

The natural pulsation of the heart is generally found to be seventy-six strokes in a minute; it is consequently a violence done to the constitution, should it give eighty for some considerable time. And if the natural pulsation was eighty, it would become an unnatural circumstance, should it give ninety or upwards: And when the heart gives these, or a greater number of strokes, during any violent motion of the body, the lungs play with a proportionable force, in support of this motion. The natural pulsation being se-

venty-six in a minute, the person whose heart keeps time nearest to nature, beats nearest to this standard during his life; for the blood vessels being of a flexible substance, the power of the motion of the heart and lungs determines their wideness*.

Let us then take a view of our species, in order to know how far they act with propriety in regard to the just formation of their frame. In this view, it seems necessary to divide mankind into three classes, of Indolent, Active and Laborious.

In the first class, we may take in the ladies of fortune, in general, over the world, especially those of China; the ladies confined to their seraglios through Asia, in the religious houses in the Popish countries of Europe, and indolent gentlemen.

The second class are gentlemen who take exercise for their amusement, the masters of those employed in a variety of labour, striplings, and the idle inhabitants of those countries, where little industry prevails, such as in the highlands of Scotland, Orkney, &c.

The third class are the poorer sort, who earn their bread with the sweat of their brows; of them the bulk of all nations, consequently of cities, armies, and the crews of king's ships, is made up.

When a person of the first class attempts moderate exercise, his first effort is impossible to be accomplished; because his motion forces from the extremities of his body the mass of blood into his heart and lungs with more celerity and in greater quantities than the natural, and their painful efforts are incapable of pushing it from them and give relief; therefore he is cut short in his attempt, as his respiration is stopt; for upon those occasions he pants, he struggles incessantly, until his blood returns again to its natural motion, and then only he can breathe without pain. This distress in the animal economy is occasioned by the natural frailty of the larger blood-vessels, which admits his natural quantity of blood to circulate from the heart in its usual manner, but cannot admit so great a part of it to circulate, as the performance of these motions push incessantly into the heart and lungs. The situation of human affairs has made it necessary for exercise and labour to be carried on in the world: Our creator therefore has suffered a violation to be wrought in the human constitution, by an enlargement of the measure of the blood-vessels; for, if

they were not of a flexible nature, so as to stretch, and become wider in consequence of, and to favour exercise and labour, in proportion to the degree of the circulation required, men could not breathe, with their natural quantity of blood, when they attempted action, and neither exercise nor labour, in that case, could go on in the world.

If the blood-vessels of a man who lives long in a state of entire indolence, hold twenty-four pounds, this quantity is all the nourishment his constitution requires for its support; because nature has formed her works with infinite exactness; therefore a less quantity than this would occasion a faintness, and diminish the strength, and might bring on a decay of the constitution, as a greater quantity could not be of use: Therefore, if a space is opened for the reception of more blood than twenty-four pounds, it must be unnatural.

When one of the first class walks quickly, the heart and lungs work with a force above the natural; when he attempts to run, or to perform any hard labour, this motion is still increased, until a space is procured for the natural quantity of blood to circulate with ease. Therefore, as the power of the motion of the heart, at seventy-six strokes in the minute, supported by the natural play of the lungs, widened these vessels, for the reception of the necessary quantity of nourishment, in the constitution of the indolent, a motion superior to it must have enlarged their measure, perhaps from twenty-four to twenty-six in the second, and to twenty-eight or thirty pounds in the third class, or to a size exceeding the natural measure in the active, and greatly above it in the laborious: And the heart, the lungs, and the tubes themselves, while their measure is enlarged, must be waxing strong and rigid, like the hands of the tradesman, and the feet of the carrier, in proportion to the degree of exercise and hard labour they support.

The function of the kidneys is to separate the urine from the blood, the richer substance, specifically lighter than urine, flees off in perspiration; the salt, the watry, and the grosser parts, are drained off chiefly to the bladder. These are the channels through which the constitution is relieved of inactive matter; for the chyle or food, which ascends from the sides of the guts by the lacteal vessels, cannot make its way back again, by reason of its being shut in by the valves of these

* The skin of any animal widens in proportion to the degree of force with which it is stretched, and the blood-vessels and the skin are of the same flexible texture.

these vessels; neither can it get off, when it makes its way to the heart, by the other vessels connected with the animal œconomy; because nature has formed these, to perform other functions peculiar to themselves, the same in the gentleman as in the labourer, and the same in the lady as in the handmaid*.

Each class then, requires their degree of relief.

The first class, as they possess at all times their natural quantity of blood only, are relieved from the finer juices which become useless to the constitution, by the natural perspiration.

The second, in consequence of their exercise, are freed from their superfluous quantity of matter, by a degree of perspiration above the natural; and,

The third class possessing still a greater quantity of superfluous matter, are relieved in consequence of their toils.

For that degree of relief, which nature affords the indolent, altho' it is sufficient for them, yet it is not sufficient for the active; neither is the relief of the active, sufficient for the labourers of the third class; because, so soon as exercise and labour ceases, the blood-vessels are necessarily kept full, consequently the constitutions demand, that the superfluous matter which cannot get down thro' the kidneys and pass off in urine, nor circulate usefully in their constitution, should all of it timeously perspire.

The exact proportions in the human frame are violated by the quick circulation which exercise and labour occasions, and these motions relieve both classes, in their turn, of the superfluous matter introduced into their vitals by an increase of perspiration, conformable to their condition, during all seasons.

Every man may feel in himself, and observe in others, that this is the state of each class. The first class cannot take exercise upon their first efforts, because their respiration is stopt; as it is impossible for them, from the natural straitness of their larger blood-vessels, to circulate the natural quantity of blood: Neither can the second perform the usual operations of the third class; for the same distress in the animal œconomy, which prevented the first from enjoying exercise, exists also in them, and makes it impossible, upon the first efforts, to undergo hard labour; therefore they must also find, that an unnatural change, in consequence of exercise and labour, has been wrought in an enlargement of the measure of the blood-vessels

of both classes, by which a quantity of fat inactive matter is introduced into their vitals, and that they require an increase of perspiration, above the natural, in proportion to their condition to take it off the constitution, as it has no other channel by which it can pass, and that the proper means for procuring this evacuation, is for the second class to enjoy their usual exercise, and the third class to perform daily their wonted labours.

When the superfluous matter found in the frame of the active and laborious part of mankind, remains thirty days amongst the blood, by their usual perspiration being stopt, it must become worse than when it dwells fifteen days only; and when it remains sixty days, it must become still more terrible, than when it remains thirty days, and so on, in proportion to the length of its abode. If fresh, it must act with greater violence, than when kept in pickle by the use of salted food: When fresh it must appear yellow, when salted, black, and impart these colours to the diseased; because fresh inactive matter or bile is yellow, and salted inactive matter is black†.

If the primary cause of the pestilence or plague, according to the meaning of that extensive appellation, with the antients, or true plague, camp fever, dysentery, black scurvy, &c. according to the general stile of the moderns; is the rich superfluous food, exposed to the influence of animal heat, in the vitals of the active and laborious. Mankind in general, when it passes off, must be found free from these miseries; and when it remains obstructed a certain space of time amongst the blood, the laborious of the third class should first fall a prey to its influence; and soon after them the active of the second class should also perish, and we should find their distress denoted by these various epithets in the histories of all nations; infection from the sick, acting as a secondary cause, should also in the course of this narration, shew its baneful effects, upon a near approach to these terrible scenes of mortality.

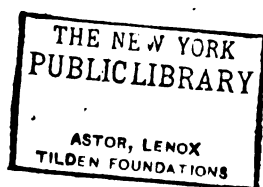
[To be concluded in our Appendix.]

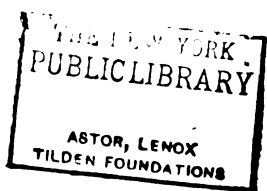
To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

H S I R,

SOME weeks ago, as I was strolling about the publick buildings of this city, an amusement I very often gratify myself in, I could not but take particular notice

* By gall, saliva, the brain, and the menstrual discharge in women. † Most people have experienced the effects of inactive food, in the dissolution of their teeth, it must have all greater power over all the other substances of the human body, as they are softer than teeth, consequently more liable to be dissolved, and the bounds of it are more extensive.





notice of a center erected for the building the new arch at London-Bridge. I was crossing the river, a little below bridge, and at that distance it seemed as if it had been entirely solid; the vacant spaces were so small, in proportion to that occupied by the beams of wood, that it really had that effect at a distance. I ordered the waterman to go close up to it, and, after some examination, found that my first idea did not subside, such a quantity of wood had been crammed into it. I returned next day, and, as nearly as possible, took the dimensions of it, thinking that it might be a fact worthy the consideration of the curious. In the annexed design, fig. 1, you have a pretty exact likeness of it, and you will find, in measuring it by the scale, that it contains about 17000 feet of wood. About 60 or 100 years ago, such a thing might have passed unnoticed, and have been thought the result of inattention; but you know that of late years great improvements have been made in the joining timber, so that, with half the quantity they used before, a stronger piece of work is commonly now made to support any given weight; and that only rendered so, by the proper disposition of the beams which compose it: Witness Walton and Kew-Bridges, and many other pieces of work performed in our time, but which have been taken away as soon as the work was finished under which they stood. The great arch of Westminster-Bridge is 76 feet wide, and springs, from 2 feet above low water mark, to a semicircle. The ingenious Mr. King, among many other surprising inventions of this kind, only made use of 6500 feet of wood to make a center, fit and strong enough for that great arch to be turned on. This new arch at London Bridge is only 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, and by being a segment of a circle, rises only 23 feet. There are 6 feet of the sterlings within the end of the arch, so that they had space enough for the end of the center to rest on, and the old pier still remaining in the middle of this new arch, to support that part of it which has the greatest tendency to fall. These advantages, which they had not at Westminster, should have been sufficient reason to have employed less wood; but on the contrary, although the arch is 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet narrower, and 12 feet lower, they have employed near 10,500 more feet of wood. It is true, the bridge is 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad, and therefore 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet more in that respect than Westminster-Bridge. For that reason I have made out a design (also annexed

December, 1759.

here, fig. 2.) which I humbly think might have served all the purposes required. And although the bridge is 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad, yet with the advantage of the old pier to support the middle part of the center from, I have only made use of 7000 feet of wood; so that the difference betwixt this one, and that one employed for the construction of the bridge, is about 10,000 feet. The carpenter employed for the construction of this curious center, had two shillings a foot, including workmanship, with the wood returned when the center should be taken away; so that the publick paid in this article of about 1700l. only, 1000l. more than if the center had been constructed according to the annexed design, in fig. 2.

I am, your, &c.

Aug. 15, 1759.

E. M.

Reasons why WILLIAM I. is now called WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR.

THE ingenious and learned author of *A Treatise on the Law of Descents in Fee Simple*, lately published, has given us the true reason why William the first has, since his death, been called William the Conqueror, though he never, in his lifetime, pretended to assume that title. This author, in explaining his 5th rule or canon of inheritance, observes as follows:

"The first purchaser, *perquisitor*, is he who first acquired the estate to his family, whether the same was transferred to him by sale, or by gift, or by any other method, except only that of descent. The Feudists frequently stile him *Conquisitor*, or *Conquæstor*; which, by the way, was the appellation assumed by William the Norman, to signify that he was the first of his family who acquired the crown of England, and from whom, therefore, all future claims by descent must be derived; though now, from our disuse of the feudal sense of the word, together with the reflection on his forcible method of acquisition, we are apt to annex the idea of victory to this name of *Conquæstor*, or *Conqueror*."

As this remark is curious, and has not, so far as we know, occurred to any of our historians, we thought it would not be amiss to communicate it to such of our readers, as have not yet had an opportunity to peruse this learned treatise.

In our last, p. 599, col. 2, l. 2, for from, r. to.

Many ingenious Pieces, in Prose and Verse, are deferred to our Appendix, or to the Month of January, which we hope will not disoblige our kind Correspondents.

SET by R. L.

The musical score is written for a four-part vocal ensemble (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) and piano accompaniment. It features a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 6/8 time signature. The melody is lively and patriotic, with a strong emphasis on the lyrics. The piano part provides a rhythmic foundation with chords and moving lines. The lyrics are printed below the vocal staves.

Fame blow up thy trumpet, at Britain's command, And
 sound forth her he - roes through e - ve - ry land ; Proclaim the great
 actions those heroes have done, From pole un - to pole, and from sun un - to
 sun.

2.
 Let Europe begin with this wonderful truth,
 For Europe has seen, and beheld the brave
 youth ;
 How firm and intrepid our infantry stood,
 And dy'd Minden's plains with their ene-
 mies blood.

3.
 Both East and West-Indies can partly de-
 clare, [dare ;
 What England can do, and what Britons can
 Ev'n France, to her sorrow, in this must agree,
 We conquer by land, and we Hawk them
 by sea.

4.
 The river St. Lawrence, rolls down to the
 main, [gain ;
 And tells to the ocean what conquers we
 That nothing the ardour of Britons can check,
 To prove the great truths only points to
 Quebec.

5.
 Let Africa join in the same glorious story,
 And talk of her Senegal, Gambia, and Goree ;
 Fame, blow up thy trumpet, at Britain's
 command, [land.
 And sound forth her heroes through every

6.
 Let's now toast the brave, who occasions
 this joy, [employ,
 Who their lives and estates for their country
 Who never once think, till the battle is won,
 Of the toils they endure, or the dangers they
 run.

7.
 But now, for a moment, must sorrow
 prevail,
 Our joy must be silent, to hear the sad tale ;
 The loss of the gallant, brave Wolfe to
 deplore,
 Who dy'd for his country ; what could he do
 more ?

8.
His honours still live, let us be of good cheer,
His name to Britannia will ever be dear;
Fame blow up thy trumpet, at Britain's command,
And found forth her heroes through every land.

9.
Now fill up your glasses, and drink to the man,
Whose wisdom could trace out so noble a plan;
Here's his health, in a bumper, but first it is fit,
To know who's the man, it is honest Will.

10.
Then let us proceed, with one heart and one soul,
'Till the mongrels of faction forget for to growl;
'Till malice and envy, which flows from their tongue,
Be chang'd into melody, triumph, and song.

11.
'Tis this is the way for Old England to bless,
With a series of glory, renown, and success;
I daily pray heaven they ever increase,
'Till George secures all by a lasting good peace.

A NEW COUNTRY DANCE.



Cast off two couple $\frac{1}{2}$, cast up again $\frac{1}{2}$, cross over two couple $\frac{1}{2}$, lead to the top and cast off $\frac{1}{2}$, foot contrary corners, then to your partner $\frac{1}{2}$, lead out sides $\frac{1}{2}$. N. B. Beat three times at the middle and end of each strain.

Poetical ESSAYS in DECEMBER, 1759.

The PHAETON and the ONE-HORSE CHAIR. A FABLE.

Written at Oxford, by a Gentleman of that University.

AT * Blagrave's, once upon a time,
There stood a PHAETON sublime:
Unfulfilled, by the dusty road,
It's wheels with recent crimson glow'd;
It's sides display'd a dazzling hue,
It's harness tight, its lining new:
No scheme-onamour'd youth, I ween,
Survey'd the gaily deck'd Machine;
But fondly long'd to seize the reins,
And whirl o'er † Campfield's tempting plains.
Meantime, it chanc'd that, hard at hand,
A ONE HORSE CHAIR had took it's stand;
When thus our vehicle begun
To sneer the luckless Chaise and One.

"How could my master place me here
Within thy vulgar Atmosphere?
From classic ground pray shift thy station,
Thou scorn of Oxford education!
Your homely make, believe me, man,
Is quite upon the Gothic plan;

And you, and all your clumsy kind,
For lowest purposes design'd:
Fit only, with a one-ey'd mare,
To drag, for benefit of air,
The country parson's pregnant wife,
Thou friend of dull domestic life!
Or, with his maid and aunt, to school,
To carry Dick, on a stool:
Or, haply to some christening gay,
A brace of godmothers convey.

Or, when blest Saturday prepares
For London tradesmen rest from cares,
'Tis thine to make them happy one day,
Companion of their genial Sunday!
'Tis thine, thro' turnpikes newly made,
When timely show'rs the dust have laid,
To bear some alderman serene
To fragrant Hampstead's sylvan scene.
Nor higher scarce thy merit rises
Among the polish'd sons of Isis:
Hir'd for a solitary crown,
Canst thou to schemes invite the Gown?
Go, tempt some prig, pretending taste,
With hat new cock'd, and newly lac'd,

4 Q 2

O' or

O'er mutton-chops, and scanty wine,
At humble *Dorchester* to dine!
Meantime remember, lifeless drone!
I carry *Bucks* and *Bloods* alone.
And oh! whene'er the weather's friendly,
What inn at *Wallingford* or *Henley*,
But still my vast importance feels,
And gladly greets my entering wheels.
And think, obedient to the throng,
How you gay street we smoke along:
While all with envious wonder view
The corner turn'd so quick and true."

To check an upstart's empty pride,
Thus sage the ONE HORSE CHAIR reply'd.

"Pray, when the consequence is weigh'd,
What's all your spirit and parade?
From mirth to grief what sad transitions,
To broken bones—and *impositions*!
Or if no bones are broke, what's worse,
Your *schemes* make work for *Glasland* and *Nourse*.—
On us pray spare your keen reproaches,
From ONE HORSE CHAIRS men rise to *Coaches*;
If calm discretion's steadfast hand,
With cautious skill the reins command.
From me fair *Healib's* fresh fountain springs;
O'er me soft *Snuggles* spreads her wings:
And *Innocence* reflects her ray
To gild my calm sequester'd way:
E'en kings might quit their state to share
Contentment and a ONE HORSE CHAIR.—
What though, o'er yonder echoing street
Four rapid wheels resound so sweet;
Shall *Isis'* sons, thus vainly prize
"A RATTLE of a larger size?"

BLA GRAVE, who during the dispute,
Stood in a corner, snug and mute,
Surpris'd, no doubt, in lofty verse,
To hear his carriages converse,
With solemn face, o'er *Oxford* ale,
To me disclos'd this wondrous tale:
I strait dispatch'd it to the muse,
Who brush'd it up for * *Jack's* news,
And, what has oft been penn'd in prose,
Added this moral at the close.

Things may be useful if obscure;
The pace that's slow is often sure:
When empty pageantries we prize,
We raise but dust to blind our eyes.
THE GOLDEN MEAN can best bestow
Safety, for unsubstantial *Sbrew*.

The following is the Prologue and Epilogue to
the *Adelphi* of Terence, which was lately
acted by the young Gentlemen of Westminster
College.

PROLOGUS.

CUM patres populumque dolor communis
haberet,

Fleret & *Æmilium* maxima Roma suum,
Funeribus inter ludos, his dicitur ipse
Scenis extinctum condecorasse ducem.

Equis adest—scenam nocte hac qui spectet
eandem,

Nec luctum nobis sentiat esse parem?
Ut cunque arrisit pulchris victoribus captis,
Qua sol extremas vixit uterque plagas,
Successus etiam medio de fonte Britannis
Surgit amari aliquid, legitimusque dolor.

Si famæ generosa sitis, si bellica virtus,
Ingenium felix, intemerata fides,
Difficiles *Laurus*, ipsoque in flore juventutis.
Heu! lechi nimium præcipitata dies;
Si quid habent pulchrum hæc, vel si quid
amabile, jure
Esto tua hæc, *WOLFI*, laus, propriumque
decus.

Nec moriere omnis—quin utque corona vige-
bit,

Unanimis Britonum quam tibi nescit amor.
Regia quin pietas marmor tibi nobile ponet,
Quod tua perpetuis prædicet acta notis.
Confluit huc studio visendi *Martia* pubes,
Sentiet et flammâ corda calere pari;
Dumque legit mediis cecidisse heros tri-
umphis,

Dicet, sic detur vincere, sic moriar.

EPILOGUS.

[*Syrus loquitur.*]

Quanta intus turba est! quanto molimine
sedat

Accinctus cultro & forcipe quisque coquus!
Monstrum informe maris Testudo in prandis
fertur,

Quæ varia & simplex omnia sola sapit.
Pullina esca placet, vitulina, fusilla, bovina?
Præsto est. Hæc quadrupes singula piscis
habet.

De gente *Æthiopum* conducitur *Archimasi*—
Qui seet & coquat & concoquat arte novâ.
Qui doctè contundat aromata, misceat apè
Thus, apium, thyma, sal, cinnama, cepe,
piper.

Qui jecur & pulmonem in frustra minutulâ
scindat,

Curetur ut penitus sint saturata mero.
Multo ut ventriculus pulchrè slaveat ab ovo,
Ut tremulus circum viscera vernet adeps.
His rite instructis conchas sint fercula, nam tu,
Testudo, & patinis sufficis atque cibo.

Quam cuperem in laudes utriusque excurrere
conchas!

—Sed vereor *Calepso* dicere vel *Calepe*.
Vos etiam ad cœnam mecum appellare juva-
ret,

Vellem & reliquias participare dapam.
At sunt convivæ tam multi tamque gulosi,
Restabit, metuo, nil nisi concha mihi.

An Occasional PROLOGUE, written and spoken
by Mr Howard, at the Head of a Number of
Boys clothed by the MARINE SOCIETY, at
the Theatre Royal in Drury-lane, the 5th
of December, when the Tragedy of *Zara* was
acted for the Use of that Humane and Laudable
Institution.

BRITONS! this night ye dignify your
name;

The sons of virtue are the heirs to fame.
And what celestial virtue can out-vie
Thy merits, all relieving Charity!

O Charity! how pure thy off'ring's rise,
The sweetest incense that ascends the skies.
The charitable soul, on seraph's wings,
Mounts to that God-head whence his virtue
springs.

The pious effort heav'n is pleas'd to raise,
And the preserver shares the Maker's praise.
If such the merit, when to low distress
The bounteous hand is open'd to redress;
If but to wipe the tear from sorrow's eye
Be such a grateful office to the Sky:
How strong must be our feelings of delight,
When int'rest and humanity unite,
And Britain's glory crown the point of fight. }

Ye sons of freedom, view this little band:
They owe their safety to your soft'ning hand.

Snatch'd from the paths of vice and branded shame,

You point the road to honesty and fame.

This small plantation which your hand first laid,

May rise in time your ornament and shade.

Our sons perhaps shall see, with glad surprise,

In some of these new Drakes, new Raleighs rise.

Nobly proceed—Exert your chymic strife,
Extraſting ſpirit from the dregs of life;

Our ſafety, our humanity combine,

And ev'ry virtue glows in the deſign.

O! may this glorious ardor ſtill improve,

This blend of charity and patriot love!

Th' increaſing numbers which your boun-
ties ſave,

Shall in your cauſe the boldeſt dangers
brave,

And ride triumphant o'er the ſubjeſt wave.

France ſhall look pale to ſee their glorious
toil,

And tremble at the Gleanings of our iſle:

No more contend in rivalſhip again,

But yield us the full empire of the main.

Nor can the ſtand another overthrow,
For GEORGE, by Hawke, has ſtruck the
final blow.

PROLOGUE to OROONOKO alter'd.

THIS night your tributary tears we claim
For ſcenes that Southern drew; a fav'rite
name.

He touch'd your father's hearts with gen'rous
woe,

And taught your mothers' youthful eyes to
flow;

For this he claims hereditary praife,
From wits and beauties of our modern days;

Yet, ſlave to cuſtom in a laughing age,

With ribbald mirth he ſtain'd the ſacred page;

While virtue's ſhrine he rear'd, taught vice
to mock,

And join'd, in ſport, the buſkin and the ſock:

O! haſte to part them!—burſt the opprobri-
ous band!

Thus art and nature, with one voice demands;

O! haſte to part them! bluſhing virtue cries;—

Thus urg'd, our Bard this night to part them
tries —

To mix with Southern's tho' his verſe aſpire,

He bows with rev'rence to the hoary ſire:

With honeſt zeal, a father's ſhame he veils;

Pleas'd to ſucceed, not bluſhing tho' he fails:

Fearleſs, yet humble; for 'tis all his aim,

That hence you go no worſe than here you
came:

Let then his purpoſe conſecrate his deed,
And from your virtue your applauſe proceed.

R E B U S.

I Am both man and woman too,
I go to ſchool as good boys do.

T H E

Monthly Chronologer.

Extract of a Letter from Bombay, dated April 7.

THERE have three very extraordinary accidents happened here. On the 13th of December there was almost a total eclipse of the sun, which lasted from ten in the morning till near one o'clock. A comet has been seen these 20 days, and remains still visible about four o'clock in the morning. A very large meteor in the air was seen on the fourth of this month at about seven o'clock at night, which appeared in the same shape, but much larger than the comet, and had the same direction. It lasted about ten seconds, and was of so great a brightness, that it was not possible for a person to look stedfastly at it. As for myself, I narrowly escaped feeling the ef-

fects of it, being then returning from a village near Bombay town, and in the open road: Seeing an extraordinary light in the air, I turned my head that way to see what it was, when it immediately caught my eyes, in a manner, that I was not sensible whether I had lost them or not, and was obliged to put my hands up to screen them. Every house was illuminated by it, as if there were a number of flambeaux lighted."

BRITISH FISHERY, for 1760.

His royal highness the prince of Wales, go-
vernor. Francis Vernon, Esq; president.

William Northey, Esq; vice-president.

C O U N C I L.

Solomon Ahley, Abraham Atkins, Esqrs.
Sir Walter Blacket, Bart. William Beck-
ford, George Bowes, Thomas Bladen, Esqrs.
Sir John Hinde Cotton, Bart. Velters Corn-
wall,

wall, Esq; Sir James Creed, Knt. Thomas Colet, John Edwards, Esqrs. Right Hon lord viscount Falkstone, Edward Godfrey, Esq; Hon. lieutenant general Handasyd, William Hart, William Janßen, John Jaffer, John Joliffe, Esqrs. Hon. lieutenant general Onslow, Right Hon the earl of Shaftesbury, Peter Simond, William Sloane, William Sotheby, John Joliffe Tuffnell, John Tucker, Hon. George Townshend, Hon. John Vaughan, John Underwood, William Watton, Esqrs. Sir Bouchier Wrey, Bart.

On Nov. 15, a barn, stable &c. with a great quantity of wheat, &c. were consumed by fire, at King's Norton, in Shropshire.

The following letter to the secretary of the admiralty, we are favoured with by the Amsterdam Gazette.

“ S I R,

In answer to yours of the 4th instant, concerning a memorial of Messrs. Hopp, Boreel, and Meerman, complaining that I caused some Dutch merchantmen to be searched near Cape Palos, who were under convoy of the Prince William man of war, Capt. Betting; and farther alledging, that notwithstanding the representations of this captain, I detained some of them; I must observe, that having certain advice, that the Dutch and Swedes carried cannon, powder, and other warlike stores to the enemy, I gave particular orders to the captains of all the ships under my command, carefully to examine all the vessels of those nations bound to the ports of France. On the day mentioned in the memorial, and near Cape Palos, I made the signal for the Waspire, Swiftsure, America and Jersey, to intercept some vessels then in sight; and which, on their approach, were found to be some of the Dutch ships under convoy of the Prince William, and bound to different ports of the Mediterranean, particularly two to Marseilles and two to Toulon. They were as strictly searched as could be done, at sea, in the space of an hour; but as no pretext was found for detaining them, they were suffered to proceed on their voyage; and the captains assured me that every thing passed with great civility and good order. I never received any complaint on this subject from Capt. Betting, nor indeed had he an opportunity to make me any, as he continued his course to the Mediterranean, and I steered for Gibraltar, from whence I came soon after to England. As it is well known that the Dutch merchants assist the king's enemies with warlike stores, I think I did no more than my duty in searching the vessels bound to those ports.

I would have answered your letter sooner, but I was willing to inform myself, first, from the captains who are now in England, whether any thing had happened on occasion of this search, which they had omitted to mention in their report to me.

E. BOSCAWEN.”

On the 22d of November, 10 bay of building, &c. were consumed by fire, at Northampton.

FRIDAY, Nov. 23.

St. James's. The humble address of the chancellor, masters, and scholars of the university of Oxford, was presented to his majesty by the Rev. doctor Brown, vice-chancellor, and provost of queen's college; which his majesty received very graciously. And they all had the honour of kissing his majesty's hand.

To the King's most Excellent Majesty.

Most gracious Sovereign,

“ We the chancellor, masters and scholars of your majesty's most loyal and faithful university of Oxford, beg leave, amidst the general acclamations of a joyful and united people, to approach your sacred person with hearts full of duty and affection, most humbly to congratulate your majesty on the many glorious and happy events of this memorable year.

The uninterrupted and unparalleled series of successes, which have attended your majesty's plans of operation, during the course of a war so uncommonly complicated and extensive, will ever stand distinguished with a peculiar lustre in the annals of Great-Britain: Successes, equally remarkable for their number, variety and importance: Every quarter of the globe having afforded scenes for your majesty's signal triumphs both by sea and land, and been a witness of the repeated disappointments and defeat of your restless and ambitious enemies.

Among the numerous and happy effects of your majesty's prudent and vigorous measures; whether concerted for the support of the protestant religion and the liberties of Europe; or more immediately directed towards the preservation and advancement of the commercial interest of your British dominions; the truly difficult and glorious conquest of Quebec (attempted in vain more than once by your royal predecessors) doth, on many accounts, demand more particularly our warmest congratulations. So valuable and important an acquisition seems to have been referred by providence to complete and crown all the preceding glories of your majesty's most auspicious reign.

In this and many other arduous and successful enterprizes, we cannot but see, and, after your majesty's great and pious example, devoutly adore the hand of divine providence, which hath on all occasions, so visibly supported the justice of your cause and the progress of your arms.

And we doubt not, but that, under the protection of the same good providence, the utmost efforts of an enraged and deposing enemy will be baffled and frustrated through your majesty's known wisdom and experience, through the abilities and activity of your ministers, the courage and conduct of your commanders, the intrepidity of your forces, and that perfect harmony and union, which

which happily subsists amongst all your subjects.

May your enemies themselves perceive at length, and acknowledge the interposition of heaven, so conspicuous in your majesty's favour; and, by entertaining more serious sentiments of equity and moderation, give your majesty an opportunity of accomplishing the desire of your heart, by dispensing to contending nations the greatest and most comprehensive of all temporal blessings, a general and lasting peace!

May your majesty long live to enjoy such glorious fruits of your unwearied labours for the public good! And may there never be wanting in your royal house a succession of illustrious princes, inheriting your majesty's crown and virtues, and reigning, like your majesty, in the hearts of all their subjects!

Given at our house of convocation, this twentieth day of November, in the year of our lord 1759.

THURSDAY, Nov. 29.

Being the day appointed for a general thanksgiving for the signal successes of his majesty's arms, it was observed with becoming solemnity. His majesty, the prince of Wales, the prince's dowager, the duke, prince's Amelia, prince Edward and prince's Augusta, attended by the heralds at arms, went to the chapel royal, and heard divine service; the sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Lowth, prebendary of Durham, from these words, 'I form the light, and create darkness: I make peace, and create evil: I the Lord do all these things.' Isaiah xlv. 7. The knights companions of the orders of the garter, bath and thistle, appeared in the collars of their several orders: At noon the guns at the Park and Tower were fired, and in the evening many houses were illuminated. The lord bishop of Worcester preached before the right honourable the house of peers, at the abbey church, Westminster, and took his text from Daniel ii. 20. 'Blessed be the name of God for ever and ever; for wisdom and might are his.' Mr. Dayrell preached before the right honourable the speaker and upwards of two hundred members of the honourable house of commons, from Psalm xcvi. 1, 2. 'O come, let us sing unto the Lord: let us make a joyful noise to the rock of our salvation. Let us come before his presence with thanksgiving, and make a joyful noise unto him with psalms.' The lord mayor, accompanied by many aldermen, and the two sheriffs, went to St. Paul's, where the Rev. Mr. Townley, master of the grammar school in Christ's hospital, preached on the following words, 'They shall prosper that love thee,' Psalm cxlii. 6. The cathedral was greatly crowded, as were the parish churches in general.

FRIDAY, 30.

Being St. Andrew's day, the following noblemen and gentlemen were elected to be of the council of the royal society for

the year ensuing; after which the society dined at the crown and anchor tavern in the Strand:

Members of the former council continued.

Earl of Macclesfield, president.

Thomas Birch, D. D. sec. Mus. Brit. Cur. James Bradley, D. D. Astr. Reg. James Burrow, Esq; Lord Charles Cavendish, Mus. Brit. Cur. Mr. Samuel Clarke, Peter Davall, Esq; James Earl of Morton, William Sotheby, Esq; Mus. Brit. Cur. James West, Esq; Treasurer, Mus. Brit. Cur. Hugh Lord Willoughby of Parham.

Members elected into the council.

Peter Collinson, Acad. Reg. Berol. Spec. Soc. William Fauquier, Esq; William Heberden, M. D. Samuel Mead, Esq; Jeremiah Milles, D. D. Charles Morton, M. D. Robert Nesbitt, M. D. Mr. John Smeaton. Mr. Joseph Warner, Taylor White, Esq;

Dr. Charles Morton was chosen secretary in the room of Peter Davall, Esq; The annual gold prize medal was adjudged by the council to Mr. John Smeaton, F. R. S. (who has lately completed the building of the Edystone light-house) on account of his curious and useful improvements in the construction of wind and water-mills, communicated by him to the said society. (See p. 432.)

About seven o'clock in the evening, a fire broke out at a stable in Duke-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, which soon communicated to the Romish chapel, and burnt it down; and from thence to the house of his excellency Count Viri, the Sardinian ambassador, who being in an ill state of health, was immediately carried to Newcastle house, whether the valuable part of his furniture was also removed, owing to the care and assistance of his grace's servants.

Sir Edward Hawke's letter appeared in the Gazette (see p. 639.) containing an account of his heartily *drubbing* the French fleet.

[Lieut. Aningham, who brought the news of Sir Edward Hawke's having defeated the French squadron, is made a post captain. The Formidable French man of war, taken by the admiral, carrying 80 brass guns of 48, 36 and 24 pounders, is 15 feet longer in the keel than any of the ships in his majesty's navy, and also every other way in proportion to the same.]

SATURDAY, Dec. 1.

Two houses were consumed by fire, in brick lane, spital fields.

MONDAY, 3.

Came on, in the court of king's bench, the trial of Belinda Henderson, otherwise Lenos, otherwise Smith, otherwise Stuart, for having defrauded the crown of 4041, under pretence of being the widow of lieutenant-colonel Williams, who was killed in Flanders in 1747; when the court and special jury, being fully satisfied with the evidence on the behalf of the crown, found

the defendant guilty of the infamous offences for which he was indicted, without the jury's going out of court.

TUESDAY, 4.
Whitehall.

Translation of the Declaration, which his Serene Highness the Duke Lewis of Brunswick has delivered to the Ministers of the belligerent Powers, residing at the Hague, in the Name of his Majesty, and of the King of Prussia.

" Their Britannick and Prussian majesties, moved with compassion at the mischiefs which the war, that has been kindled for some years, has already occasioned, and must necessarily still produce; should think themselves wanting to the duties of humanity, and particularly to their tender concern for the preservation and well-being of their respective kingdoms and subjects, if they neglected the proper means to put a stop to the progress of so severe a calamity, and to contribute to the re-establishment of public tranquillity. In this view, and in order to manifest the purity of their intentions, in this respect, their said majesties have determined to make the following declaration, viz.

That they are ready to send plenipotentiaries to the place which shall be thought most proper, in order there to treat, conjointly, of a solid and general peace, with those whom the belligerent parties shall think fit to authorise, on their part, for the attaining to salutary an end.

WEDNESDAY, 5.

A motion was made and agreed to, in common-council, by Mr. Paterfon, That the thanks of that court be given to the Right Hon. Sir Richard Glyn, Knt. and Bart. late lord mayor of this city, for having most ably, as well as splendidly, supported the dignity of that high and important office, to which he was called by the unanimous suffrages of his fellow-citizens, in a time of imminent danger and difficulty. — For his exemplary zeal to promote the service of his country, by a prudent exertion of his influence towards cementing the union, and improving the confidence, which have so remarkably, of late, subsisted between the king and people, and so greatly contributed to our success and reputation abroad, as well as to our safety and tranquillity at home. — And, lastly, for his generous patronage and assistance to the loyal endeavours of the citizens of London, to strengthen the hands of government against the meditated efforts of a desperate, though vanquished, enemy; a measure, sanctioned by the approbation and acceptance of our most august sovereign; and by the lasting honour which he has been graciously pleased to confer upon this city, in the person and posterity of their then chief magistrate.

THURSDAY, 6.

Her royal highness the princess dowager of Wales's birth day was kept at St. James's, and there was a ball, in the great ball-room, at night. The ball was opened

by his royal highness the prince of Wales and princess Augusta; his majesty came in to the ball-room before nine o'clock, and withdrew at eleven, and the ball ended at one o'clock. Her royal highness the princess of Wales appeared in mourning for her daughter princess Elizabeth.

FRIDAY, 7.

The sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when Thomas Hartthorn and William Budd, for horse-stealing; and James Brown for a robbery in St. James's park, received sentence of death. Sixteen were cast for transportation, three branded in the hand, and three acquitted.

The prosecutor of James Brown is a gentleman's servant, who going through the park, the Bird-cage walk, on an errand of his master's, was accosted by an accomplice of Brown's, genteely dressed, who clasping him round the middle, forcibly took him aside, and offering him several indecencies, was surprised by Brown (planted for that purpose) who after using the alarming names of Sodomites, &c. threatened that, unless he would part with his money, he would have him hanged; and after compelling him to give them 5s. demanded his buckles, and on his refusal to give them, they took him to the guard, in order to charge him with the above detestable crime, but were prevented by a servant of lord Harcourt's, whose business accidentally leading him that way, had the curiosity as well as humanity to watch; and having observed the whole affair, became the happy means of preserving the young man's character, and the bringing to justice such an offender. — The accomplice was acquitted, the robbery not being fully proved upon him.

Came on to be tried at Guildhall before the right hon. lord Mansfield, by a jury of non-freemen, a cause of great expectation and consequence, wherein the mayor, commonalty and citizens of this city were plaintiffs, and William Best, a salesman in Newgate-market, defendant; for certain rates or tolls payable for victuals and provisions brought into that market; when a verdict was given for the plaintiffs, by which they have established their claim or right to those rates or tolls. At the same time came on to be tried another cause against Samuel Weaver, a salesman or dealer in butter, for the toll of butter brought into that market; when a verdict was also given for the same plaintiffs, by which they also established their right to that duty.

WEDNESDAY, 12.

Five houses, with barns, &c. were consumed by fire, at Wilton, in the parish of Great-Bedwin, in Wilts.

SATURDAY, 15.

Mr. Dashways, deputy and agent of the islands of Guadaloupe and Dependencies, had the honour of being presented to his majesty by the earl of Orford, one of the lords

lords of the bedchamber, Mr. Goy of the said islands had the same honour.

TUESDAY, 18.

Was executed at Nottingham, where he received sentence of death at the assize held for that town, on the 10th of August last, the execution of which was respite from time to time. William Andrew Horn, of Butterley-hall, in Derbyshire, Esq; aged 74, for the murder of a child only three days old, 35 years ago. His brother, who was the only person privy to this long concealed murder, was at last induced to discover it, partly from an uneasiness of mind he was under on that account, and partly from the cruel treatment he received from Mr. Horne.

WEDNESDAY, 19.

Plymouth. Arrived the adventure transport, captain Jacob Walker, from Croissel, where she had been ordered by Sir Edward Hawke to take up the guns of the *Soleil Royal*; but the weather being tempestuous, and the people from the shore keeping a constant firing, they only took up two. They drove for two days, by little and little, in all about two miles, and at last were in the utmost danger. They were obliged to cut their cables, and make the best of their way for this port. The *Active* frigate, who was in company with them, lost her mizen mast.

An officer belonging to his majesty's ship *Royal George* came in the above transport, whom admiral Hawke had sent on shore at Croissel, with a flag of truce, to demand admittance up *Vilaine*, in order to destroy the nine sail of French men of war that took shelter there, or else he would bombard the town; but the admiral's demands were refused: However, he was as good as his word, and threw about 100 bombs into it.

Croissel is a large town in Brittany, one league and a half from Guerande, between the mouths of *Vilaine* and the *Loire*, on the sea-coast, where it has a large and very safe harbour. The officer reports, that it is a well-built town. Two of the French ships in the river *Vilaine* are over-set, and lay upon their broad sides. (See the foregoing map.)

St. James's. Prince Sanseverino envoy extraordinary from the king of the Two Sicilies, had a private audience of his majesty to deliver his letters of credence.

Captain William Laurence, was carried in a cart from Newgate, through Whitechapel and the New-Road, to Execution Dock, where he was hanged according to his sentence; he appeared to be a man of a morose temper, tho' he behaved very devout, calm, and composed. In his last moments he gave a caution to all seafaring men to take care they be not guilty of his crime. (See p. 618.)

The convocation met in the Jerusalem chamber, and were further prorogued till the 15th of February next. (See p. 622.)

December, 1759.

THURSDAY, 20.

A commission, signed by his majesty, was sent to the house of peers, authorising the prince of Wales, the duke of Cumberland, the archbishop of Canterbury, and others of his majesty's privy council, to assent in his majesty's name to the following bills, viz. The bill to continue and amend an act for the free importation of Irish salted beef, pork, and butter. The bill to prohibit for a limited time the distilling of spirits or low wines from all grain. The bill to punish mutiny and desertion, and for better payment of the army. And to one naturalization bill.

The Right Hon. the house of peers adjourned to Tuesday the 15th of January.

And the honourable house of commons to Monday the 14th of January.

Came on before the lords of appeals for prize, at the Cock Pit, Whitehall; the trial of the pretended Dutch ship, called the *Snip*, taken by the *Lyon* privateer, captain Creil, which ship and goods had been sometime since condemned as French property by the judge of the admiralty court at Doctor's Commons; upon which trial it plainly appearing to their lordships that the real bills of lading, &c. were artfully concealed in a cask or bag of coffee, and that the counterfeit papers were encouraged by the Dutch governor of St. Eustatia, who was deeply concerned in the lading; their lordships, were unanimously pleased to confirm the judge's sentence, by pronouncing the ship and cargo (which is worth upwards of 8000l.) to be French property.

SATURDAY, 22.

Ended the drawing of the lottery, when No. 35372, as last drawn ticket, was entitled to 1000l.

SUNDAY, 23.

About four o'clock in the forenoon, a dreadful fire broke out at Mr. Whittle's, a cabinet-maker in King-street, Covent-Garden, which consumed near twenty houses. —It is said it began in his workshop, by heating an oven for bending their wood for different purposes in the cabinet way. —It consumed Mr. Whittle's, where it began, Mr. Fortescue's, linendraper, and Mr. Ellis's, goldworker, in the front in King-street, and greatly damaged many others in the same street. The other houses burnt down were in Rose street, and several courts between that and Long-acre. There was a great scarcity of water for above an hour after the fire broke out; and it is said there was not a watchman upon any of the stands, even to give the people in most danger any notice. Several persons were burnt or hurried under the ruins, at this dreadful fire, and many terrible accidents happened to the firemen, &c.

TUESDAY, 25.

Admiral Saunders arrived from Quebec, and the next day waited on his majesty and was most graciously received.

His

His majesty has settled 1500l. per ann. upon Sir Edward Hawke, for his own life and that of his son.

The skimmers company have subscribed 200 guineas to the Guildhall scheme for recruiting the forces.

Lord George Sackville having again made application to be tried by a court-martial for his supposed misconduct on the first of August last, a doubt has been raised whether he is amenable before such a court, as he does not at present hold any military employment whatever. This point is referred to the judges, who are to give their opinion thereon next term.

During the present war, there have been taken or destroyed, 27 French ships of the line, and 31 frigates; and two ships of the line and four frigates lost; making in the whole 58 taken or destroyed, and six lost. We have lost seven men of war, and five frigates.

We should not do justice to the generosity and humanity of the English nation, if we forgot to observe that the subscription for the relief, and reward of the soldiers, who triumph'd at Minden and Quebeck, meets with great encouragement: And that another for cloathing and comforting the French prisoners, during the present rigorous season, has already the sanction of many great and illustrious names; whilst they, unhappy, brave fellows! are totally neglected and abandoned by their own country.

*Courards are cruel; but the brave
Love mercy, and delight to save.*

Several lieutenants of counties having in pursuance of the power vested in them by an act 31 Geo. II. suspended all proceedings in the execution of the militia acts, until the next year; and others until March and April, 1760; and the speedy carrying into execution the several provisions for the better ordering the militia, being most essentially necessary, at this juncture, to the peace and security of this kingdom; by the act lately passed, it is enacted, that where a sufficient number of qualified persons, willing to accept commissions, have not been found within any county, &c. the Lieutenant shall summon a meeting within one month after passing this act, of all persons qualified and willing to serve as officers, to deliver in their names; and shall proceed in the further execution of the laws relating to the militia, as if there had been no suspension thereof; and meetings for the said purposes shall be summoned monthly, till a sufficient number shall offer themselves, or until the expiration of the militia laws. The like method shall be annually observed for carrying the said acts into execution, as is directed by act 31 Geo. II. to be observed in the year 1758; except, that the first general meeting of lieutenants and deputy lieutenants shall be annually held on the 2d Tuesday in January; and six days notice of all such meetings shall

be advertised in the London Gazette, and weekly papers.

Addresses have been presented this month (see p. 625.) from Tewkesbury, Berwick county, Whitehaven, commission of the church of Scotland, Aberdeen university, Aberdeen city, Bedford, Northampton, Jersey island, Ipswich, Carlisle, Oxford city, Winchester, Warwick, Clifton Dartmouth-Hardness, Poole, Leicester, Westmoreland county, presbytery of Aberdeen, Appleby, Cumberland county, Chichester, Bridport, Lanerk, grand jury of Dublin, Beverley, Ducham city, Kirkby, in Kendal, Derby, and Thetford, in Norfolk.

The freedom of Dublin, in a gold box, is agreed to be sent to Mr. Pitt.

The freedom of Edinburgh is presented to admiral Boscawen.

Bath, Dec. 17. On the 7th instant a man and four lads being in a coal pit at Kilmersdon, near Coleford, a vapour took fire; which the man perceiving, called for help from above, upon which a bucket was let down, but before he was half up, being affected by the vapour, he fell out of it, and died directly: The bucket was then let down again, when two of the lads got into it, and were drawn up alive, but so much hurt that their lives are despaired of. The other two, when the vapour was extinguished, were found arm in arm. It is remarkable, that no less than 17 persons have lost their lives there in this manner, within these few years.

Extract of a private Letter from York, Dec. 22.

"A few days since as Hugh Bethell, Esq; of Rise, was hunting the stag between Scarborough and Burlington, the creature being very hard pressed, took down a cliff of an immense height; and ten couple and a half of the leading hounds followed; by which accident they were every one killed upon the spot, and the stag had three of his legs broke. One of the whippers-in, a young lad, being just at their heels, and seeing his danger threw himself from his horse; and the horse upon coming near the precipice suddenly stop, by which means they were both preserved."

Private letters from Dublin give the following account of some late disturbances in that city. That the minds of the people, in order probably to prepare them for the French invasion, had been poisoned by their emissaries with the notion of an union being intended between England and Ireland, that they were to have no more parliaments, were to be subject to the same taxes, &c. Upon this, a mob of many thousands broke into the house of lords, insulted them, would have burnt the journals if they could have found them, and seated an old woman on the throne. Not content with this, they obliged all the members of both houses that they met in the streets, to take an oath that they would never consent to such an union, or give any vote contrary to the true interest of Ireland!

Many

Many coaches of obnoxious persons were cut or broke, their horses killed, &c. One gentleman, in particular, narrowly escaped being hanged, a gallows being erected for that purpose. The horse and foot were drawn out on this occasion, but could not disperse them till night; and the day after, addresses to the lord lieutenant were agreed to, and a committee of enquiry appointed.

Mr. Baldwin, surgeon's mate of his majesty's ship the *Shrewsbury*, which sail'd to join Sir Edward Hawke, but heard of his success at sea, observes in a letter dated Dec. 25. that on the 28th of Nov. they fell in with admiral Geary, off Ushant, and that from the 2d of Dec. to the 15th they had a most violent storm, which did great damage to the *Shrewsbury*, in particular, which is arrived at Plymouth to refit, and in general to most of the ships of the fleet.

Extract of a Letter from Tralee in Ireland, dated Dec. 5.

"On Sunday night last a Norway ship bound for Galway, laden mostly with boards, was wrecked at a place called Ballylongane, within a small mile of Ballyhige; she had eight men on board at coming off from Norway, and her passage was so unfortunately tedious, having lost her compass in a violent storm, that for want of subsistence, five of the eight were eaten by the captain and mate; the eighth we may suppose died in the passage. The five skeletons were nailed to the mast. The captain, notwithstanding the great care that was taken of him, died in about ten hours after he was brought on shore. It was a very melancholy prospect to see him, and to find five of their fingers as a store. The mate is still living. There has been a great quantity of boards saved, but the vessel is quite wrecked."

Tickets drawn prize of 100l. and upwards, in the late lottery, from Nov. 25 to Dec. 22, the last day, inclusive. No. 15757, 20000l. No. 16279, 62651, 5000l. No. 4399, 3000l. No. 16559, 2000l. No. 2833, 2884, 10853, 16641, 20377, 22505, 25614, 26575, 33788, 35732, 35635, 40061, 46449, 47466, 48087, 58419, 63179, 65862, 2000l. each. No. 7685, 8450, 9959, 11023, 12431, 17082, 17366, 20144, 16207, 36724, 44334, 47347, 49103, 49532, 57218, 57319, 57627, 62095, 62996, 64431, 5000l. each. No. 1172, 1502, 2290, 2724, 3735, 4076, 5050, 5162, 5550, 6445, 7274, 8463, 10216, 12677, 13237, 13870, 14173, 14891, 16374, 17467, 17684, 17694, 18809, 18812, 19033, 19236, 19866, 21684, 21861, 22004, 22184, 23553, 23757, 24090, 24667, 25905, 25931, 27202, 28247, 28982, 29683, 31190, 31874, 33791, 33780, 33814, 33882, 33904, 33913, 33924, 34000, 34156, 34343, 34874, 35068, 35162, 36949, 37734, 38019, 39658, 41086, 41581, 42238, 44104, 44933, 45834, 47137, 47453, 47515, 48468, 48505, 49130, 49421, 50122, 50717, 50907, 52000, 52491, 52503, 52940, 52669, 53404, 54761, 55399,

56217, 57677, 60613, 61802, 61968, 62977, 64597, 65163, 65726, 2000l. each. (See p. 627.)

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Dec. 3. **R**EV. Mr. Clive, of A'herley, in Shropshire, was married to Miss

Clive
Christopher Griffith, Esq; to Miss St. Quintin.

Charles Mear, Esq; to Miss Dore.

4. Thomas Yeob, Esq; to Miss Tedd.

John Tyrell, of Hatfield Peverel, in Essex, Esq; to Miss Master.

6. Capt. White, to Miss Offarrel, heiress of the late general Offarrel.

8. John Astley, Esq; to lady Duckenfield Daniel, of Tabley, in Cheshire.

Capt. Lawrence, to Miss Astlabie.

11. Sir William Musgrave, Bart. to the countess dowager of Carlisle.

Hon. and Rev. Mr. St. John, to Miss Chafe.

15. Dr. Forrester, to Miss Moore, niece to the earl of Drogheda.

Richard Pryce, Esq; to Miss Byrne.

19. Isaac Whittington, Esq; member for Agmondestham, to Miss Haywood.

Nov. 20. Countess of Balcarras was delivered of a son.

21. Countess of Leven, of a son.

Dec. 9. Lady of Mr. Harvey, member for Essex, of a son.

12. Lady Caroline Adair, of a daughter.

13. Lady of Michael Biddulph, Esq; of a son.

Lady of Samuel St. Hill, Esq; of a daughter.

14. Countess of Egmont, of a daughter.

Lady Clifford, of a son.

DEATHS.

Nov. 23. **M**AJOR Hewitt, of an illness contracted at Guadaloupe.

Dec. 2. Mr. Walsingham Beazley, an eminent Brewer.

5. Nathaniel Cole, Esq; an eminent attorney, many years clerk to the Stationers company, &c.

Richard Manley, Esq; in the commission of the peace for Westminster.

James Frost, jun. of Great James-street, Esq;

7. Lieut. Col. Tame, of the red regiment of trained bands.

Lethelier Took, Esq; an eminent Turkey merchant.

Geo. Harrison, Esq; member for Hertford.

8. Brigadier-general Ingoldsbey, after a lingering illness, a brave and honest officer, not employed since the battle of Fontenoy.

Rev. Mr. William Guyle, a dissenting minister.

Stephen Unwin, of Kensington, Esq;

Mr. Vingo, sen. merchant, in the Old Jewry.

10. Charles Leithicullier, Esq;

12. William Williams, of Crew's-hole, near Bristol, Esq;

Rev. Dr. Arrowsmith, rector of St. Olave, Hart Street.

13. Mr. Duttin, an eminent Barbadoes merchant.

Edward Green, Esq; an eminent barrister at law.

Samuel John, Esq; clerk of Bridewell and Bethlem hospitals.

14. James Vere, Esq; member for the shire of Lanerk.

Mr. Cromwell, of Hampstead, a descendant of the Protector.

Jeremiah Burroughs, of Wymondham, in Norfolk, Esq;

Sir John Paterfon, of Eccles, in North-Britain, Bart.

15. Lady dowager Lanefborough.

The countess of Stair.

15. Thomas Holden, of Erdington, near Birmingham, Esq;

James Tod, Esq; late an eminent merchant.

Mr. John Devisme, an eminent Hamburg merchant.

Robert Parry, of Isleworth, Esq;

William Brotherton, Esq; high sheriff of Berkshire.

16. Ferdinando John Paris, Esq; an eminent conveyancer.

Henry Fairfax, of Toulston, near Tadcaster, Esq;

18. Mr. Isaac Romilly, F. R. S.

19. Mrs. Vailant, mother of the present sheriff.

21. Mr. Benjamin Gascoyne, a common-council-man for Vintry ward.

On Nov. 29. The Rev. Mr. Philip Brooke, A. M. formerly chief librarian of the university of Cambridge. A gentleman of great learning, but of so much modesty, that he would never venture to prepare any thing for the press; and of a conscience so strict and scrupulous, that, upon the accession of the present royal family, he gave up his place, rather than take the oaths.

Lately. Right Hon. Gerald de Courcy, 24th baron of Kinsale, in Ireland. The title is extinct.

Mrs. Eliz. Owen, of Langharne, in Carmarthenshire, aged 16.

Eve Scheelerin, of Sorau, in Sillesia, aged 106.

Mr. William Lewis, Bookseller, of Russell-street, Covent-garden.

Charles Mayne, Esq; of Charles-town, South-Carolina.

At Northampton, Nov. 20. Mrs. Webster, well known to the poor and indigent, by that charitable assistance which she was ever ready to afford them.—Her personal qualifications were justly admired; and, joined with the graces of her mind, would have done honour to the highest station:—Her excellent sense, true politeness, and innate generosity, were all heightened by that most amiable virtue humility; which shone conspicuous in every part of her conduct; but more particularly so in her acts of piety and charity.

[The Ecclesiastical Performances, &c. with the Bill of Mortality, is our Appendix.]

BILLS of Mortality from Oct. 23. to Nov. 20.

Chrif.	{ Males 5107 }	1008
	{ Females 498 }	
Buried	{ Males 779 }	1529
	{ Females 750 }	
Died under a Years old		528
Between 2 and 5		219
5 and 10		65
10 and 20		50
20 and 30		140
30 and 40		129
40 and 50		113
50 and 60		100
60 and 70		86
70 and 80		64
80 and 90		29
90 and 100		6

1529

Buried	{ Within the Walls	113
	{ Without the Walls	405
	{ In Mid. and Surry	768
	{ City and Sub. West.	144

1529

Weekly, Oct. 30 — 404

Nov. 6 — 367

13 — 379

20 — 379

1529

Decreased in the Burials this Month 13.
Wheaten Peck Loaf, Weight 17lb. 6 Oz.
1s. 8d $\frac{1}{2}$.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1759.

FROM Bruckenaue we had an account that the corps of Wurtemberg troops, composed of 10,000 men, and commanded by their sovereign in person, marched through that town on the 20th ult. in their way to Sulda; but they were soon disturbed in their quarters, of which we have the following relation from prince Ferdinand's head quarters at Krosdorf, Dec. 5.

On the 28th ult. early in the morning, the hereditary prince of Brunswick, and prince Charles of Bevern, set out from Martburg with the following regiments, viz. De Bofch, Hanoverian dragoons, prince William and prince Frederick of Hesse's cavalry, two battalions of the regiment of guards, and two of Imhoff's, of Brunswick, the regiment of grenadiers, Hessians, and that of Blunsbach, 100 hunters of Trimbach's corps, one squadron of white, and one of black hussars. This corps, having left their baggage behind, marched the same day to Kisdorf

Kildorf and Heimerhausen; and the following, being the 30th, to Angersbach, their vanguard having in their way gallantly repulsed a body of the enemy, consisting of the volunteers of Nassau. The two battalions of the regiment of guards, and those of the regiment of Imhoff, and Bock's regiment of dragoons, lay that night at Angersbach. Prince Charles of Bevern, with the other regiments, at Lauterbach. The hussars and the volunteers of Trimbach were posted further on at Sanderhausen; and the hereditary prince passed the whole night at the advanced post of the hussars. At one o'clock in the morning of the 30th, the whole corps was again put in motion, and marched directly towards Fulda. As the enemy did not in the least expect this visit, no troops were met on the road. At a little distance from Fulda, the hereditary prince having ordered the whole corps to be drawn together behind the nearest height, and the hussars to march forward, his serene highness went to reconnoitre, in person, almost up to the gates of the town.

As the country about Fulda forms a plain of tolerably even ground, the right of which is watered by a river of the same name, the fields on this side being divided by a long hollow way, on one side of which, the Wurtemberg troops had ranged themselves in small bodies, on separate spots of ground, our hussars and yellow dragoons, drew up in front of those troops so irregularly posted.

In the mean time the rest of his serene highness's corps, both horse and foot, went round the hill, and proceeded in their march, without interruption, to the other side of the hollow way, in such a manner that they were soon able to take post upon the flank of the regiments of Wurtemberg, who by degrees retreated into the town. Our cannon fired upon them during the whole time they were firing off.

The enemy's infantry having made some shew of forming themselves in the square of the town, we played our howitzers upon them, to drive them from thence.

The whole corps of the enemy having then passed through the town, our hussars and yellow dragoons, led on by the hereditary prince of Brunswick, with the Hessian grenadiers, and Bock's regiment of dragoons, passed it likewise in the pursuit. Whilst prince Charles of Bevern went round the outside of it, and passed the river over the bridge.

The enemy in their retreat shut all the gates of the town after them; but they were forced open by our cannon. Our troops found on the other side of the town, the enemy's three battalions of grenadiers and the regiment of Wernich, formed again in order of battle, as if with an intention of defending themselves; but the rest of the troops of Wurtemberg had drawn towards the left, and retired as fast as possible.

The hereditary prince ordered immediately all the hussars, and Bock's regiment of dragoons, to advance upon the said four battalions; and in the mean time his serene highness, with the rest of the troops, fled off along the heights to the right, till he found himself able to gain the enemy's flank. It was then that we broke in upon them; and though they fired in the best manner they could, there were but six killed, and 14 wounded, on our side. Count Platen, captain, was killed in the first onset by a musket-ball. A considerable number of the enemy were cut to pieces; and the rest, having thrown down their arms, were made prisoners of war, together with all their officers. We took from them two pieces of cannon, two pair of colours, and their baggage.

The next day, the first of December, 933 prisoners were sent to Hirschfeld, under an escort commanded by major Marshal. The rest of those four battalions were either killed or very much wounded. Our hussars have been in pursuit of those of the enemy, who went off before the action; and have taken the greatest part of their baggage, carriages, waggons, &c.

The duke of Wurtemberg, was in person with his corps, which he had just then drawn up for a feu de joye; so that these regiments were in their best cloathing. The duke had invited all the ladies in the town of Fulda to his table; and to a ball, which he intended to have given that very day. But, upon the unexpected news of the hereditary prince of Brunswick's being at the gates of the town with his hussars, the duke thought proper to get off. That part of his cavalry which was not taken, was obliged to decamp in haste with the rest of his infantry; and to flee off in our presence, on the other side of the Fulda. One of these regiments of cavalry, the grenadiers, and the regiment of Wernich, were commanded in a very disorderly manner; and this has enabled us to cut them so easily to pieces, and with so little loss on our side.

On the 1st instant, the hereditary prince remained quiet at Fulda, the whole day. His serene highness has since advanced as far as Rupertenrode, a place situated upon the right flank of the enemy's army. This position, added to the difficulty of subsisting their troops any longer in a country entirely exhausted, has probably determined the duke de Broglie at last to abandon his camp at Gießen, which he did this morning in falling back towards Butzbach, on the direct road to Frankfurt. His serene highness prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, detached two corps in pursuit of him. A garrison of near 2000 men is left in Gießen; the commander whereof has been summoned to surrender; but we are not informed if any answer has been returned to the summons.

The cavalry have been cantoned these nine days; and his serene highness has likewise ordered part of the infantry to enter into

into their quarters of cantonment this very day; the rest are to follow to-morrow.

But Fulda being at too great a distance from the allied army, to think of holding possession of it, the hereditary prince with his detachment soon returned to the army, and some of the Wurtemberg light troops again took possession of the place on the 7th instant. In the mean time the allies have taken possession of the French camp at Klein-Linnes, and are preparing to besiege Gießen, which 'tis thought the French, who have now their head quarters at Friedberg, will attempt to relieve.

On the 7th ult. the king of Prussia set out from Spremberg in Lusatia, and on the 12th arrived at Torgau, and was followed by 19,432 men from his army in Silckia, with which he joined his brother prince Henry at Meissen, who had before under his command 44,346 men, so that the whole army then amounted to 63,778 effective men; from whence his majesty presently detached general Finck with a body of 19 battalions and 35 squadrons to take possession of the defiles of Maxen and Ottendorff, which obliged count Daun to retreat to Plauen, whereupon his majesty advanced to Wilddruff, imagining that he had entirely cut off the retreat of the Austrians to Bohemia, at least on that side of the Elbe; but old Daun was on this occasion a little too cunning for his majesty, as appears from the following relation published by authority at Vienna, November 24. "The king of Prussia had joined his brother prince Henry the 13th, and the same day caused Meissen to be occupied by general Wedel. That corps afterwards advanced, and the king's army followed it as far as Kesselsdorff, not without having his light troops often engaged with the Hungarians. Count Daun fixed his headquarters the 17th at Plauen; and that same day accounts were sent from the king's army to Berlin and Magdebourg, that his majesty had found means to cut off marshal Daun's communication with Bohemia, by making general Finck's corps occupy the post of Dippoldswalda and the defiles of Maxen and Ottendorff, by which all that remained of Daun's army must pass to return into Bohemia. They wrote that the marshal would be forced to come to an action, and that he had no resource but in victory.

According to the instructions and express order of the king, general Finck turned the Imperial and royal army by its left flank, and believing he had cut off the communication with Bohemia, posted himself at Maxen, placing on the hill to the right of the village three battalions, with a battery of ten pieces of cannon. The rest of the Prussian corps put themselves in order of battle behind the village, fronting the corps commanded by general Brentano. The field-marshal, who pretty well knew what ground the enemy would make choice of, made his dispositions for attacking them on the 20th.

He afterwards sent to reconnoitre the post on the hill, and the report having confirmed the constant security of the enemy at that place, he put in motion, about three in the afternoon, the reserve under the baron de Sincere, which was encamped in the neighbourhood of Dippoldswalda, towards Reinhardts Grimma. General Sincere divided his corps into four columns, which filed off through the neighbouring woods. He met with no obstacles in his march, and the troops were ranged in order of battle without any accident or hindrance. The enemy at length saw us approaching them, and made a very brisk fire from their artillery, which had little effect, on account of the elevation. The Austrian artillery played with more success, and efficaciously protected our grenadiers, who were marching with a most surprizing intrepidity against the enemy's left, and the battery of ten pieces, of which they made themselves masters.

The Prussians then made a half wheel about by their left, and advanced against the Austrian grenadiers who were climbing up the hill. The fire of the musketry was great on both sides, till the Prussians being dismayed, retired in great disorder. The ardour of the Austrian grenadiers, made the marshal apprehend that the enemy's cavalry would attack them unexpectedly, and therefore he caused the second line of infantry of the reserve to advance, in order to support them in case of need. But there appeared no Prussian cavalry. The Austrian grenadiers, who in the pursuit had passed the village of Maxen, put themselves in order to attack the enemy upon the heights behind the village, and upon which they had rallied to make a stand; but the intrepidity of the grenadiers not permitting it, they quitted the heights of Maxen, with the hopes of being better able to defend themselves upon those of Schmorzdorf, which they accordingly occupied. The field-marshal sent thither the regiment of young Modena dragoons, which was supported by the grenadiers. Those dragoons charged sword in hand, and dislodged the enemy, who by favour of the night made their last retreat towards Falkenhayn. The night which favoured general Finck, obliged the marshal to stop his troops short, on the field of battle, and to wait under arms for day-break. Already he had gained a victory, of which 30 pieces of cannon, four pair of colours taken from Finck's regiment by the regiment of young Modena, and another flag and standard, were the trophies.

At break of day on the 21st, the field-marshal, on the field of battle, made the dispositions for a new attack. During the night he had made those which were necessary to cut off the enemy's retreat; and had done it so completely, that general Finck found himself entirely enclosed. Driven to the valley of Muggitz, which he could not descend

descend but by a steep precipice; blocked up on his right by general de Brentano, who formed a wall of bayonets; pressed on his left by general de Sincere, &c. and exposed to the fire of his own artillery, there remained only the passage of Gieshubel and Dohna, occupied by a detachment of the German army, which the marshal had placed there the 14th. Certain of being crushed before he could reach that passage, the Prussian general waited not for the attack for which the Austrian grenadiers were ready; but sent a trumpet to the marshal to demand a capitulation.

Count Daun granted it in one single article. The lieutenant-general Finck, eight other Prussian generals, and the colonel Wollerdorff, who that day performed the service of major-general, were received prisoners of war, with 19 battalions and 35 squadrons, which composed that corps of the army; 64 pieces of cannon, 50 flags, and 25 standards, fell into the hands of the conquerors. This was an army stronger by 8000 men than the Saxon army which capitulated the 13th of October 1756, after having held out six weeks against all the forces of the king of Prussia.

The field-marshal sent over the Elbe the same day all those prisoners, whom two regiments of cavalry are escorting to Bohemia. The artillery taken will be immediately conducted to Prague.

The marshal's first care, after this marvellous day, has been to detach a corps of 20,000 men towards Freyberg.

We may easily comprehend how greatly the marshal is satisfied with the zeal and conduct of the generals who have acted under his orders. The operation has been one of those master strokes, which cannot be made with success but by a chief who has the esteem of the general officers, and the confidence of the troops. The Prussians render justice to the Austrian grenadiers, who began the action of the 20th with a stroke of the greatest audacity. In the midst of a fire from cannon and musketry, they passed over an over-flown field, which was frozen so that they could hardly keep their legs; and without stopping to take breath, climbed up the hill which the enemy thought inaccessible. There they charged immediately, and made themselves masters of the post, and of the ten pieces of cannon which defended it. The young Modena regiment signalized itself by feats of the like intrepidity.

The princes of Saxony, Albert, and Clement, at the head of the grenadiers, followed and pushed the enemy from post to post, from hill to hill, to the vale of Dohna, where they laid down their arms."

But this affair is far from being so considerable, according to the account from the king of Prussia's head quarters, November 28, as follows. "General Hulsen, who upon the first report of general Finck's being attacked, had been detached to Klingenberg,

distant about half a mile from Dippoldswalde, was, upon the certain news of what had happened to Finck, recalled, and the day after sent to occupy the important post of Freyberg, where he has continued ever since; and has now with him a corps consisting of nine battalions and upwards of 30 squadrons, and the proper disposition is made for reinforcing him in case he should be attacked. In the mean time, the infantry under Hulsen's command are cantoned, and form a Cordon from Freyberg, which almost joins with the right of this army near Herizogswalde, so that the whole chain of cantonment stretches from Freyberg to the Elbe.

The loss in general Finck's affair does not turn out to be so considerable as was at first apprehended; a great number of infantry, as well as cavalry, having, during the confusion, made their escape; and many of them are actually returned to this army, or to general Hulsen's corps. A small body of hussars swam the river, and, it is imagined, may be got into Silesia. Upon the whole, if reports from Dresden may be credited, the Austrians have not marched above 5000 prisoners into Bohemia. General Finck had left two battalions at Freyberg to guard the boulangerie; which are happily saved.

And from the same place, December 6, we have an account of another affair which has likewise been greatly magnified by the Austrians, but the Prussian account seems most likely to be true, and is as follows. "General Diercke, who had been detached by his majesty to the right bank of the Elbe, occupied a strong post opposite to Meissen, with seven battalions of infantry and 1000 horse. This post was so advantageous, that he thought his retreat to Meissen absolutely secure, especially as he had been assured by the pontoons that they could lay a bridge over the Elbe in a few hours, (for they had been obliged, during the hard frost, to withdraw the bridge of boats they had over that river, and the wooden bridge at Meissen had been broke down by the Austrians) but when they attempted to lay a bridge of pontoons, it was found impracticable, because of the quantity of ice floating in the river. General Diercke was therefore reduced to the necessity of making use of the boats to carry over his cavalry and part of his infantry, on the 3d instant, which took up a great deal of time, whilst he himself with three battalions, formed the rear guard; and during the night of the 3d and 4th, all his cavalry, with four battalions of infantry, were transported to Meissen. But towards the morning of the 4th, he was attacked, and after a very brave defence, the three battalions that formed the rear guard, being overpowered with numbers, were either killed or made prisoners, except some part of the three battalions which found means to get over the Elbe. General Diercke is wounded, and a prisoner."

It seems now to be certain that the Russians have retired to their winter quarters upon the Vistula; for general Loudahon, with the Austrian troops under his command, has left them, and is arrived at Bilitz in Upper Silesia.

75. MONTHLY CATALOGUE for December, 1759.

DIVINITY.

1. **THE** Devout Christian's complete Guide, No. I. pr. 6d. Seymour.

HISTORY.

2. A complete History of England, price 1s. 6d. Pottinger.

PHYSICK, BOTANY.

3. Allen's Synopsis Medicinæ, Vol. III. pr. 4s. Davis.

4. An Essay on Schirrous Tumours and Cancers. By Richard Guy, price 1s. 6d. Owen.

5. Sure and Easy Method to prevent the Communication of the Venereal Disease, pr 1s. 6d. Stevens.

6. The Vegetable System. By J. Hill, M. D. Baldwin.

MISCELLANEOUS.

7. The Life of General James Wolfe, the Conqueror of Canada, &c. attempted according to the Rules of Eloquence, pr. 1s. Kearsley.—[The good design of this piece, not its eloquence, must, we think, relieve it from too harsh a censure. There is no circumstance mentioned of the hero, but what is well known, and the whole may be styled a preachment rather than an oration. The author, who writes himself A. M. is not very correct in his phrase, and tho' he may understand the rules of eloquence, does not seem to be the most able hand, at the exercise of them.]

8. The Conduct of a late noble Commander, candidly considered, pr. 1s. Baldwin.—[The principal design of this pamphlet, which really merits reading, is to answer and expose the fallacy of the *Letters to a late noble Commander*. (See p. 518.) It is wrote with spirit and impartiality.]

9. The Number of Alehouses shewn to be pernicious to the Publick. By the V. of S. in Kent, pr. 6d. Baldwin.—[A very honest and necessary display of an evil that sooner or later must produce the worst consequences to the nation, and already is known to be a principal source of the idleness, poverty and profaneness of the lower ranks of people.]

10. A Plan for establishing the General Peace of Europe upon honourable Terms to Great Britain. By Mr. Brecknock, pr. 1s. Baldwin.—[Mr Brecknock's plan discovers a commendable zeal for the honour of his country; but it is somewhat wild, and we are apt to imagine it will not be followed, nor the system of Europe be altered quite to his mind, at a general peace.]

11. A genuine State of a Case in Surgery. Being a full Retutation of certain Facts re-

lated by Mr. Bromfield. By George Aylett Surgeon at Windsor, pr. 6d. Doddsley.—[We remember Mr. Pope somewhere intimates, that in reading the controversial writings of the papists and protestants, he was alternately led to be of the opinion of each of the opposite writers by their specious method of argumentation. If this may be the case in a religious dispute, in a controversy where facts are appealed to, are confidently, yet differently asserted, by two opposite parties of equal credit and honour, well may the mind be at a loss and a puzzle. We really imagined nothing could be advanced against the allegations of Mr. Bromfield, so forcibly supported by Mr. Benwell; but we find ourselves mistaken; Mr. Aylett, who writes like a gentleman, has given us, here, reason not to be over-hasty in our determinations. We must at length leave the decision to the publick, of who is the injured party; for as they are both men of reputation, and they have represented facts almost diametrically opposite and contradictory to each other, we will not pretend to say which is in the right. The court of assistants of the Surgeons company, to whom this pamphlet is addressed, will be best able to decide in this matter. See p. 631.]

12. Bellicus; or a Treatise on the Art of War, pr. 3s. Cooke.

13. The Partisan; or the Art of making War in Detachment, pr. 3s. 6d. Griffiths.

14. Sacra Concerto: An Introduction to Music, pr. 3s. Davey and Law.

ENTERTAINMENT, POETICAL.

15. Themistocles, a Satire on Modern Marriage, pr. 6d. Morley.—[A Piece of three Leaves introduced by a Title, Preface, &c. of five. It seems this is a juvenile Poet, and therefore he merits our Compassion, especially as his Muse appears to be as young as himself; hardly passion'd yet.]

16. Oroonoko; a Tragedy, altered from Southern, pr. 1s. 6d. Bathurst.—[Here the comic scenes, which did no honour to Southern, are all left out, and the play is made a regular tragedy of five acts. As it appears at present, it will, perhaps, banish the original, and with great propriety, from the stage, for the future. An account of the alterations, and the reasons for them, are prefixed to the play. (See the new prologue, p. 677.)

17. Oroonoko; also altered from the original Play, to which the Editor has added near 600 Lines in Place of the comic Scenes, pr. 1s. Corbet.

[The Remainder of the Books in our Appendix.]

ABOUT the Middle of *January* will be published, An **APPENDIX** to the **LONDON MAGAZINE** for 1759. With a beautiful **FRONTISPIECE**, a general **TITLE**, curiously engraved, complete **INDEXES**, and every other Requisite to complete the Volume.



A P P E N D I X

TO THE

LONDON MAGAZINE:

MDCCLIX.

The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Nov. 23, 1758, with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p. 646.



JANUARY, 29th, 1759, there was presented to the house and read, a petition of several other sheriffs, whose names were thereunto subscribed, to the same purpose with the two former, which was ordered to lie upon the table, until the said bill should be brought in; and on the 26th of February, Sir Richard Lloyd presented the bill to the house, being intituled, *A Bill for the more regular and easy collecting, accounting for, and paying of, Post-Fines, which shall be due to the Crown, or to the Grantees thereof under the Crown, and for the Ease of Sheriffs in respect to the same*; when it was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time. March 5th, it was read a second time, and committed to a committee of the whole house for the 20th of March; but on the 14th, there was presented to the house and read, a petition of William Daw, the younger, and Maximilian Daw, committees of the person and estate of William Daw, the elder, clerk of the king's silver office, a

lunatick; alledging, that if the said bill, as then framed, should pass into a law, it would deprive the said lunatick, and his successors, of an antient fee belonging to his said office, which he and his predecessors had received, on searches made in the said office for post-fines, by the undersheriffs of the several counties, and might be otherwise prejudicial to the said office; and therefore praying, that such provision might be made in the bill, for saving the estate and interest of the said lunatick in the said office, as the house should think proper.

This petition was referred to the committee upon the bill, and then it was resolved, that the foreign apposer*, or other proper officer or officers of the Exchequer, should lay before the house, a list of the names of all and every lord or lords of liberties, proprietors or grantees under the crown, of post-fines on writs of covenant, sued out for the passing of fines in the court of Common-Pleas, together with a list of the several hundreds, liberties, and districts, for which they and every of them so claim. And it was ordered, that the said officer or officers should lay before the house, an account of all and every sum and

Appendix, 1759.

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* This officer examines the sheriffs accounts of post fines, and several other sorts of acci-

and sums of money, allowed by him, or them, to such respective lords of hundreds, liberties, and districts, proprietors, or grantees under the crown, for their several post-fines for seven years, ending at Michaelmas, 1758, distinguishing each year, together with an account of the fees claimed and taken by the said foreign apposer, and other officers, and each of them, in obtaining the respective quietus's * for such post fines.

In pursuance of this resolution and order, several lists and accounts were presented to the house; and on the 20th, there was presented to the house and read, a petition of Joseph Stonynought, register and keeper of the records of fines, in the chirographer's office; recommending his office as the proper place where post-fines ought to be made payable, and praying accordingly; which petition was referred to the committee upon the bill; and the house having the same day resolved itself into the said committee, went through the bill with several amendments, and ordered the report to be received on the 23d; but this order being put off until the 26th, there was on that day presented to the house and read, a petition of Nathaniel Rowe, Esq; clerk of the war-rants, inrollments, and estreats, in the court of Common-Pleas; recommending his office as the proper place for the afore-said purpose; and representing, that if the post-fines were made payable before bringing to his office the roll on which the fine is ingrossed, it might deprive him of great part of the profits of his said office; and therefore praying that such post-fines might be appointed to be paid at his office, or that otherwise such provision might be made in the bill, for saving his estate in his said office, as the house should think proper.

This petition was ordered to lie on the table, until the said report should be taken into consideration, which it presently was; and after several of the amendments made by the committee had been agreed to, a motion was made for recommitting the bill, but the question being carried in the negative, the other amendments, with an amendment to one of them, were agreed to, and several clauses were added by the house to the bill, after which it was ordered to be ingrossed; and, on the 29th, it was read a third time, passed, and sent to the lords, by whom it was passed with-

out any amendment, and on the 2d of June it received the royal assent.

In the preamble of this act, several of the difficulties to which sheriffs were exposed in the collecting of these post fines are recited, therefore it is enacted, That from and after the first day of Trinity-term, 1759, the officer whose duty it is to set and indorse the præ-fine, shall also at the same time set the usual post-fine, and indorse the same on the back of the writ, together with his name or mark of office; the said post-fine to be forthwith paid to the receiver of præ-fines at the alienation office, who is to indorse upon the back of every writ, a certain mark of office, together with his name, and the sum received as the post-fine due thereon, which shall discharge the estate comprised in the writ, and the cognizees † thereia. And until this be done, no fine is to be deemed valid and effectual.

And because no præ-fine has ever been payable for estates of under five marks a year, but as a post fine of 6s. 8d. has always been payable, even for such small estates, when conveyed by fine, therefore, by another clause it is enacted, That the officer at the alienation office, whose duty it is to set and indorse the præ-fine, shall set on every writ of covenant brought to that office, on which no præ-fine shall be payable, a post-fine of 6s. 8d. and shall indorse such post fine thereon, together with his name and mark of office; the said post fine to be paid to the receiver of that office, before the writ be passed there; and on payment thereof, the receiver shall indorse on, and mark the writ, as before directed.

There are likewise proper clauses for obliging the receiver at the alienation office to give good security; for enforcing his attendance at proper hours; for obliging him to account and pay the post-fines to the several persons having a right thereunto; and for making it felony, without benefit of clergy, to counterfeit his mark or hand; but no clause relating to any of the above-mentioned petitions that were presented to the house by the officers concerned in the passing or levying of fines. These petitions, however, shew how difficult it is to introduce a reformation into any branch of the practice of the law; for in every branch there are a number of officers concerned, all of whom have obtained their respective offices by a very

* Quietus is the Exchequer word for the sheriff's discharge or release, after his account has been examined and passed.

† Cognizee is the law term for the buyer or grantee of the estate, in whose favour the fine is levied, and consequently is the plaintiff in the writ of covenant.

very long attendance, or have purchased them at a very high price; and as almost every such reformation must lessen, perhaps annihilate the profits of some of these offices, it must be attended with a hardship upon some of the officers concerned; for when a gentleman has passed the whole of his youth, in obtaining and executing an office in the law, or has laid out the whole, or the greatest part of his fortune, in the purchase of it, and has thereby got a comfortable subsistence for life, according to the then law or custom, it is certainly a great hardship to lessen, much more to annihilate, the profits of that office, even for the publick good, without giving him a suitable recompence. This is a great discouragement for any gentleman who has the honour of a seat in our legislature, to attempt a reformation in any branch of the practice of the law, because, if he succeeds, he may probably bring a hardship upon some of the officers concerned, perhaps some of his own acquaintance, and is not sure of being able to provide for them a suitable recompence; and even when no such hardship is with any real foundation to be apprehended, yet from the imaginary fears of some, he is sure to meet with opposition, which was the case with respect to the reformation intended by this law.

December the 10th, a committee was appointed, to enquire what laws were expired, or near expiring, and to report their opinion to the house, which of them were fit to be revived or continued; and the said committee having on the 5th of March been revived, Mr. Alderman Dickinson the next day reported the ten resolutions they had come to, the four last of which were then agreed to, and a bill or bills ordered to be prepared and brought in, pursuant thereunto, by the said alderman, Mr. Bacon, Mr. Robert Jones, Mr. Harbord, and Mr. Thomas Coventry, to whom several instructions were afterwards ordered, for adding clauses to one or other of these bills; and the six first having been referred to the committee of ways and means, five of them were, upon report from that committee on the 12th of April, agreed to by the house, and a bill or bills ordered to be prepared and brought in by the said alderman, Mr. Olmuis, Mr. Bacon, and Mr. Charlton, with instructions ordered, either before or after the bill was brought in. But as to the act of the 9th of his present majesty's reign, for the further encouraging and regulating the manufacture of British sail cloth, &c. which was recommended by the 5th resolution of the expiring laws committee, it was not, it seems, thought necessary to be continued, as the most useful parts of it had been provided for by the act of the 19th of his present majesty's reign, for the more effectual securing the duties now payable on foreign made sail cloth, &c. which was recommended by the next following resolution of the said committee, and was agreed to by the house.

In consequence of the resolutions thus agreed to, the following bills were brought in and passed into laws, viz. *An Act for regulating the Luggage and Ballastage of the River Thames, &c.* *An Act for continuing the Law, relating to the Punishment of Persons going armed or disguised, &c.* *An Act for continuing several Laws near expiring.* *An Act concerning the Admeasurement of Coals, &c.* And *An Act for the Relief of Debtors, with respect to the Imprisonment of their Persons, &c.* None of which, but the last, require any particular notice. As to the last, it was made almost quite a new act; for there were alterations, amendments, or additions, in every part of it, a recapitulation of which, would appear tedious to those that are no way concerned, and as to those that are, of whom, I am sorry to say, there are always too many amongst us, they must have recourse to the act itself; in which the two chief amendments, or rather additions, are, 1st. That where more creditors than one shall charge any prisoner in execution, and shall desire to have him detained in prison, they shall only respectively pay him each such weekly sum, not exceeding 1s. 6d. a week, as the court, at the time of his being remanded, shall direct. And, 2d. That if any prisoner described by the act shall remain in prison three months after being committed, any creditor may compel him to give into court, upon oath, an account of his real and personal estate, to be disposed of for the benefit of his creditors, consenting to his being discharged.

This act, so far as it extends, is certainly a just and humane law, especially if the debtor be such a one as has become insolvent by misfortunes or disappointments; but why it should be confined to those prisoners only, who are not charged in execution with any debt exceeding 100l. is what, I believe, no man can give a tolerable reason for. Surely, a man who through misfortunes or disappointments falls, from affluent circumstances and extensive credit, into the utmost misery; and want, is more to be pitied than a man who never knew such circumstances, nor

ever had credit enough to contract a debt of above 100l. yet by this law the latter is to be discharged, or maintained in prison by his creditor; whereas the former must starve in prison if, among his other misfortunes, he has met with that now terrible one of owing above 100l. to a revengeful relentless, and merciless creditor. For this cruel and amazing difference no reason can be assigned but a partiality to the rich, so observable in many parts of our law, and which I shall never miss taking notice of as often as it falls in my way. A man who has been in affluent circumstances and extensive credit, and has become insolvent, has probably several rich men among his creditors: They must by law be indulged with a privilege to rack the utmost of their endless revenge upon the unhappy object, let his case be never so much to be pitied, let the injury they have suffered be in their circumstances never so little sensible, at least to any sense but that of their avarice. But a man who has always been in such low circumstances as never to have had credit from any one person for above 100l. has very seldom any rich man among his creditors, therefore if he becomes insolvent none of his creditors are by law indulged the privilege of revenging themselves by detaining him in jail, unless they maintain him whilst they hold him there, and this let their revenge be never so just, let the injury they have suffered be never so ruinous.

Suppose an honest tradesman or shopkeeper has been prevailed on, by the fair speeches and false tho' plausible pretences of a sharper, to let him have goods upon credit to the value of 80 or 90l. which the sharper sells for half price, and spends the money in the utmost extravagance, shall such a tradesman be obliged to discharge such a sharper from prison, because by that very fraud he has been reduced to such low circumstances as not to be able to afford him a groat a day for his maintenance in jail? Suppose again that a merchant in affluent circumstances and good credit, has such a run of losses, by shipwreck and the bankruptcy of his insurers, as to render him unable to pay all his just debts; and suppose that a rich man, his creditor, to whom perhaps he owes near as much as he does to all the rest, should come to him with this speech; my good friend, I can see that by your late losses you must be so reduced as not to be able to pay all you owe; but I know that you have a large quantity of goods in your warehouses, sufficient to pay what you owe to me, and have not as yet committed any act of

bankruptcy, now if you'll deliver those goods to me, I will give you a release, and I will contrive to get you freed from all your other creditors by a statute of bankruptcy. To this the other honestly answers, 'tis true, Sir, I am not now able to pay any thing like 20s. in the pound, but since it is so, my creditors shall all fare alike, I will call a meeting of them, and they shall divide what I have proportionably among them. To which the rich oppressor replies, if you are such a fool, Sir, I will take care, you shall meet them no where but in jail: Then goes directly, arrests the honest merchant, judgment and execution must soon follow, and in jail he must remain all the days of his life, without so much as a groat a day for his subsistence in prison, or any thing but charity and the jail allowance. He cannot obtain his discharge by a statute of bankruptcy; because he cannot have the consent of four fifths of his creditors in number and value: He cannot be discharged or obtain any subsistence by an act of insolvency, because a statute of bankruptcy was taken out against him, perhaps at the instigation of this rich oppressor, in order to bar him of this relief: And he cannot be discharged or obtain any subsistence by the act now under consideration, because he is charged in execution with a debt of more than 100l. to one person.

A multitude of such cases may be supposed: Some such do actually happen almost every day, as must be known to every man who has been much conversant in the low or middling state of mankind. But it may be said, that a man who runs in debt only for the support of his idleness or extravagance deserves to be punished, and imprisonment is the punishment which the law justly inflicts upon such criminals. That such debtors ought to be punished I shall readily admit; but that perpetual imprisonment without any subsistence but the jail allowance, is a just or political punishment, even for the most heinous of such criminals, I cannot allow; nor does the world think so, as we may judge from the many charities given to such prisoners, and which this very law deems to be such by recommending the care of them to the commissioners for charitable uses; for it can be no charity to free or deliver a criminal from a punishment which the law has justly inflicted upon him for his crime.

With me, therefore, the world must think, that perpetual imprisonment, without any subsistence but the jail allowance, is a punishment too severe even for the most criminal debtor. It is in effect a capital punishment:

punishment: It is worse: It is inflicting a tormenting and lingering death; for considering the treatment such an unfortunate wretch must meet with from jailers and their underlings, it would be impossible for him to live long if he had no other relief; and if his strength of body and patience of mind should prolong his life more than usual, it would only be a prolonging of torment. The laudable lenity of our laws admits of no torture in any other case whatever. A robber, a murderer shall be put to death, in a way which does not give him a moment's pain; but an insolvent debtor shall be exposed to the torments of hunger and cold, and the insults of jailers servants, till he happily expires under the torture. This is the punishment the law inflicts; for if he meets with any relief from charity or friendship, it is what is not provided for him by law; and is this a punishment duly proportioned even to insolvency by extravagance, a crime which men are never led into but by their youth, their vanity, or their luxurious appetites, which is rather a degree of madness than a malicious crime, and consequently is rather to be pitied than punished.

It being thus evident, that imprisonment without any subsistence but the jail allowance, is a punishment too severe for any sort of insolvency not amounting to the fraudulent, which may, or at least ought to be punished by indictment and the pillory: This, I say, being the case as to all insolvents who owe above 100*l.* to one person, it may be said in excuse for the law, that it does not inflict that sort of punishment, but only gives a power to the creditor to inflict that sort of punishment if he thinks proper; and the creditor is the best judge what sort of punishment is adequate to the injury he has suffered. But is not this directly contrary to one of the chief ends for which mankind have formed themselves into societies. One of these chief ends is, that it may not be left in any man's power to inflict whatever punishment he thinks proper upon the injury he has received; but that the proportioning of the punishment to the crime, may in all cases be determined by the legislative or the jurisdiction power of the society. If it were otherwise: If it should be left in every man's power to inflict whatever punishment he pleased upon every injury he receives, the society could not long subsist; for the punishment would be generally too severe, which would be an injury to the person punished, and consequently would give him or his friends a

right to punish in their turn. The legislative power of the society may therefore leave it in the power of every man to forgive, so far as the public safety or interest is not concerned; but it is both impolitic and unjust in the legislative power of any society to leave it, in any case, in the power of the person injured to inflict too severe a punishment, and to protect, and even to assist him, in inflicting such a sort of punishment.

Lastly it may be said, that as there are certainly many bankrupts or insolvents who deserve to be punished, and as no legal method can be found for making a distinction between those that ought to be punished and those that ought to be pitied, the law is obliged to leave this distinction to be made by the creditors themselves. If this were true, that no such legal method could be found, it might be an excuse for leaving this distinction to be made by all the creditors jointly, or the majority of them, but it can be no excuse for leaving it in the power of all the creditors jointly, or the majority of them, to inflict too severe a punishment; much less can it be an excuse for leaving it in the power of any one creditor to inflict such a punishment, or any punishment, contrary to the opinion and the desire of all the rest; for in making this distinction the quantity of a man's debt can have no manner of concern: It ought to be founded entirely upon the general character of the debtor, and upon the causes of his misfortunes, of which a creditor to whom he owes but 10*l.* may be as good, perhaps a better judge than the creditor to whom he owes 100 or 1000*l.* and the former has certainly the best chance for being impartial; therefore it is ridiculous to oblige a bankrupt to have the consent of four fifths of his creditors in value as well as number, before he can obtain his discharge, and that without leaving it in the power of the court to enquire into, or judge of the reasons why a rich creditor refuses his consent.

But if the making of this distinction is by law to be left to the creditors in all cases where the debtor owes above 100*l.* to any one man, why is it taken from them in all cases where the debtor is not charged in execution with any debt above that sum? In all such cases the making of this distinction is not only taken from the creditors, but the law itself makes no such distinction. Let an insolvent debtor have been never so extravagant: Let him even have contracted some of his debts in a fraudulent manner, in order to support

his extravagance, yet upon his petitioning, and giving a true account of his estate, or declaring upon oath that he has no estate, his creditors must discharge him, or allow him a groat a day; and if the trade or business he was bred to be such as may be exercised in jail, or within the rules of a prison, his continuing in jail is really an advantage to him, because he may earn as much by his labour as if he were at large, and he has the addition of a groat a day from his creditors. On the other hand, let a man's insolvency have been owing to the most extraordinary, the most unavoidable misfortunes: Let his character be so good, that no creditor who did not owe him a grudge upon some other account, would give him any trouble, but trust to his paying them if ever a change of fortune should enable him to do so, yet let such a man have the additional misfortune of having amongst his creditors a rich man who under valued the small expence of a groat a day, and who owed him a grudge, perhaps for having refused at his desire to be guilty of some dishonest or dishonourable action. I say let this be the case of the most honest and most unfortunate debtor, he must remain in jail during life, if his rich and revengeful creditor happens to survive him, which in such circumstances he probably may; yet this would be his unhappy, his undeserved condition, even by the otherwise compassionate law now under consideration; and if he had been bred to no trade or business which could be exercised in jail, or within the rules of a prison, he would be utterly miserable, for he could not provide himself, much less his family, in the coarsest sort of food and raiment upon a groat a day.

Is there any reason for the legislature's allowing, or rather enacting that this shall be the wretched condition of any unfortunate but innocent subject? Surely, it cannot in a trading country be thought, that no insolvent can be innocent. I have said, enacting; for it has been enacted, ever since imprisonment for debt was ingrafted upon the body of our antient laws. Is it consistent with common sense for any society, to multiply by law the objects of charity within the boundaries of it's government? In this there could neither be sense nor reason, even supposing it impossible to distinguish between the unfortunate and the extravagant or fraudulent insolvent. But that excellent method originally established by our law, of trying the truth of every fact by the verdict of a jury of honest and disinterested neighbours, daily

points out to us the proper and the justest method for making this distinction; and nothing could have prevented our having long since had recourse to it, but a partiality towards the rich, and the too prevalent influence of petty-fogging lawyers, and of those who share in the cruel profits of our prisons.

Imprisonment by way of punishment is of all other sorts of punishment the most ridiculous; because to a poor man who has nothing but the jail allowance for his support, it is too severe a punishment for any of those crimes for which it alone is usually inflicted; and to a man who has sufficient for supporting him in jail, especially if he has sufficient for purchasing what is called the liberty of the rules, and if his imprisonment does not interrupt his carrying on his trade or business, it scarcely deserves the name of a punishment: As most it can be said to be little more than a moderate fine, which, instead of being applied to the public good, is applied to the enriching of the jail-keeper. Therefore a truly unfortunate insolvent or bankrupt, either ought never to be imprisoned, or he ought by law to be dismissed from prison as soon as possible; and for the idle, the extravagant, and the fraudulent, meaning those who are found to be such by the verdict of twelve honest and disinterested neighbours, some other sort of punishment ought to be inflicted.

If men knew that, in case of bankruptcy or insolvency, their character, and the causes of their misfortune would be inquired into by a jury of honest and disinterested neighbours, and their verdict directed, or at least very much influenced by an upright, impartial, and penetrating judge, it would make all men more cautious of launching into any unnecessary expence, and it would oblige all considerable dealers to keep exact and regular books of account, that in case of any such misfortune, the true causes of it might plainly appear. This would be a more effectual bar to that luxury and extravagance that now so generally prevails, and defends so low, than any other regulation or sumptuary law that can be contrived; and I am certain it would not hurt private credit with honest and fair traders, whatever it might do with usurers, extortioners, and the ministers of luxury and extravagance, who are always too ready to give credit, and always cruel in their prosecution for nonpayment.

[To be continued in our Mag. for January.]

An impartial and succinct HISTORY of the Origin and Progress of the present WAR.
Continued from p. 654.

UPON this occasion, it was said, we ought to consider, that let a man's credit be ever so good, let the security he has to give, be ever so undoubted, yet before he can borrow, he must find people that have money to lend; and, in a general sense, no man can be said to have money to lend, who has already lent it out, either upon publick or private security, because he cannot convert the publick security he has purchased into money, or recover payment on the money he has lent upon a private security, unless he can find one who has money to purchase his stock or publick security, or unless the borrower or debtor upon a private security has money of his own, or can find a person who has an equal sum to lend, or lay out upon the purchase of what he inclines to sell, or perhaps must sell, in order to raise the money demanded. In a general sense, therefore, the whole sum of money in Europe, that is ready to be lent, is not near so large at present as is commonly imagined, because the last peace has continued but a very few years. As in every country there is a number of people who save money yearly, and cannot find an opportunity to lend it, or to lay it out upon a purchase, therefore in time of peace the general sum of money ready to be lent will yearly increase. This makes it so easy at the beginning of a war, for any nation that has good credit to find money to borrow; but if the war continues until it has borrowed all that was saved in time of peace, that is to say, all that was saved and not lent or laid out upon any mortgage, security, or purchase, in time of peace, it can then borrow yearly no larger sum than that which is yearly saved by those who chuse to trust to its security rather than to any other. And if it should endeavour to increase the number of such people, by offering a large premium or very high interest, such a step might bring its credit into question, in which case it would find no subscribers to any new fund, and few would incline to purchase any of the old.

This they said, ought to be well considered before we engage in any continental war, because it may bring us under a necessity to borrow five or six millions yearly, as we did before the end of the last war; and tho' the peace preceeding that war had continued with very little interruption for near 30 years, yet before the end of the war we found, that by bor-

rowing such large sums of money, we had exhausted all the money of those, who chuse to trust to the security of our funds rather than any other, that is to say, all the money which they had saved during such a long tract of peace, and had not lent or laid out upon any other security; for we may remember how difficult it was for the subscribers to our then last money subscription, to find money to make good their payments; which was one of the chief causes that obliged us to restore, by the peace, the accidental but valuable conquest we had made during the war; and if we again engage in such an expensive continental war, the same cause will probably produce the same effect. Whereas, if we confine ourselves to our own war at sea and in America, though we must borrow a little yearly, yet it is to be hoped, that we shall never, in one year, be obliged to borrow more than is yearly saved by those who chuse to lend their money upon our publick funds rather than upon any other security, and consequently may continue the war until by our superiority at sea we have compelled the French to submit to reasonable terms of peace, without so much as desiring any restitution of what we may have conquered during the war.

These, and such as these, were the arguments made use of by the party which I have called the British party. They appeared in opposition to some words proposed to be inserted in the address at the beginning of the session, as I have before mentioned; and they, with no better effect, continued to oppose every measure that tended to involve this nation in a continental war, for the defence of any dominions not belonging to Great Britain, unless it could with confidence be asserted, that there was good reason to expect our being able to form such a confederacy among the powers of Europe, as, in all human probability, would be sufficient for that purpose, without requiring any greater assistance from this nation, either in money or troops, than we could easily and consistently with a vigorous prosecution of our own war, spare to give. At the same time they declared zealously for exerting the utmost of our national strength in the prosecution of the war by sea and in America; and in order to increase that strength, they, on December 8, 1755, moved, in the house of commons, for its being resolved, that the house would, on the

the 18th, resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to consider of the laws in being, which relate to the militia of this kingdom; which motion was agreed to *nem. con.* but the order was put off until the 21st of January following, when the house resolved *nem. con.* that the laws in being, for regulating the militia, are ineffectual, and ordered likewise *nem. con.* that a bill should be prepared and brought in, For the better ordering of the militia forces, in the several counties of England.

March 12, the bill was accordingly presented to the house, by the Hon. Charles Townshend, Esq; who, to his honour, was one of its chief promoters; and after receiving many amendments in that house, it was, on the tenth of May, passed and sent to the lords; but as several objections were made to it by some of the lords, and as it appeared to them that some amendments would be necessary, which they thought they could not in that session spare time to consider, so maturely as the importance of the subject required, a negative was put upon the motion for passing the bill by 59 to 23.

As to the scheme of this bill, it was, upon the whole, pretty much the same with what has been since passed into a law, therefore I shall at present suspend giving any account of it, and proceed to give an account of what made the bill a great favourite among the people, and shewed that some such bill was absolutely necessary. As the French always will, upon any rupture with this nation, so they began early in this winter to threaten us with an invasion; for which purpose they gave orders for building flat-bottomed boats, and for the march of a great many regiments towards their coasts upon or near to the British channel. But as the people of this kingdom were never more unanimous for the support of our government, nor ever more irritated against the French, than they were from the very beginning of this war, no one could suppose that the French had formed a design to make a conquest of this kingdom; however, as our coast-towns are all open, and inhabitants were neither provided with arms, nor acquainted with any sort of military discipline, it was apprehended not only that the French might form, but that they might accidentally find an opportunity to execute a design of sending over a body of 3 or 4000 men, in order to plunder some of our towns, and ravage some part of our coast, and to put to sea again, before we could send a sufficient number of our troops to oppose their pro-

gress, or a sufficient squadron to intercept their return.

For this reason his majesty sent orders to Col. Yorke, his minister at the Hague, to demand the 6000 men which the Dutch are by their alliance to furnish, whenever this nation shall be in danger of being invaded. Accordingly, Mr. Yorke, on the 13th of February, presented a memorial to the states general for this purpose; but their high mightinesses were so far from complying with this demand, that they made use of all the methods which they may, when they please, be furnished with, by the constitution of their republic, for delaying to give any answer. The memorial was by the states general transmitted to the states of the several provinces, and by them to the principal cities in each; consequently the states general pretended, they could give no answer to Mr. Yorke till they had an answer from each of the several provinces, and the states of each province pretended, they could give no answer to the states general till they had an answer from each of the principal cities in their province. Thus they delayed giving any answer to his Britannic majesty, in an affair which required an immediate answer; but they made no delay in communicating Mr. Yorke's memorial to M. D'Affry, the French minister at the Hague; for that minister, by orders from his court, presented by way of answer a counter memorial, on the 14th of March, in which his most christian majesty, as usual, charged us with being the aggressors, and threatened, that if they furnished the succour demanded, he would consider it as their taking part in the quarrel, and consequently as an act of hostility.

This counter memorial was of course transmitted to the states of the several provinces, and by them to the principal towns; and at last, on the 22d of April, the answer or resolution of the states of the province of Holland and West-Friesland was presented to the states general, and by them approved of; and, towards the end of May or beginning of June, a copy thereof was delivered by them to Mr. Yorke, as their answer to his memorial, as also a copy of the answer they had given to M. D'Affry's counter memorial. This answer would probably have contained a flat denial of their being obliged to comply with this demand, or to fulfil any of the engagements they were under by their treaties of defensive alliance with this nation; but, from the dilatory method they took to give an answer, his majesty presently

scantly saw their design, and therefore, long before this answer was drawn up by the states of Holland, he ordered Mr. Yorke to declare to her royal highness the princess regent, that he had received orders not to insist upon this demand. This freed them from the inconveniency of giving his majesty a flat denial, and therefore their answer consisted only in representing the difficulties they were under, and in thanking his majesty for freeing them, by this declaration, from the embarrassment into which his demand and the French counter-memorial would have thrown them.

But that their answer would otherwise have contained a flat denial, is evident; for, in their answer to M. D'Afry, they expressly say, that as they had not taken any part in the troubles or differences concerning the territories in America, nor in their consequences, nor had intermeddled in them directly or indirectly; so they had no intention to intermeddle in them, *or in the consequences that might thereafter result from them*. Thus far even the states general went; but in a memorial, or what they called a previous resolution, delivered by the towns of Amsterdam, Dort, Haerlem, Gouda, Rotterdam, and Enckhuysen, to the states of Holland, probably before they had heard of Mr. Yorke's declaration to the princess regent, these burgomasters went much farther. They declared flatly, That the republick was not obliged by any treaty to take part in differences, or a war kindled by other powers, out of Europe; and since the first cause of the hostilities, which were then transferred to Europe, did not concern the Republick, so they could not be obliged to intermeddle in its effects.—That if the treaties were to be applied to the present case, the question would be, who ought to be adjudged the aggressor in Europe? And the uncontrovertible answer must be, that England was the aggressor in Europe, by her seizing a considerable number of French ships.—That the republick's guarantee of the protestant succession could not then be alleged, as Great Britain's being threatened with an invasion by his most Christian majesty, was only to revenge, and obtain reparation for the injury he pretended to have suffered by the capture of his ships of war, and of the trading ships of his subjects.—And that the succours demanded could be of no advantage to his Britannick majesty, because from the French king's declaration it appeared, that their granting these succours would immediately lay them

under a necessity of demanding, in their turn, succours from Great-Britain.

This last reason was the only good reason any Dutchman could give for their refusing the succours we demanded: It was, indeed, a good reason for our not asking them; and, with respect to our own defence, it will always be a good reason for our not asking succours from any potentate on earth. While we preserve our superiority at sea, we really enjoy something like a divine attribute: We can give assistance to whomsoever we please, and can stand in need of none from any potentate under the sun. If this had been duly attended to, we should not have been involved in any, far less in the many defensive engagements we are now encumbered with. In consideration of a beneficial treaty of commerce, we may engage to guarantee the rights, or defend the possessions of the potentate, who can and does grant us such an advantage; but we ought never to ask or stipulate any such engagement from them, because it will always be looked on by them as an equivalent, or at least of greater value than it can ever be to us; for, if we had occasion for assistance, there is not a potentate in Europe who, by granting us assistance, might not probably be reduced to the same dilemma, in which the Dutch found themselves at the beginning of this war: That is to say, that their granting us the stipulated succours would immediately lay them under a necessity of demanding from us greater succours than they could afford to give us.

Now, as it is thus inconsistent with our real interest, even to accept of assistance from any power upon the continent, when we are in danger of being invaded; as our cities and towns upon the coast are all open, and have nothing for the defence or protection of themselves, or the country in their neighbourhood, but the courage, arms, and military discipline of the inhabitants; and as it would be inconsistent with our liberties to keep up such a numerous standing army, as would be necessary for guarding every part of our extensive coast, against being ravaged by a small number of invading enemies; it is one of the strongest arguments that can be urged, not only for our having a certain number of well disciplined militia, but for our having at all times every man in the kingdom able to bear arms, at least every man of any property, provided with proper arms and accoutrements, and acquainted with that sort of military discipline which is necessary in an engagement; which sort of discipline may certainly be

much sooner acquired, than that which is now practised by our regular troops at a review, and in which our present military officers place their only confidence, tho' even they must acknowledge, that when the affair comes to be decided by the sword, or the screwed bayonet, these A punctilios are all laid aside; and to this a militia will bring every affair in which they happen to be engaged, if they are well conducted, and if both the officers and men have a sufficient stock of courage and resolution, which, thank God! the people of the British dominions naturally have.

This, upon the news of the preparations making by France to invade this kingdom, gave rise to two very different opinions amongst us. One party, which I have already called the British party, allowed, that the militia, as it then stood modelled by law, could not be made of any service; but then they insisted, that if his majesty would grant commissions to the noblemen and gentlemen of each respective county, to raise and form regiments of volunteers, and to arm and discipline them as fast as possible, with an assurance that they should not be sent abroad, nor called out to service, unless an enemy landed in some part of the island, most of the young men in the kingdom would list themselves in such regiments, by which we might soon form as many regiments as we could have occasion for, and those regiments might, in a few weeks, be taught so much of the useful military discipline, as would make them a match, in a close engagement, for any equal number of foreign regular troops, especially as such foreign troops could not bring any considerable number of cavalry along with them; from whence they concluded, that, for our defence against any possible invasion, there was no necessity for our bringing over a body of regular troops, either from Holland, or any other country in Europe.

By the other party again, this was treated as a meer speculative notion, which, upon trial, would be found practically impossible. Therefore they insisted, that we could trust to nothing for our defence but that of having a sufficient number of regular troops in the island, either of our own, or of foreigners; and consequently, as we had not a sufficient number of our own, it was absolutely necessary to bring over some foreign regular troops. Of this party most of our military officers declared themselves, and as they were reckoned the best judges of what belonged to their own trade, by those who were then our

chief ministers, a demand was made, as I have mentioned, of the 6000 men which the Dutch were, by treaty, obliged to send us; but as it was soon perceived, that this demand would not be complied with, it was presently countermanded, and, on the 23d of March, his majesty sent a message, in writing, to parliament, by which he acquainted them, that he had received repeated advices, from different places and persons, that a design had been formed by the French court, to make an invasion upon Great-Britain or Ireland; and the B great preparations of land forces, ships, artillery, and warlike stores, then notoriously making in the ports of France opposite to the British coasts, together with the language held by the French ministers in some foreign courts, left little room to doubt the reality of such a design.—That his majesty had augmented his forces both C by sea and land, and taken proper measures and precautions for putting his kingdoms in a posture of defence.—That in order further to strengthen himself, he had made a requisition of a body of Hessian troops, pursuant to the late treaty, to be D forthwith brought over hither; and for that purpose had ordered transports.—And that he doubted not of being enabled and supported by his parliament, in taking all such measures as might be conducive to an end so essential to the honour of his crown, the preservation of the protestant religion, and the laws and liberties E of these kingdoms.

Upon this message both houses voted most loyal addresses, in which, among other things, they thanked his majesty for the requisition he had made of the Hessian troops; and these addresses were agreed F to without any opposition in either house; for though the British party did not approve of trusting our defence to foreign mercenaries, yet, as no method had been taken to arm and discipline the people, no not even in such of our maritime counties as, by their situation, lay most exposed G to the danger, they were apprehensive that by this very neglect the French might be encouraged to make a sudden invasion, with a small number of troops, upon some part of our coast, and if any such thing should happen, they foresaw that their enemies would endeavour to throw the H whole blame upon them, if they had opposed and prevented the introduction of any foreign troops.

This probably was the chief cause of these addresses being so unanimously agreed to, and by this unanimity our ministers were encouraged to proceed further in the same

same sort of measures; for, upon the 29th of the same month, Mr. Fox, then secretary of state, moved, That an humble address should be presented to his majesty, to beseech his majesty, that for the more effectual defence of this island, and for the better security of the religion and liberties of his subjects, against the threatened attack by a foreign enemy, he would be graciously pleased to order twelve battalions of his electoral troops, together with the usual detachment of artillery, to be forthwith brought into this kingdom.

This was pushing the—use of those two sacred words, religion and liberty, as far as they could well go; and, accordingly, the motion would have been strenuously opposed by the British party, but it was a point of too delicate a nature to be warmly opposed in a direct manner, therefore they chose to shew their dislike of it in another manner; for as they had been apprised that such a motion was intended, they moved for the orders of the day, and insisted upon the question's being put upon that motion. If the question had been carried in the affirmative, it would probably have prevented the other motion, for that day at least, and perhaps for the whole session; for if they had found that the majority was of their side, they would always have prevented any question upon it, either by a motion for the orders of the day, or a motion to adjourn; but the question was carried in the negative by a considerable majority, consequently the other motion was agreed to; and then it was resolved to communicate their resolution to the lords, and desire their concurrence, which their lordships agreed to; and this joint address of the two houses was presented to his majesty on the 1st of April, when his majesty most graciously answered, that he would accordingly give immediate orders. And, in pursuance of these two addresses, these two bodies of foreign troops landed the next month in England, to their own great joy, I believe, but not much to the joy of the people of this kingdom, notwithstanding their apprehensions of being invaded by France.

Having thus given an account of all the proceedings of this session of parliament, that any way related to the war, I have only to add, that, on the 27th of May, his majesty, in a short speech from the throne, acquainted them of the invasion of Minorca, by the French, and of his having, in consequence thereof, declared war in form against that nation; after which, at his majesty's desire, the two houses adjourned themselves to the

12th of June; when they again, at his desire, adjourned themselves to the 15th of July, soon after which the parliament was prorogued.

[To be continued in our Mag. for January.]

A An Inquiry into the Cause of the Pestilence, and the Diseases in Fleets and Armies, continued from p. 672.

PART. III. Historical evidence for the Cause of the Plague, and the Mortality in Fleets and Armies.

LET us take a view of mankind, and of their history.

We see the tradesmen in the cities, the labourers in the country, and the miners even in the heart of the damp earth, when enjoying perspiration, the fruit of their toils, in general free from the effects of deadly fevers. The active gentlemen enjoying their exercise, the ladies, and inactive gentlemen, who eat and drink abundantly on all occasions, have also their suitable relief. Four hundred stout Spaniards were confined, as has been observed, in the horrid hold of the Centurion of war, in the hot climate of the East-Indies, during 900 hours: They came out alive; their perspiration had been excessive; for they went in stout men, and came ashore in China reduced to mere shadows: And of eighty-four wounded in the battle, and kept above, three only died; and these the first night they got on board the Centurion. An unusual escape for so many wounded by balls! We see too our soldiers, in their own country, when not incamped, especially the old regiments left at liberty to walk about, and take exercise, or following their original occupations, for some part of their time, by the indulgence of their superiors, also keep their health; which is a proof that the calls of nature may be easily supplied.

The crews of the Greenland ships go out and return, in general, free from distress, even in the coldest climates: For the fatigue they endure, when they go in quest of whales, and in their encounters with the ice, along with other labours, procure for them that degree of perspiration their constitutions require. This, in general, is the case with the crews of other merchant ships; they return from the most tedious voyages in health, when they are kept in their usual situation; and the sick and diseased in the hospitals, by the help of temporary evacuations, even in the midst of total inaction, are cured of their maladies.

From viewing man in his happy state, we shall begin with the sea, in narrating these dreadful events, by which the world has been depopulated. And as each of these facts gives nearly a view of what has always happened, it does not seem necessary to be long in the detail of human woe.

A James I. in December 1624, intended to wage war upon the house of Austria, in favour of his son in law the elector palatine; and, to satisfy the enthusiasm of the English nation, an army of 12,000 foot and 200 horse were put on board at Dover, under the command of Count Mansfeldt: They did not get landed at Calais, as was intended, by reason of an alteration in the measures of France. This army therefore remained confined on board the squadron in the channel, for eight or ten weeks; two-thirds of them were consumed by the fever, and the other part melted away in Zealand*.

In the year following, upon the 7th of October, the duke of Buckingham embarked with an army of 15,721 men at Blymouth, in order to carry war into Spain. He landed at Cadiz, and, finding the place too strong, he embarked again, with an intention to hover twenty days for the Spanish plate fleet; but his attempt was frustrated by the effects of disease: He returned to port the beginning of December, with scarce so many men in health as could serve to bring home his ships†.

The situation of men confined in these vessels is well known to be a state of great indolence; so that the degree of perspiration above the natural, which the constitutions of men formed for exercise and labour daily require, is not procured for them during their blockade.

In spring, 1693, Sir Francis Wheeler was sent from England, with a considerable force, in order to act offensively against the French settlements in America. He arrived at Boston June 12th; by that time his people were very sickly: He intended to perform some notable exploit against the enemy, but found his scheme impossible to be accomplished; for his squadron was forced home by sickness. He arrived in England October the 13th, with scarce so many people alive as were sufficient to work his ships‡.

In the next place, we shall follow the tract of Mr. Anson's voyage to the south-

seas. He set sail the 18th of September 1740, from St. Helena; upon the 20th of November the cry of sickness prevailed in the squadron§: This was the ninth week of their confinement. And when we look back upon this period of the two first voyages, made in the seas of Europe, in the winter season, Mansfeldt's men, who had probably fresh food, as they were not prepared for a tedious passage, were mostly dead, and Buckingham's men, who must have had salt food, as they were prepared for their voyage, were all sick. The little B that men do in king's ships, during their passage to the south, makes them sweat somewhat, the evil day is thereby put off for a time; but in the north it can have small effect that way, especially in the winter season. The crews of the two first blockades therefore fell, sooner than C Mr. Anson's people, a sacrifice to the power of the interior inactive putrefaction.

The Centurion made St. Catharine's December 20th; from her eighty men were put ashore sick, with a proportionable number of the other ships companies. At this port the sick increased aboard the D Centurion to ninety-six||, which was near one fifth of the crew; the number of dead amounting to twenty-eight. Having ruined the health of the men by the ordinary methods, they set sail southwards on the 18th of January 1741; and after touching to St. Julian, they again set sail, and made Surait Lamair in the month of E March. By that time the latent evil had full time to gather, especially as the climate was cold; so that the fatigue in passing the Cape, put their blood in violent motion, which brought out the distress. In April forty-three died aboard the F Centurion**; and by the beginning of September three-fourths of the crew of the squadron had perished††. This was the 12th month of their operations; most of these meted away the next long cruise; the remainder, as has been noticed, were a few of the officers and the beardless boys‡‡; for the stout men, who were described in the third class, were consumed§§. Such was the fate of this squadron: Yet upon a comparison of their miseries with that of others of the third class brought into this situation, the progress of the devastation will appear one of the slowest instances in H history, as shall soon be noticed.

The.

* Rushworth's Collect. Appendix No. 11. Sum. vol. 1. p. 555. see Appendix, No. 16.
 † Anson, p. 76.
 ‡ Ibid. 218.

** Ibid. p. 159.

† Ibid. Appendix, No. 15. I Doug.
 § Anf. p. 48. see Appendix, No. 10.
 †† Ibid. p. 218. ‡‡ Ibid. 494.

The British forces that went upon the Carthagena expedition, as is well known, confined in the same manner, suffered the same fate. The North-American regiment, consisting of 3,600 men, scarce any of them survived. And of 500 men from New-England, fifty only returned home*, A few of these were killed by the Spaniards.

In the next place, we shall take a view of our rival nation, during such situations, in a temperate climate.

A Squadron was fitted out, in the year 1746, by the French, with a view to retake Louisburg, and annoy the British colonies. It sailed from Rochelle the 22d of June, under the command of duke d'Anville; the whole force amounted to 10,000 men. He arrived at Chebucto September 10th, and by the 13th of November, about one half of them, with the duke himself, were cut off by the sickness: So that this Squadron, which seemed so powerful in the eye of their own nation, and so terrible an object to the colonies, returned, with its wretched wreck, without being able to perform any service to their country†. The 13th of November made the 19th week of the operations of d'Anville's Squadron, and two months of this time were spent in recruiting their health at land. The Centurion's crew, consisting of 506, by the 16th week of their cruise had only ninety six sick, the dead amounting to twenty-eight ‡. Mr. Anson had the benefit of a warm climate, which favoured perspiration; d'Anville, in the temperate climate of Nova Scotia, did not enjoy this advantage.

In the first of the season 1757, a powerful fleet was fitted out by the same nation, in order to protect the important fortress of Louisburg; 13,000 men remained about the Squadron in the harbour, five months. In all they were out about eight months. A Gentleman, who was taken from on board a merchant ship, and kept prisoner with them all this time, informs us, that the whole occupation, with which this multitude were amused, so far as he could observe, was in sinoaking, and shap-

ing tobacco pipe cases out of wood, at which art these unhappy men seemed very dextrous. By all accounts from France, the remains of this grand armament, in January 1758, did not consist of one tenth of the number that sailed from the mother country in the spring.

Sir Francis Wheeler's people infected the inhabitants of Boston with their disease; duke d'Anville's people the simple Indians of Nova Scotia: Mr. Douglas says one third of their little nation was consumed; and by the accounts from France, many of the inhabitants of Brest likewise received the contagion from the Louisburg Squadron §.

Such is the figure these powerful nations make upon the watery element: For the annals of Britain and France show, how uniform these calamities fall on their people, especially during the first years of war, where men, from a state of labour have been suddenly thrown into a situation of extreme indolence in king's ships, and in proportion to the length of the voyages, the number of labourers confined aboard, and to the degree of coldness in the climate.

From the sea we shall view the devastations at land.

Plutarch, in his life of Pericles, observes, that a formidable army of Peloponnesians, and their allies, invaded Attica, and ravaged the country; that Pericles, the chief magistrate of Athens, determining to restrain the Athenians from opposing these invaders in the open field, had called all the inhabitants of Attica within the city; that these people, brought from their labours in the country, indulging themselves in a lazy, and wholly inactive life, during the invasion, were seized with the pestilence, which cut off the youth and strength of the state. The enemies of this magistrate, says this author, accused him for suffering his countrymen to remain in so indolent a situation.

Thucydides the historian, an eye-witness of the misery, and who had himself the

* Doug. Sum. v. 1. p. 554. † Ibid. v. 1. p. 332. Appendix N^o. 18. ‡ Ans p. 76.

§ Animal and vegetable substance, shut up in the blood vessels, and beat upon for many days, by the force of animal heat, when it breaks forth from its confinement. Heat, seems to be a degree of corruption, vastly exceeding any thing to be found in open air: And, however far the primary cause may act in the destruction of mankind, infection acting as a secondary cause, appears to have great influence upon the healthy, in promoting the devastation, on a near approach to such dreadful scenes of distress; but above those sick of the violent fever infect the healthy, on a near approach the disease seems to lose soon its malignity, for those infected do not communicate the malady to others. This was distinctly seen at London, in May 1750. from what happened at the Old Bailey; those only who caught the contagion immediately from the prison were consumed.

the fever, remarks, that the plague seized upon the Athenians, not many days after the second irruption, into Attica, of Archidamus king of Sparta, the second year of the Peloponnesian war; that this had been the longest stay of the enemy in the country of Athens; and during the first invasion of these Dorians, and their allies, they had kept six English miles from the city, and the people were employed within the walls, in making for themselves houses, and also upon several expeditions, abroad. But during the second invasion, and through the summer, when the plague broke out and raged in the city, the Athenians had no other labour, than burning and burying the dead, as these authors observe.

Thucydides sums up his moving description of this sad scene, with a prediction, handed down from ancient times, which was in every body's mouth upon this melancholy occasion. It conveys a lively picture of Greece and her sufferings, during a state of war, and the sure effects produced from a blockade, as experienced by these nations.

*Two heavy judgments will at once befall, D
A Doric war without, a plague within
your wall.*

Those who take a view of the map of ancient Greece will observe, that the natural strength of Peloponnesus, warring upon Attica, must have bore down, in every age, this naturally feeble power; for, when a strong state in Greece made war with one less powerful, the weaker party retreated, the country was ravaged, and the capital town invested*.

This state of inaction, anxiety, repining, and distraction, which prevailed amongst the Athenians, along with watching upon the walls, seems to be a true picture of the situation of cities, encompassed, or disturbed, by the enemy: Therefore the same distress should befall them when reduced to this situation; and, among this number, the following instances occur.

Rome, during the invasion of the Æqui and Volsci†. Carthage besieged by Africanus, were reduced to 5000 of both sexes. Marseilles besieged by Cæsar‡. Jerusalem by Vespasian§. Rome besieged by Alaric¶. Aquileia by Attila. The people of Edinburgh disturbed and

frighted from their labours, in consequence of the war of king James IV. and the fatal battle of Flouden**.

Milan blockaded by admiral Bonniyal (Guicciard). The English garrison of Havre de Grace, cooped up and besieged by Montmorency in the days of Elizabeth (Hume). Haddington in Scotland by the Scots and the allies in the days of Edward IV. †† Amiens besieged by Hen. IV. ‡‡. Rochelle by Louis XIII. §§. Edinburgh, where the people were again frightened from their labours, upon the approach of the victorious army of Montrose §§. Stettin besieged six months by the troops of Brandenburg, in 1677***. Thorn, upon the Vistula, blockaded five months by the Swedes, in the year 1703; lost almost the whole Saxon garrison; and those citizens, who substituted watching on the cold walls, in place of their labour, and a guard room for warm beds, suffered the same fate †††. The new England militia in garrison at Louisbourg in the year 1745, were confined to the place, and they had no discipline nor labour †††. They got possession of the forts in June, and were cut off in August, and the following months. The garrison of Oswego, upon the lake Ontario, in winter 1756, confined within the place, from a terror of the Indians and by the severity of the frost †††. The town of Schweidnitz, in Silesia, invested about three months, in the end of 1757, and beginning of 1758, by the arms of Prussia §§§.

Several of these garrisons, such as Thorn, Stettin, and Oswego, had salt food, and were killed like the seamen by the slow fever, called the black scurvy; the other cities were desolated, as they had fresh provisions, by the quick fever or pestilence. And all of them that were besieged bowed their heads, and submitted implicitly to the severe law of the invader.

From these instances of the terrible effects of the interruption of exercise and labour, attended with want of usual perspiration to the active and laborious, in calling forth the deadly fever, as experienced at sea and land in every age, we shall take a view of those regions, where the pestilence has ever reigned with a dreadful sway, thinning the land of its people and striking into mankind innumerable

* Thuc. v. 1. b. 2. see appendix No 19.

† Cæsar com.

‡ Josephus.

§ Univ. His. Vol. 16. p. 504.

** Maitland.

†† Hume.

‡‡ Davila.

§§ Lind.

§§ Maitland.

*** Lind.

††† Dr. Lind, see appendix No 30.

‡‡‡ Doug. sum. v. 1. 351, 352.

have this from a gentleman of the place.

§§§ London Gazette, April, 19, 1758.

†. Livy A. U. 290, 291.

terrible alarms*: These are the kingdoms of Egypt and Ethiopia.

The river Nile overflows these extensive and populous realms, forcing before it the inhabitants of the country, confining them within the cities, far from their usual exercise, and toilsome employments; for by the flood, one half, or three fourths of these nations are annually reduced to the same situation with idle warriors, encompassed by the sea, and nations in cities incircled by the enemy, these kingdoms exhibiting to the eye the appearance of a royal squadron, with a shoal of attendants, hovering upon the ocean, from the middle of June till after November; and in order to obtain a satisfactory account of what happens during the blockade, we have recourse to Prosper Alpinus already mentioned, a witness of these scenes of distress. He remarks †, that a pestilential fever raged at Alexandria, where he was, during the second, third, and fourth months of the inundation; that the sickness grows to a vast height when the Nile rises uncommonly high, that is to say, the fever increases in its violence, and spreads devastation in proportion to the length of the confinement; that in these years, when the cities are uncommonly long invested, the Egyptians allow that this fever is the plague produced in their country; that the strangers or country people are in general afflicted when the citizens escape; and that in the year 1580, 500,000 people perished by it in the city of Grand Cairo alone. ‡

In following this subject, we must point out the effect of alarms upon European cities, because of the dread of the plague, and shall omit mentioning any more than three cases.

It has been noticed, (from Prosper Alpinus) that the Egyptians make no scruple of purchasing the clothes and other effects of those who die of the fever; and his testimony is confirmed by all accounts from the Turkish empire. By the boldness of the Egyptians in approaching the sick, and perhaps too early their goods, it is probable that many lives are annually lost by infection. This nation then may be too bold, as the sickness swells to such an height in their cities: But upon the other hand, we are afraid that the want of courage in the people of Europe, their timidity, and unnecessary apprehensions of the plague, has plunged them into that abyss of distress, from which they fled.

Appendix, 1759.

* Both ancient and modern authors are full in this particular.

Appendix No 3. † See Appendix No 1.

Appendix No 20.

All men know, from their own notions of the plague, how terrible the object appears to them; and, upon consulting their hearts, they will feel them tremble at the very sound of this awful word.

We have seen what has been produced during these situations already mentioned, where the plague never was alledged to have been imported, during the inundation of the Nile, upon the ocean, in king's ships, and in towns encompassed by the enemy; that the sickness begins to cut off the lower class of people, who are driven from their labours, (in temperate climates) towards the end of the first, or the beginning of the second month of this their situation; and that the sickness spreads and encreases in violence for five or six months, and then begins to abate, as by that time its objects are mostly consumed; therefore with these uniform facts in our eye, we shall take a view of what happened lately in Sicily,

A letter in the London Gazette, dated Palermo, June 21, 1743||, and several other letters published at that time in other gazettes, take notice, that the master of a vessel, who had brought to the port of Messina, a loading of wool from Missilongi, had, in his way thither, called in at Patrofa, a town in which the sickness at that time raged. The master of the vessel bought some tobacco and cotton stuffs at this city, with an intention to have smuggled them a-shore when he came to Messina. One of the sailors died during the passage, the master also soon after died; and the remainder of the crew, being conscious they had called in at a sickly city, and that the clean pass from Missilongi had been presented to the magistrates of health, were apprehensive of the danger they imagined they were in, as well as that of the people among whom they were, acquainted these magistrates of their fears, that they had called in at Patrofa, and of the death of the master and sailor. Upon which the alarm was given, that the plague was brought to the place; that the Messinians had dealings with the crew, and communication with the vessel. The ship with her cargo was instantly burnt, excepting the things that had been smuggled a-shore, and the men who remained were stripped, and sent to the Lazaretto §. This vessel arrived in the month of March, and before the alarm was given some days must have elapsed. Any man in Europe, who lays his hand to his heart, will feel the terror; and

4 U

and

† Lib. 2. c. 14.

|| See Appendix No 12.

§ See

that, had he been at Messina, he would have had no manner of communication with the people who dealt with the crew, and bought their goods, nor with those who dwelt by the port, nor with the port itself: And as the imaginary evil was supposed to lurk chiefly in the goods that were smuggled a-shore, and scattered every where, the whole place must have felt the alarm, and during a month or six weeks, continued in a state of dreary suspense; and those who were near the vessel, or had corresponded with the people aboard before she was burnt, must have remained totally inactive, as no body would venture to employ them. The anxious Sicilians therefore attended only to the object of their fears, upon which they had fixed their minds, hearkening to the motion of the winds, the waves, and the rumours of the city, to know whether or not the fever was broke out: And, during the dread of the alarm, it is scarce to be imagined that any body at Messina would venture to come out of their houses into the streets, or breathe with freedom the air, which they were taught by their ancestors to believe was a poison. What may discover also the greatness of the fright is, the count of Naples, in a letter published in the London Gazette, dated April 27, consider the burning of the vessel and her cargo, as a matter of great consequence, and had approved of the measure taken by the magistrates of health. This dreadful object therefore lay quiet in the troubled breasts of the unfortunate Messinians until the month or six weeks were expired, at which time the poor, driven from their labours, and rendered totally inactive began to fall in great numbers. Accordingly, the first notice we see taken of the affair is in a letter, dated Naples June 4, published in the London Gazette, which remarks, that the magistrates of health at Naples had cut off all communication with Messina, because an epidemical fever raged there, which for some time before had killed fifty people a day*. The next letters from Palermo, of June 21, observe, it was the plague; that it began to kill on May 15 †, and was making its usual havoc in that city.

From this late misfortune we may cast our eyes back to a former period, in order to view the fate of a more populous city than Messina.

In the month of March 1720, the pestilence raged amongst the Turks †: The people of Marseilles consequently were uneasy, as they carry on an extensive commerce in the Levant; and their magi-

strates, attentive to the supposed danger, obliged the captains of every suspected vessel to perform quarantine, in the usual manner.

Captain Chataud arrived, upon the 25th of May, at the islands of Chateaudif, off Marseilles, from Sidon, Tripoli, Syria, and Cyprus; he presented a clean pass to the intendants, importing, that he came off on the 31st of January, which was allowed to have been some time before the disease made its appearance in those parts: At the same time the captain informed them, that six of his men in the passage home, or at Leghorn, where he had touched, perished by fevers. Upon the 27th one more of his crew died; the corpse being carried to the infirmary, and there examined, a report was made, that his disease was not the pestilence: However, the cautious magistrates ordered the cargo to the infirmary of Marseilles, there to remain forty days.

Captains Gabriel, and Ailland arriving from the Levant, with soul bills, their goods also were sent thither. On the 12th of June an officer placed in Chataud's ship died: But, notwithstanding this accident, Chataud's passengers, who had been confined in the infirmaries, were permitted on the 14th for the last time, and dismissed. On the 23d one of his cabin boys and a servant, both employed in airing his goods, fell sick; and another porter, performing this office to the goods belonging to captain Gabriel, was also seized with the distemper; and upon the 24th a servant, employed about the goods of captain Ailland, was also seized in the same manner. These four dying, on the 24th and 26th, their bodies were examined, and a favourable report given of the cause of their death: Yet the intendants, from a laudable, though fatal precaution, ordered them to be buried in lime, the three ships to be carried to the distant island of Jarre, the yard where the goods lay to be inclosed, and the remaining servants to be confined. On the 7th of July two more of Chataud's men felt the disorder: Their surgeon found tumours in their groins, but did not give their distress the name of plague. Soon after this the surgeon himself, with part of his family, died. On the 8th, another servant of Chataud's seized with the fever was examined, and a swelling being found by his surgeon in the upper part of his thigh, he pronounced, immediately, the distemper to be the plague. He consulted with the intendants; they called others to advise with; the result was, they concurred in the

* See Appendix No 21.

† Appendix No 22.

‡ See the journal of the

the surgeon's opinion; that all the three patients died this fever. On the 9th these patients die, they are buried in lime, and the goods of Chataud were instantly removed to the island of Jarre. In this manner the alarm was given at Marseilles in the year 1720. The dismal apprehensions of the raging pestilence in the Turkish empire; so many concurring accidents falling out aboard Chataud's vessel, and at the infirmaries; the anxiety discovered upon those occasions by the magistrates; and the report made, that the three last-mentioned patients died of the plague, impressed the Marseillians with dreadful astonishment. The frightful idea of an imported pestilence presented itself in its ghastly form; and the most terrible consequences were expected immediately to ensue. Strict search was made in the city, in order to catch the lurking evil, and to root it out, but in this the people were greatly disappointed: Three persons only of the city were said to have this fever from the beginning of the alarm to the 26th of July, and even two of these cases were disputed. This disappointment gave an opportunity for the thinking part of the town to recover from their fright upon the 21st, and even to upbraid those who had sounded the alarm: But the gathering storm broke out at the usual time upon its proper objects. The whole city in the utmost terror, and every one suspicious of his neighbour's condition, there remained no leisure for occupying the poor, for confusion filled the whole city, the certain consequence of so great an alarm; and as Chataud's passengers had liberty from the 14th of June, this circumstance must have added greatly to their apprehensions: Therefore that dawn of hope, enjoyed from the 21st, was overcast upon the 26th; for in the street of Laffelle, a part of the old town, inhabited only by the poor, fifteen persons sickened, and a greater number of the same class were also soon after seized with the same distress. The trembling Marseillians upon this occasion, still eager to lay hold on every plausible consideration, reasoned with themselves, that as the plague spread itself only by infection, why did the poor only die? why did not the rich as well as the poor suffer? And why did the distemper operate so slowly? The distress increased, and great numbers in every street, before the 17th of August, sickened, all of them poor people; the unhappy Marseillians, therefore, still unwilling to part with their only hope, inquired, how, if it was the plague, should none but

these perish? But reasoning and doubt ended with this day, and their hopes were disappointed for ever: For the calamity was acknowledged by its judges to be this dreadful evil; and contagion soon after seconded the primary cause in its usual manner, and extending its influence, a multitude, consisting of every rank and age in the city, were mowed down.

From this catastrophe, we shall look back to a former period, in order to observe the consequence of an alarm, raised upon a more slight foundation than the arrival of Chataud's vessel at Marseilles; and by which the fate of a nobler city was determined.

The people of England, in the year 1664 and 1665, were alarmed with the progress of the pestilence, which, a little before, and at that time, raged in Holland. In London several alarms had been given, by people dying of violent fevers, and several of those in St. Giles's parish got the name of *plague*: For so soon as that part of the town was suspected, the people shunned all communication with it, and even with its neighbourhood*. In one week of the beginning of May, the deaths increased considerably, which struck a general panic into the anxious multitude, whose hearts had long trembled at their imaginary danger†. The week following, the number decreasing, the dread abated; but the week after, fourteen dying suddenly, the panic again seized the people with redoubled violence. Accordingly, the burials soon increased to forty-three; and in June they amounted to 470 in a week by the fever; for grass grew upon the streets, as business, from the beginning of the confectionation, had been totally relinquished. Burying the dead became the only occupation of the living. The mortality increased, in September, to 1765 in a week, and the whole city became one scene of death, sickness and lamentation.

The disease went on as usual in these cities, in proportion to the length of the horror, till it had consumed its objects; but with more imaginary misery, than when men are deprived suddenly and for a considerable time, of their labours upon other occasions, and their distress denoted by a less dreadful name than that of plague, as every fact already stated, and to be immediately given, serves to prove: Yet the sickness is less fatal, in proportion to the numbers of people in towns, who consists of all the three classes, and who have their warm beds to soak in at pleasure, than to armies, garrisons and the

* See the account of it by a citizen.

† See Appendix No. 22.

crews of royal squadrons, during first voyages, when brought into this situation, for the same length of time, as they consist chiefly of the third class, without any mixture of the first, and are harassed with watching, which we shall afterwards take occasion to shew, by a comparison of these A scenes.

From the common effect of blockades, and sudden alarms, in European cities, interrupting exercise and labour, and calling forth the pestilence, we shall consider the consequence of cold in the north; and as we beheld the months of August, September, October and November, to the end of the inundation, fatal by sickness upon the banks of the Nile, for a more powerful reason, the months of December, January, February and March, to the end of the frost, is the deadly season in the cold regions of the north, when, by its influence, labour is not only interrupted, but perspiration rendered difficult to be obtained, the most extraordinary frost recorded in history, was that which commenced with the end of the year 905, and lasted 120 days, even in the southern provinces of Europe, with great violence, and threw the empire D into the same situation with the country people of Egypt, during an extraordinary inundation*; consequently the plague was acknowledged by all men, to have raged at that time in the known parts of Europe †.

The hard and long frost of the year 1709, had the same effect on Dantzic, at the foot of the Vistula, and Hamburg on the Elbe, with several other trading cities, as the more extensive frost of 905 on all Europe, consequently the porters, and a multitude of other labourers, usually employed in trade and shipping, were reduced to the situation of the more southern parts of Europe, in that remarkable year. Therefore, the Europeans again like the Egyptians, acknowledged that the plague raged at that time in these cities ‡: When we go to the more inland parts of the continent of Europe, where salt provisions during the winter are chiefly used, we find the annual frost like the ordinary inundation of the Nile, occasioning annually, a considerable mortality in the same latitudes; and the distress like that of the sailors, denoted the scurvy, and with all the symptoms as at sea.

In the year 1738 and 1739, 30,000 people were engaged upon the banks of

the Verona and Don, in preparing a fleet for the use of the Russian army. 2700 boors, 5 or 600 sailors, and 2 or 3000 soldiers composed this body. In the cold month of February the scurvy made its appearance; the lazy Boors compelled to work suffered little, the sailors who acted the part of their directors suffered more, but the soldiers their haughty lords, employed in watching this flock, in order to prevent desertion, were still more miserably afflicted §.

At Astracan situated on the Volga, the B sailors who work thro' the whole year, are not consumed in the frosty seasons, but the boors, naturally indolent, deprived of their ordinary occupations, by the rigour of the season, and left at their liberty are greatly distressed; yet their misery comes short of that of the garrison of C 6000 men stationed in the city. These soldiers raised from the humble order of boors, to the rank of idle gentlemen of the army, require from 600 to 1000 recruits, annually to fill up the places made vacant by the sickness, during the winter and spring ||.

At Riga the capital of Livonia, the boors, more industrious than their brethren of Russia, suffering no interruption of labour, enjoying their health, the fruit of their toils thro' the whole year; but the idle soldiers of the army, destined to fall every where the first untimely sacrifices to diseases, suffer greatly during the frost: Yet their distress is far short of that of the proper garrison, consisting of 7000 men, who are confined to watch in the city **.

From the frozen continent of Europe, we pass to North-America, where the annual frosts far exceed in severity what is felt in Europe in ordinary seasons, or even perhaps in the remarkable year 905 itself occasioning, during the winter, a more early and still more extensive devastation; the history of Europe, in every age, gives evidence, that it was ever sterile in people, while the northern half of the western world, seems in ages past to have remained almost a desert, less than 100,000 natives, according to Dr. Douglass ††, is the amount of the inhabitants of the known parts of that vast and fertile continent. And altho' the French nation have been bent on establishing powerful colonies in Canada equal to the

British,

* Univ. Hist. vol. 17. p. 87. † In those days the cultivation of the ground, was almost the only manufacture attended to in Europe, therefore so prodigious and so tedious a frost, must have entirely put a stop to labour.

‡ See the Gazetteer.

§ See Dr.

Cook's letter in Appendix N^o. 24.

|| Ibid.

** Ibid.

†† See Appendix

N^o. 25.

British, since the reign of Henry the great, their attempt has proved ruinous and almost vain, for 150 years are expired, and the mother country drained during that time, and 12,000 men only was the number of the Canadians able to bear arms; according to the same author, in the year 1747*, and this account of the true state of Canada, is fully confirmed by general Townshend's late letter, with the surrendering of Quebec. Such is the desolate state of North-America, and we have no reason to doubt, but that God planted these fertile and pleasant regions, as early as the other parts of his world. The Savage nations indeed keep no records of the dead, but the winter's calamity by which the western world is depopulated, and its specific remedy is well known to them.

When the French settled upon the river St. Laurence, they were astonished at the sight and feeling of their miseries, during the frosty season †, upon which they consulted the Savages for relief, who told them, that their cure was frequently sweatings, that content, mirth and a cheerful humour preserved the Americans; for the diseases generally killed the idle, the discontented and repining. If American records be the only evidence wanting in proof, of the cause of the desolate state of that vast continent; the journals of the Europeans fully compensate the deficiency.

In the month of December, says James Cartier, a French gentleman, who carried over acolony in the year 1535, in order to settle upon the river St. Laurence, we understood that the pestilence was come upon the people of Stadagana, and in such sort that before we knew of it above 50 of them had died, whereupon we charged them neither to come near our forts, nor about our ships: Yet, notwithstanding this precaution, the said unknown sickness began to spread itself among us, after the strangest sort that ever was heard of or seen. It prevailed, says he, so about the middle of February, that of 110 people there were not 10 whole men, so that the one could not help the other, a most horrible and pitiful case. He further adds, this malady being unknown to us, the body of one of our men was opened, to see if by any means possible, the occasion of it might be discovered, and the remainder of us saved; but in such a manner did the calamity encrease, that there was

not now three sound men left; 25 of our best men died, and all the rest were so ill, that we never thought they could recover again ‡.

The next accounts of the winter's misery in Canada, is published by l'Escarbot, anno. 1604. Briefly, says the French, the unknown sickness like to that described by James Cartier, assailed us; as to remedies there were none to be found. In the mean while the poor creatures did languish, pining away by little and little. It was most pitiful to behold, every one, very few excepted, in this great misery, wretches dying as it were full of life, without any possibility of being succoured, 36 died, and 36 or 40 more stricken with it, recovered themselves by the help of the spring, so soon as that comfortable season appeared. They add further, that the sickly season is the frosty months of December, January, February and March, wherein men die most commonly every one in his turn §.

To the north of the river St. Laurence, the frost proving still more severe, the distress increases in proportion to its vigour; for all or most of the working part of mankind, who have wintered in these high latitudes have perished of the scurvy; (as their provisions were salted) before the approach of the spring. Such as captain Monk's people in 1619, and captain James's in 1631, at Carleton island, and a set of sailors left for an experiment at Spitsbergen in 1633, and another in the year 1634 ||.

Yet the Hudson's Bay company of England, since they recruited from the idle inhabitants of Orkney **, and such others, do not bury one out of their four sorts, containing 100 men, in seven years; for long experience taught these gentlemen, that such men only as they now employ in the frozen latitudes, could survive the winter ††.

But a state of labour and indolence by turns, seems to be the habit of the Savage nations of North America, for the necessity they lye under in procuring food, compels them to undergo the severest toils, and the extreme rigour of the frost, deprives them of an opportunity of stirring abroad in the winter, which they must suffer far, like other men during such situation.

The British colonies lying upon the skirts of the ocean, are populous and flourishing;

* See vol. 1. p. 96.

† See the French account of their distress in the winter, Appendix No. 26, 27 and 28. and the English account of it in Appendix No. 29.

‡ See Appendix No. 26.

§ Ibid. 27.

|| Ibid. 29.

** A circum-

stance well known, for the women do all the hard work in Orkney. †† Ibid.

flourishing; they enjoy the benefit of an extensive commerce, which has rendered labour necessary and valuable, during every season.

Less happily situated than the British, are the French colonies in Canada, they lie farther to the north, at several hundred miles distance from the sea, and their communication with the world is frozen up, during seven months of the year *.

From the dull regions of the north, we pass to the cheerful climate of the south, in order to view a singular scheme and its effects.

The simple Indians of Hispaniola made their grand effort, with an army of 100,000 men, in order to rid their country of Columbus and his Castilians, but were unfortunately repulsed †. This trial of European prowess convinced the Americans, that any further attempt with arms would prove vain and ineffectual: They therefore had recourse to a stratagem, which afforded a prospect of better success; for having long observed, that one Spaniard destroyed more provisions than ten of their people, they concluded, that it was impossible for such men to subsist in the island, were they deprived of the benefit of their labours; the Hispaniolans therefore abandoned the low country, and retired to the mountains, hoping by this method to starve their voracious lords; but the event proved lamentable on the part of the poor Indians; the fever seized upon them in their retreat; one third of this multitude were consumed, and scarcity of provisions obliged the remnant to return to their labours, and submit again to the yoke of Columbus.

From this sample of the dire effects of European usurpation in America, we may turn back to observe what passes during the summer amongst the nations bordering upon the Baltic.

Several gentlemen, who have been in these countries, inform us, and which is well known, that the royal squadrons of Russia, Sweden, and Denmark, when they returned to port in the third or fourth month of their cruise, as the Russian Squadron did from Memel; and the Swedish and Danish from the coast of Norway, in the year 1757, and the Russian Squadron, during the present year, were sickly, and often have buried one half or three-fourths of their numbers. These idle warriors, mostly peasants, forced from their labours in the country, when parting with their sorrowful friends, take their

last farewell, in peaceful times, as well as in war, assured, from past events, they never shall return; the remnant, if not prevented, carry infection to land; and frequently it happened, as it did at Boston, Nova Scotia, Brest, and other places, many people die by contagion, when they approach very near these scenes of terrible distress. Let us, in the next place, consider the situation of armies. Their time, during war, when employed in foreign countries, which is well known, is mostly divided betwixt watchings and intire indolence on one hand, and a state of violent action on the other.

The two first situations stop that great degree of perspiration, which is necessary for the lower class of mankind daily to enjoy, and gives time to the latent evil to gather and corrupt. The last occasions a quick circulation of the blood, which extends the vessels beyond their natural wideness, and never suffers a soldier's condition to mend during war; which is not the case with the sailors, for during the course of a few years war, their condition mends, and they enjoy health in an indolent situation, but with the soldiers it is not so, for one two or three days violent labour immediately succeeding 10, 20 or 30 days idleness, or a state of watching, calls forth quickly that flame which consumes the brave, during the course of every campaign. We shall mention only

a few remarkable events. The sanguine Athenians bent on the conquest of Sicily, sent forth a fine army, under the command of Nicias, in order to accomplish their scheme; but the vigorous efforts of the Syracusans and their allies, retarded their motions, and rendered Nicias inactive, upon which the plague seized his army, and rendered the scheme of the Athenians, for the conquest of Sicily abortive †.

The Carthaginians, bent upon the same conquest, sent forth a vast army, under the conduct of Imilcon; and this army, having tore down many sepulchres, in order to form a wall round Agrigentum, were overtaken by the plague, and most miserably reduced §.

The Carthaginians, observing no cause that had brought on this distress, were of opinion, that the misery which befel them, was a punishment sent from heaven for having violated the monuments of the dead. Soon after this disaster, an army, still more numerous, of the same nation, under

* We tremble for the fate of those 5000 brave men, the conquerors of Canada, left in garrison at Quebec; cooped up by the rigour of the frost, in the midst of savages, and in an enemy's town. The distress of the garrison of Oswego in the winter of 1756, as well as all the above instances, alas, is too evident a proof of the misery they'll suffer. † See App. No. 12.

under this commander, again invaded that fine island; and having nearly made themselves masters of it, meditated the siege of Syracuse, which they kept blocked up by sea and land, but they also met the plague, which frustrated the vast efforts of Carthage, and their Sicilian projects. There was no enemy in the field to keep them in motion, and investing a town could not give labour to such mighty shoals of Barbarians*.

Cæsar's fine army, in like manner perished, when he became master of Italy; for he was obliged to remain inactive at Brundisium, for want of shipping to carry them in pursuit of Pompey †. And his enemy Labienus, mentioning this disaster, in his speech before the battle of Pharsalia, observes, that many of the conquerors of Gaul were consumed by the plague in Apulia.

The crusading army of Louis IX. of France endured a blockade in their † camp at Carthage in Africa in the year 1270, formed by the moors; and that prince, with most of his men, were also cut down, without being able to go further in his pious purpose of conquering the Holy Land.

Henry V. of England assembled an army of 50,000 men in the year 1415, in view of subduing a finer country. He made an unexpected delay of twenty or thirty days, in the midst of his embarkation, on account of a conspiracy against his life, in favour of the house of York. He set sail August 19th, and upon the 25th of October, they were reduced to 10 or 11,000 men, that famous day on which this little army gained the battle of Azincourt: The season was wet; they had a siege, and some marches to make; they died chiefly of the dysentery §. The Swedish army of Gustavus the great, and the imperial army commanded by Walestein, during their reciprocal blockade at Nusseuberg in the year 1632, were cut down at first by the petechial fever, as the weather was warm and dry, in the end it became a dysentery ||.

In the year 1717, as has been noticed, prince Eugene with a fine army came before Belgrade. He threw up extensive lines to confine the Turkish garrison within the place; he was obliged also to use the same precaution, to defend an eminence on which he incamped, in order to frustrate the efforts of the grand Turkish army that came to relieve the city.

They encompassed Eugene in their turn** for ten or twelve weeks. These 55000 men in watching, during that time, upon these extensive lines, were reduced to 22000 able to bear arms, by the 18th of August, that day Eugene fought the Turks ††.

The 18th of August, seems to have been the middle of the third month of this blockade, from the time the works had been finished, at which about two-thirds of them were consumed, when every advantage of air, of climate, and of food was enjoyed. We shall compare it with the same period of other such situations, where the active and laborious have been deprived of their exercise and labour, so as to observe what effect climate and situation have upon the progress of the distress.

C Not many days, says Thucydides, had Archidamus, with two-thirds of the forces of Sparta and her allies, ravaged Attica, confining the Athenian nation within their walls, when the plague broke out in the city, which consumed the youth and strength of the state; so that by this period the distress at Athens, as described by that author, had been far advanced ††.

When we take a view of the British channel, in winter 1625, an army consisting of 12,200 of the forces of James, under the command of Mansfeldt, had, at this period of their confinement on board their vessels, paid, long before it was due, the debt they owed to nature §§. And in the same year, upon the ocean, before this period, an army of 15,721 men of the forces of Charles, under the command of Buckingham, in the like situation, were all sick, and forced to abandon their design on the Spanish plate-
fleet |||.

To the south, where great heat was endured, we find the forces commanded by Mr. Anson, had at this time only begun to taste the cup of distress***.

G To the cold Baltic the royal squadrons of Russia, Sweden and Denmark, are thinned by disease, and making with speed, by this period of their cruize, their way into port. To England, in the year 1665, we find the vast capital of that kingdom, at this period of their horrible pannaic, losing only 2010 of her people in a week; (the numbers of the dead as yet seems not to have exceeded 15000.) The bill of mortality amounting this year, in the whole, to 97306, the fever itself to 68596†††.

To

* Diodorus.

† Cæs. Com. see App. No. 9.

‡ Voltaire.

§ Rapin.

|| See Hart's life of Gustavus Adolphus, vol. 2. p. 251.

** See the life of prince

Eugene wrote by an officer.

†† Saxe's Rev. art. 3. in Appen. No. 8.

†† Thuc.

v. 1. b. 2.

§§ Russ. Collect. for that year.

||| Ibid.

*** Anson, p. 42.

To the right of the Danube we behold Messina, a populous city, in the year 1743, alarmed, and driven into the same situation in the beginning of April, from the dread also of an imaginary evil, burying 3000 of her people, and 3000 more were sick in the hospitals by the 8th of June *. A

And to Marseilles in the year 1720, a city containing 100,000 people, the burials do not seem to have exceeded 6 or 8000; a distress, in proportion to number, in these three cities, far short of the real misery of the imperial and royal army of Eugene †.

When we extend our view towards the west, about this time one half of the colony militia, in garrison at Louisbourg, in 1745, as ‡ many of the duke d'Anville's forces in 1746 §, and an equal number of the garrison of Oswego, a fortress situated upon the woody banks of Ontario, in 1756 ||, were rendered useless, or consumed by disease.

When we turn back from these distant seas, these savage and uncultivated regions, to Europe, the Austrian garrison of Schweidnitz, a town seated in the most pleasant and best cultivated country in Germany, was reduced to half its numbers, a few days after this period of the blockade, formed, during the end of the year 1757, and the beginning of 1758, by the arms of Frederick the Great **. D

Turning from the temperate climates of Europe and America, to take a view of the eastern confines of Africa, we find the Egyptians, in their sultry region, at this period of the annual inundation, groaning under the effects of the deadly fever, which as yet has not received that doleful epithet, a true plague ††. More terrible by far the annual situation of our species planted on the frozen banks of the river St. Laurence, and to the north of that river, in whose gloomy regions, during the winter, they enjoy not the sun-shine of Egypt favourable to perspiration. For by this period of the frost, $\frac{1}{10}$ of the number of the labourers cast idle, have met their death, or by pining in a bed of sickness, owing their painful interval of life to the effects of salt checking the influence of the pestilence ‡‡. E

From these comparisons it appears, that the devastation in Eugene's army, the middle of the third month of their blockade, has been equalled by some, never exceeded by the distresses of any people in the same degree of heat. Their watchings had been uninterrupted upon their extensive lines; for on one hand they had a numerous garrison to confine within Belgrade, and, on the other hand, they had to watch the formidable motions of the grand Turkish army which hovered over their camp, with an intention to relieve the city: So that their time, as it would seem, having been wholly taken up in watchings, and intire indolence, they could not enjoy that necessary and regular relief, by an increase of perspiration above the natural, required by the constitutions of men formed for labour: By which means their distress was rendered sudden and remarkable. C

The history of the Romans remark few such catastrophes as these befalling their armies: For the moving of the legionaries, who were the best men, and most used to labour of any in the Roman service, with their load of armour, gave them constant and regular fatigue, and its consequences a sweat every time they mounted guard.

In like manner, the armies of Prussia, during the matchless campaign of 1757, were not heard to groan under a load of distress, when the banks of the Rhine, the Weser, and the Elbe, Swedish Pomerania, and the kingdom of Prussia, resounded with the complaints of their inactive adversaries §§. And in the year 1758, to the unfortunate battle at Frankfort, which has thrown his Silesian army into a fatal situation, we heard of no sickness in his camp, while the noble representative of the illustrious Marlborough, soon after his blockade at sea, fell a prey to the powers of interior putrefaction; and the brave English upon the heaths of Westphalia in their idle encampments at home, and their expeditions abroad, continue to meet their late leader's fate, as they did of old in the fertile fields of France, and in whatever foreign land they bore

* Appendix, No. 22.

† Ibid. No. 5.

‡ Doug. Sum. v. 1, p. 351, 352.

§ Appendix, No. 18.

|| We have this from a gentleman of the place.

** Lond.

Gaz. April 29, 1758.

†† Alpinus, lib. 1. ch. 15. says, the opinion in Egypt was,

that the evil of 1580 had been imported in October, which shows, that the Egyptians think little of the distress, till towards the end of the inundation.

‡‡ See appendix, No.

26, 27, 28, and 29.

§§ See the Gazettes concerning Apraxin's army, the French in Germany, the Swedes, &c. Apraxin took the field with 80,000 effective men, he fought a battle with the Prussian general, which cost him the lives of a few thousand men, and his retreat to Russia was made surprizingly early in the season, and we are told

bore the arms of their country *. Nay wherever men could breathe, and sweat out the evil, there they are not only well, but healed of their maladies. Eighty-one men of eighty four recovered of wounds in the midst of great heat, and all the other Spaniards came out alive from the horrid hold of the centurion.

Let us, in the next place, consider the situation of the capital of the Ottoman empire.

Constantinople exhibits annually a singular scene of affliction †. This great metropolis is supported, not like other cities by the industry of the inhabitants. It is the residence of the Ottoman court, the great families of that vast empire, the officers of state, their dependants and expectants; into it is poured the wealth of all the provinces, in order to supply the luxury of the great. These proud Mussulmen have a great passion for show, and a taste for a numerous retinue of servants and slaves, which is well known; the extreme poverty of the working people favours this taste; and the ordinary cheapness of provisions, gives them the means of keeping up their domesticks. Therefore this vast metropolis is in reality a luxurious and idle encampment, with neither arms, discipline nor labour; consequently a continual recruit from the lower class is required, to fill up the places apoually made vacant by the fever.

In the next place, we may consider one singular fact, which affords a two fold view of the distress and its remedy, with the advantage that salt provisions have over fresh in the recovery.

The royal African company of England in the year 1723, fitted out the Dispatch, Bartholomew Stibbs master, with instructions for him, to proceed up the river Gambia, in order to make discoveries for their advantage †. When Mr. Stibbs arrived in that river, many of his numerous crew were dropping off by the fever. Mr. Stibbs set out with fifty-two men, in five heavy canoes, from thirty-three to forty-two feet in length. His office was to keep the journal, Mr. Drummond the accounts. Mr. Hull went ashore on every occasion, as a minister; and the remainder of the crew were left to take care of the ship. The labours of those who went upon the expedition were excessive, in working up against the stream, and carrying the canoes over shallows.

Appendix, 1759.

that he lost during the campaign near 40,000 men by the sickness. * The English regiments of blue guards have lost one third of the number, and the battalions above one fifth by the fever and dysentery. † Saumery's Memoirs, p. 165, 80,000 commonly die in the year, and 220,000 is thought a great mortality.

low places in the river. Mr. Stibbs and his people got back to their ship, after an absence of two months and twenty-three days. He gives this account of the condition of his crew:

That although, at his setting out, some of them were feeble, yet they were all fat, strong and well, at their return, none died, he only had been sick; but on the contrary, those left behind, who had the whole vessel to breathe in, he found in great distress with the sickness.

There cannot be any fact more distinct in all its parts, than this one. We have a two fold view of the blockade, in the misery of the crew, before and at their setting out, and of those who were found in the ship at the return of the expedition; also nature's remedy for the calamity, in the condition of the men at their return from their labours. And in the case of Mr. Stibbs, there is a proof how impossible it is for a delinquent against the laws of his constitution to escape: He kept the journal, which necessarily confined him to his station; Mr. Drummond, who kept the accounts, by his office was not confined to the canoe, and he was the only other person who could be exempted from hard labour.

It is ordinary for people coming from sea, to call for greens, when they arrive at any settlement; to this medicine, probably, and the effects of salt, checking the progress of the superfluous matter hoarded up amongst their blood, the advantage these men enjoyed may be ascribed, who were feeble when they set out, and recovered by the effects of violent perspiration, the fruit of their toils.

Mr. Anson's sailors, in the midst of their fatigue in passing Cape Horn, were cut down by the latent evil; but they had no greens, and were also enduring the sixth month of their confinement in a cold climate.

When we turn from the Gambia to such situations at land where the diet is fresh provisions, all the armies are in a flame. The fever and dysentery, neither is to be taken off by greens, not sweated off during violent labour; for the breaking up of the winter quarters, and of idle encampments marks, upon every occasion, the whole track of the march with human woe; the young and the strong Men fall, not like the dropping of ripe fruit from their stalks in the autumn, but they fall, like

4 X

like

like the fresh bough, with the green leaf, blown from the trees of the forest, by the fury of a storm, never more to adorn the world.*

Lastly, we shall consider the effect of famine, which has called forth the pestilence, still more fatal to the human race, than the annual inundations of the Nile, sudden alarms in Christian cities, or perhaps the frosts in the north, and the miseries of war.

Eastern famines, as have been observed, are occasioned by long drought, whereas the scarcity of corn in the British isles, has proceeded always from the effect of cold and too much rain.

We shall then draw into our view the bad consequence which followed the crop of 1756 in Scotland, as from it may be learned, in some degree, the situation of countries afflicted by great drought.

The working people in Scotland earn about four shillings sterling in the week; their principal food is oat-meal, sixteen pounds of it serves a man and his family seven days, which he buys in a year of plenty, at a penny a pound weight, and the remainder of his wages being thirty-two pence, he lays out upon other parts of food and conveniences less necessary; he also pays with it his house rent. The price of meal, during the year 1757, was, over Scotland, about two pence a pound; therefore his sixteen pounds of meal cost him thirty-two pence, so that sixteen pence only remained in his hands at the end of the week, which paid him under a necessity of purchasing fewer of the other conveniences of life. This circumstance occasioned a small consumption of the manufactures of the country thro' that year, and every man concerned in the interior trade of Scotland felt the severe effects of the bad crop of 1756. Had the scarcity been greater, so as to have occasioned the price of meal to advance to three-pence a pound, or had other provisions, such as animal food, milk, butter, cheese, and vegetables, kept pace with grain, as must be the case when drought brings famine into the land, his four shillings would have been exhausted on food alone, and as no money remained in his hands, he could not have purchased other goods, the produce of his country, neither could he have discharged his house rent. As the fields in the east are burnt up every droughty year, these nations at once must be reduced to extreme poverty, in which the landed interest is deeply involved; for the farmers, graziers, and gardeners, receiving no produce from the ground, they are not in a capacity to pay

their rents: Therefore, when all that money, the bulk of every nation have, in years of plenty, to lay out with their dealers, is exhausted on the mere necessities of life alone, and the better sort themselves are reduced to poverty, the merchants in such years, not finding customers buying as usual, immediately stop purchasing goods of the tradesmen; which directly deprives them of the means of prosecuting their ordinary labours.

The sufferings of the people in Scotland were severe during the late scarcity, but their distress bore only a faint resemblance of the miseries of eastern nations in barren years; for they groan under the weight of despotick sway, which rarely bends to the cry of the needy. Britain was enjoying the blessings of liberty, under a government attentive to supply the wants of her people. Our manufacturers were supported, not only by interior, but also by foreign consumption, which ignorant nations have not. Scotland was covered with verdure, the effects of a wet season, the countries in the East are burnt up by the drought; therefore, when their gardens produce no fruit, and their fields neither grass to mow, nor corn to be cut down, when the tradesmen, unsupported by foreign consumption, are dismissed from their labours, as no money remains with the bulk of the people to purchase the works of their hands, these nations are, in such years, by the dire effects of famine, thrown suddenly into a state of total inaction, the laborious in town and country no longer enjoying that seasonable relief, by a great degree of perspiration above the natural, which their constitutions demand, and constant labours procure; they, with all other nations that ever were driven into this situation, as it is the same into which we beheld these multitudes fall, have been hitherto destroyed, and must necessarily, in times to come, perish by pestilence.

Among these dreadful events, the following instances from the Universal History occur.

In the year before Christ 424, an extraordinary drought in Italy occasioned a famine at Rome, which brought forth the pestilence in that city.

The same calamity occasioning a famine 125 years before Christ, in Numidia Cyrene, and other parts of Africa; these kingdoms were depopulated by the plague. The Africans imputed the famine to the live locusts, and the sickness to their untimely death.

Twenty-five years before Christ, famine afflicted Judea, and its attendant the fever, depopulated that kingdom.

The same mortality seized Rome and Italy 22 years before Christ from the same cause, and as it would seem there were no locusts to be seen devouring the corn, the servile Romans imputed the calamity to the wrath of the Gods, displeased because Augustus their master resigned his consulship.

In the year of our lord seven, Judea was again afflicted with famine, and depopulated by the plague.

Famine and war overspreading the Roman provinces in the year 254, their attendant, the sickness, thinned Rome and her Empire; this evil was supposed to have travelled to Italy from the banks of the Nile.

In the year 262 drought again seized the Empire, and an universal pestilence thinned all the provinces.

All the eastern provinces, during the year 313, and the two following years, were afflicted with drought, which occasioned a grievous famine attended with an universal pestilence.

In the year 333, Syria, Cilicia, Thrace, and other provinces of the Roman empire, were visited with such a famine as raised the bushel of wheat to 400 pieces of silver, consequently these provinces were depopulated in an extraordinary manner by the plague.

In the year 364 the temple of Apollo at Rome, and that of Daphne at Antioch, were consumed by fire, the sea broke in and overwhelmed cities, a great drought occasioned a famine, and its attendant the pestilence, swept away, in the language of the historian, myriads of men.

In the year 384, drought brought on a grievous famine in Sicily, and a terrible plague attended it.

In the year 406, a famine came upon Palestine, the locusts swarmed and darkened the air in their flight, consequently to them, the origin of that sickness was imputed, which depopulated the country.

In the year 1025, again drought occasioned a famine in the Roman empire and the plague its attendant desolated the land.

In the year 1065, famine overran Egypt to such a degree, that cats and dogs sold at an extraordinary price, and the bodies of the dead became food for the living, consequently the plague raged so highly, that most of the Egyptians were cut off by it. The London Gazette of April 18, May 23, and July 15, 1758, gave an account of the miseries the Turks were suffering from famine, and soon after, advice came of the progress of the plague in those parts.

Yet while Africa has been annually afflicted by the plague, and North America rendered by it a desert, when Europe and all the kingdoms of Asia, have been thinned in every age, China alone has remained ever populous and flourishing. The history of that empire remarks few instances of grievous famines, and as few of general sickness thinning the provinces, nay it declares that the Chinese are strangers to the pestilence*. The first maxim of government in China, tends to promote a spirit for agriculture, which procures provisions in abundance; they never have been disturbed by long and cruel wars, and every species of industry is encouraged. Labour therefore in this country stands secured upon the most extensive plan of commerce and industry.

The interior trade alone of the empire is thought to exceed in value, and extent all the commerce in Europe, and this seems to have been the happy situation of China, thro' all ages of the world †.

4 X 2

From

* *Mod. Univ. Hist. vol. 3. p. 475.*

†. *Whoever is desirous of more facts concerning the havoc of the fever, should look over or recollect passages in history, where exercise and labour have been for some time interrupted. The earthquake of 558, and of 945 at Constantinople, occasioned the utmost confusion, and threw the people into the same situation with the inhabitants of Lisbon, soon after the late earthquake, upon which the fever broke out and depopulated the city, and got the name of plague, as the sickness of Lisbon received that of epidemic, and, travelling on in this trail, an universal scene of death will occur. History takes notice, that one half of the human race were cut off by the pestilence in the course of five years, in the middle of the 14th century, and every fact that has been stated concerning armies and fleets, where the progress of sickness is distinctly seen, serves to prove that the same extent of misery may again infect the world in the course of five, six, or eight months. Ventilators in prisons, hospitals, and ships are surely exceeding useful, and the invention has done honour to its author, as they may prevent any such calamity from infection, as those that broke out of the goals in the days of Henry VIII. Elizabeth, and at the Old-Bailly in May 1750; and may also do vast service to those confined in ships, hospitals and prisons; but it would seem unnecessary to add, that ventilators are incapable of removing the first cause of the sickness, or could have prevented its taking place in any of these situations here stated.*

From these scenes of human woe, we descend to the brute creation, in order to view their state, and compare it with that of the higher rank of beings.

The dog enjoys animal and vegetable food with his master; he shares also in his action and inaction: His heat is the same and the structure of his animal economy too is nearly the same; for as the dog does not perspire thro' the skin, it goes all out by his mouth. We ought then to find in the history of the kennel, the sum total of these human calamities, to learn the means by which they are prevented from taking place.

A pack of dogs, when they run in corn countries, are taken off from their labours in the month of April. The feverish months are June and July. The careful huntsman observes to give his dogs half meat only, and that cold; he bleeds them in June, he bathes them frequently, (a method that great advantage has been reapt from on ship-board *,) and he gives them all the fatigue he can devise. These are the usual methods observed in the kennel; and the sure consequences of a total neglect in the huntman, in case the dogs have run hard during the season, and are confined, proves the ruin of the pack by the fever: † But the dogs that run thro' the whole year, need no part of this care, neither do those who are left in the houses of the farmers and others, to the freedom of their instinct, for they run through the night and in the mornings of their own accord.

From the faithful dog, we may notice some facts which concern the horse, another companion of mankind.

Plutarch, in his life of Eumenes, observes that this hero, blockaded in the little castle of Nora, in Cappadocia, by the troops of Antigonus, was in danger of losing his horses for want of exercise. The greatest room in the place measured only twenty-one feet in length, therefore he ordered them to be tied up by the head, with strong ropes, to the roof of the apartment, until their forefeet just touched the ground. The grooms lashed them at stated times, until they were all in a foam. By these means, we may believe, Eumenes preserved his horses from the fever. Less skilful than the general of the Greeks, would it seem were the Roman leaders,

during the invasion of their state by the Equi and Volsci, for upon that occasion thousand's of horses reduced to the same situation with the men, were consumed by the fever in Rome ‡. And Gustavus the great, during the blockade of Nuremberg, formed by Wallenstein, had not imitated the example of Eumenes, for 14,000 of those noble animals, the pride and strength of his army, fell also in the Swedish camp along with their masters§. These horses, that are wrought severely at times, are generally put to grass during their inactive season, which holds them in the state of continual purgation.

From these quadrupeds that are under the management of men, we pass to other animals, left wholly to the freedom of their instinct; and we find the hand which deprives the bears and the fowls of their labours, that rest and sleep through the winter, also deprives them of their ordinary food.

It would be happy for the country-people of Egypt, for the northern nation, and all other reduced to their annual situation, during the inundation, and the severity of the frost, if they would imitate the sportive dog, left to his freedom; because nature does not allow that men should be deprived of food, as is the case with the sleepers; for like the dog, they have their ordinary food; but ignorant of their impending fate, they reject the example of that quadruped, (who like them is formed for labours,) and unhappily fold their hands, shut their eyes, and go to rest, like those animals that sleep for a season.

By these proofs it appears, that the active and laborious part of mankind, have no more a right to indulge in the indolent situation of the first class, than these have to enjoy the exercise of the second, or endure the labours of the third class.

The distress of the active and laborious, has, and must ever prove sure and its consequences fatal, the enjoyment of exercise, and far more the performance of labour to the indolent, is impossible; because as has been observed in Part II. the natural straitness of their larger blood-vessels will not suffer their natural quantity of blood to circulate, during such attempts.

To render man's existence less precarious, or something more than the life of the fleeting insect of a day, it would seem

* See Capt. Latham's letter, of the Tyger man of war, dated Madagascar, Sept. 9, 1794, published in the Gentleman's magazine for April 1795. He made his men bathe every day in the sea; nine only were sick in his ship, whereas a ship of war, of equal numbers, that sailed in company with him, had two hundred sick, they not observing Capt. Latham's method.

† As every country gentleman knows these particulars, it seems unnecessary to give a detail of facts. ‡ Livy An. Urb. 290, 291. § Harle's life of Gustavus vol. 2. p. 279.

seem that while the indolent are enjoying their relief by the natural perspiration, in their usual stations, the active should take that degree of perspiration above the natural, which their ordinary exercise procures; and the laborious should procure that great degree of perspiration they require, by continuing their daily toils, wherever their station may be fixed. If the christian nations would hope to escape the plague, supposed hitherto to have come from the Turkish empire, they ought to have no greater dread, nor use no other precaution against Egyptian fevers, B than from those of European growth; that the timid ought to keep ten or twenty yards from the presence of any evil; or if they chuse to fly further off, their labours should accompany them. As every nation would wish to preserve the brave from the ordinary miseries which have C desolated fleets, and thinned the ranks of armies, baffling the schemes of the great, and rendering war itself, beyond description, destructive; it would seem, that an article should be added to the present articles of war, by which the sea and the land captains may be made answerable D for the lives of their men; for they may enjoy full perspiration by the performance of a dance, when on shipboard and by other manly exercises when at land, (and it is in their power to keep at a little distance from scenes of great distress.) The princes of the east, in time of famine, and E those of the north, during the severity of the winter, ought to provide for their people some kind of labour, regularly to be performed. The nations bordering upon the Nile, during the overflow of that river, in imitation of their ancient sires, should rear monuments of human grandeur, for the world to gaze on, to consider and admire. Happy had it been for the Egyptians in Grand Cairo, who died during the inundation of 1580, had they been digging the grand canal projected of old*. The merchants trading in slaves along the African coasts seem to have a cheap remedy in their power, by which shoals of negroes may be preserved, who must otherwise be destroyed in times to come, as they have been hitherto, before they arrive in the sugar islands. The Africans have been remarkably fond of music and dancing through all ages, they, no doubt, H might be easily brought to enjoy this cheap amusement on the deck, and in small numbers in turns, and its effects, a sweat, at stated times, when the weather proved favourable; and when the violence

of the winds, or a high sea did not suffer them to stand above, they could have their dance and music in the hold.

In Part I. we stated the established theories in physic, concerning the primary cause of these universal calamities; and finding, upon a comparison of various evidence, that it did not exist in the air, in climate or in diet, as has been hitherto imagined, we sought for it therefore in the human frame itself, the only remaining object in nature, in which it could exist. In Part II. we divide mankind into three classes, *viz.* indolent, active, and laborious, which gave an opportunity of considering the effect of the motion of the heart and lungs in widening the larger blood-vessels, during inaction, exercise, and labour. A space above the natural measure was discovered to exist in the blood-vessels, of the active and laborious, which as soon as exercise and labour seized, must necessarily be held full of inactive matter; this important and dangerous circumstance, existing in the vitals of the human frame, seemed to demand daily a degree of perspiration above the natural, to rid the constitution of it, and that conformable to the condition of each class. In Part III. we were led to consult historical evidence, in order to be informed how this cause should operate, and from the uniformity of these vast and dreadful events that have befallen the human race, in every quarter of the globe, as often as exercise and labour have been for some considerable time interrupted, we are led to conclude, that the original cause of the pestilence or plague, according to that extensive appellation with the ancients, is the superfluous matter obstructed: F So that the various names this disease has received in latter ages, of *true plague, camp fever, dysentery, black scurvy, &c.* seem to belong to the same misery, and may be prevented from taking place in the world, if men yield obedience to the calls of nature.

A regard to truth, and the dictates of G our heart, not the love of victory, the preservation of men, and not the name of a discoverer, led us into this disquisition, and were our favourite objects.

[We have had no intension thro' this essay to consider the effect of climate upon tender people, nor the difference betwixt the air of town and country, no more than with the distress of particular persons, nor what food is best; neither has it any connection with other epidemics and their origin, such as small pox, measles, chincough, &c. more than with the reigning evil among the hor-

and

ned cattle. The facts stated serve to prove, that the hot climate of the West-Indies is more favourable for the lower class of mankind, when reduced to a state of inaction, than the temperate climates of Europe and North-America; and during this situation, the effects of salt food is manifestly, favourable: For when the diet is fresh, men die in a few days ill, but when it is salted, the disease takes often several weeks to kill, and gives men a chance of recovering by the help of greens, &c. Yet although these facts serve to prove this much, we would not be understood to say, that the climate of Jamaica is equally favourable to the people of Britain with that of their own country, or that salt food is as natural a nourishment as fresh; the numerous accidents that have befallen Europeans settled in Asia, Africa, and the sugar islands, and the shattered constitutions the few who survive bring home, shew, that men are like trees, they thrive best in their native land. It would likewise seem that the blood-vessels, of both the active and laborious contract, and may be reduced to their natural size in the course of years. Every gentleman may remember this circumstance, by what he has felt at different times, from his difficulty or ease in breathing, when performing his exercises. Old sai-

lors in the king's service keep their health, and soldiers in times of peace, when they have little work to do; and ploughmen commence shepherds in their old age. These changes are not found to prove fatal, tho' an ill state of health is generally the attendant.

A The above piece (the author observes,) has fallen under the notice of the Critical Review, for July last, and the Monthly, for September. The first these papers treats it with civility, altho' many objections are made, and trifles set forth, which seem unworthy of that gentleman, who is supposed to have penned the article. But the author of the medical part of the Monthly Review, has lost his temper with it intirely. Never did Monk from his cell, write with more bitterness against a Protestant, nor Cardinal in his palace, express greater contempt for the production of a reformer, than the gentleman has done for this treatise; and without venturing to give a fair extract of a single line of it, or saying one word to the point; he throws out a load of scurrilous language, altogether unworthy of any body.]

ANSWER to QUESTION I. p. 416, in our Magazine for 1754. By the Proposer, James Hemingway.

LET r = radius = 12, v = versed sine = 3 chains and s = sine of half the arch AEB in Gunter's chains.

Then will $s^2 = 2r - v \times v$, per 35 El. 3.

And $\frac{2r - v \times v}{5r - 2v \times 3} \times \frac{10r - 3v \times 2v}{3} = \text{area ABEA, proxime} = \frac{37000 \times 71}{3} = 3,263,093,27 \text{ acres. Consequently } 16311. 108. 11d. \text{ is the answer.}$

S I R,

IN your Magazine for May last, p. 251, I read of a rock which hath, till now, laid under low water; and Mr. C. Morton is the first (skillful pilot) that hath spied upon it; but to prevent such terrible accidents for the future, please to let him know,

That if $\frac{tru - tru + tru}{2} = \text{amount} = ptr + p$; the same rate of interest is allowed to the purchaser, and the vender.

Hence $p = \frac{t - 1 \times r, + a}{tr + 1} \times \frac{tu}{2}$. And after the purchase, the rate of interest allowed to both parties, may be, from the equation above, found = $\frac{tu - p}{2p + u - tu} \times \frac{2}{t}$.

DEMONSTRATION.

First $tu - p \times 2 = \frac{t + 1 \times tru}{tr + 1}$ and $2p + u - tu \times t = \frac{t + 1 \times tu}{tr + 1}$ by making restitution for p , in the canon for r . Consequently $\frac{tu - p}{2p + u - tu} \times \frac{2}{t} = \frac{tru}{tu} = r$.

Q. E. D.

Thus Mr. C. Morton's material error is corrected, by S I R,

Your humble servant, and constant reader,

Norwich, June 7, 1759.

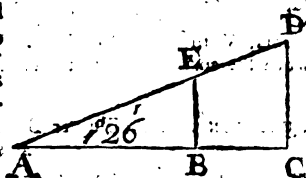
JAMES HEMINGWAY,
Teacher of the mathematics, and land surveyor.

SOLUTION

SOLUTION to a QUESTION in the *London Magazine*, 1759, p. 373, by the Proposer, Mr. J. Browne, of Skinner's-Street, Spittle-fields.

PUT $AB = x$, $CD = z$, $BC = x = 80$, and $EB = m = 3$, then, per trigonometry as sine, $1^\circ 26' : m :: 88^\circ 34' : x =$ nearly 120 feet for the breadth of the river, and per similar triangles, as $x : m :: x + z : z = 5$ feet, the height of the observer's eye from the surface.

It was also answered, pretty nearly as above, by Mr. William Marshall, of Faxeft.



ANSWER to the FIRST QUESTION, of Philomathes, p. 211 By Mr. Richard Wakon, of Woodplumpton.

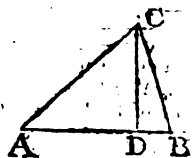
IN the annexed figure, AB represents the parallel of latitude, A the place the first ship sailed from, B the place the second sailed from, and C the port they arrived at: Consequently CD will be the difference of latitude, $= 100 = y$. Put $BC = x$; then, per question, as $2 : 3 :: a : \frac{3a}{2} = AC$; (and, by Eu. 47. 1.)

$$\sqrt{\frac{9aa}{4} - yy} = AD, \text{ and } \sqrt{aa - yy} = BD; \text{ therefore}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{9aa}{4} - yy} + \sqrt{aa - yy} = 156 = AB: \text{ From whence } a = 105.44 = BC,$$

the distance sailed by the second ship, whose course is N. $18^\circ 30'$ W. and $AC = 158.16$, the distance sailed by the first ship, whose course N. $30^\circ 47'$ E.

This Question was answered also by Mr. John Chapman, of St. Mary Cray, Kent; Mr. D. Gravier, Mr. Turner Boston, of Biggleswade, Bedfordshire; Master E. Karsforne Hindonensis; Mr. G. Browne, of Portsmouth Common. Mr. Walton also answered Philomathes's second Question, p. 211, which had been before answered, p. 253; it did also Mr. Peter Pegus, of the Rev. Mr. Green's Academy, in Denmark Street, Soho; Hindonensis; and Mr. W. Milc, of Bristol.



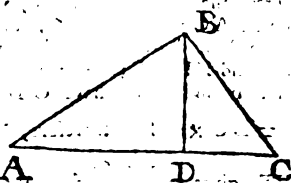
QUESTION in the *London Magazine* for April, p. 210, ANSWERED by the Proposer, Mr. George Brown, Writing-Master and Teacher of the Mathematics, of Portsmouth Common.

IN the triangle ABC, let BD be \perp to AC: Put $AC = x$, $BD = y$, $AD = DC = z$;

then will $AD = \frac{x+z}{2}$, and $DC = \frac{x-z}{2}$, and;

$$\text{per 47 Eu. 1. } BC^2 = \frac{4y^2 + x^2 - 2xz + z^2}{4},$$

$$\text{and } BA^2 = \frac{4y^2 + x^2 + 2xz + z^2}{4}; \text{ then, per A}$$



$$\text{question, } 4y^2 + x^2 + z^2 = \frac{4z^2}{3}, \text{ or } 4y^2 + z^2 = \frac{1}{3}x^2; \therefore y = \sqrt{\frac{x^2 - 3z^2}{12}};$$

consequently $\sqrt{\frac{x^2 z^2 - 3z^4}{12}}$ = the difference of the areas of the triangles ADB and CDB, per question, must be a maximum, or $x^2 z^2 - 3z^4$ put into fluxions

$$2xz^2 - 12z^3 \dot{z} = 0; \therefore x = \frac{\dot{z}}{\dot{z}}. \text{ Now supposing } x = 6, \text{ then will } z = \sqrt{6},$$

$$y = \sqrt{\frac{1}{12}}, \text{ DC} = \frac{6 + \sqrt{6}}{2}, \text{ and AD} = \frac{6 - \sqrt{6}}{2}; \text{ whence AC + AB + CB} =$$

22.5554 , and area $= \sqrt{\frac{27}{2}}; \therefore 12.5554 : \sqrt{\frac{27}{2}} :: 300 : 2097.732$ chains, the required area of the triangular field. Q. E. D.

PROBLEM. *By the same.*

REQUIRED, a general theorem, to find the number of spots on all the bottom cards, when the pack is laid out in several heaps, viz. Lay down as many cards in a heap, the bottom card included in the number, as will make the number of specks on the bottom card equal to any number (fixed on) at pleasure, not exceeding 53?

ANSWER to Mr. Giles's QUESTION, p. 211. *By Hindonienfis.*

LET CD be the height of the tower above the horizontal plane of the first station A, due north of the tower; let E be the second station due east of the tower; and AB = DF its perpendicular distance below the horizontal plane of the first station. Now, from AD = 20, and the angle CAD = $4^{\circ} 30'$, I find CA (= CE per quest.) = 20.06, and CD = 1.574; also, in the triangle CFE right-angled at F, by having CE, and the angle FCE = $8^{\circ} 30'$, I find EF = 19.84, and FC = 2.965, from which last taking CD, there will remain DF = AB = 1.391. Then in the right-angled triangle BFE, we have given BF and FE, by which BE is found = 28.17. Lastly, in the triangle ABE, right-angled at B, are given AB and BE, by which AE is found = 28.20 chains = the distance between the two stations.

This was also answered by Mr. J. Browne, of Skinner's-street, and Master E. Rawstorne.

A New QUESTION by Master E. Rawstorne, at Great Houghton School, Yorkshire.

A Ship sails the nearest course to the equator, from a port in latitude 10° north, at the rate of 4 miles an hour, and, at the same time, another sails from a port under the equinoctial, to the northern port, at the rate of 5 miles an hour; now the difference of longitude of the two ports is 5° . I desire to know the latitude come to, and distance sailed, by each ship, when they are at the nearest distance to each other, according to great circle sailing?

A QUESTION. *By John Lewin, Schoolmaster, at Sydon.*

LAST spring, as Sol appear'd with friendly ray,

I took my chain, a meadow to survey:

Each field I pass'd, the crops luxuriant were,

The vernal sweets did scent the ambient air:

Each gladsome scene, with ravish'd eyes, I saw,

As sportive lambs did from their folds withdraw:

I next, with rapture, view'd the meadow round,

Which I an oblique, plain triangle found *;

Whose base, from A to B, when measur'd o'er,

By Gunter's chain, did make just twice a score;

The perpendic. P was in proportion,

To that of th' base, exact as four to one.

Then back I jogg'd, and left the verdant ground,

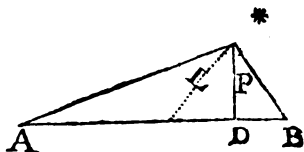
And told its acres, which with ease are found:

Likewise, from hence, each side be pleas'd to tell,

Also the line that's mark'd with letter L;

And where that line upon the base must fall,

To equally divide the same * withal?



QUESTION I. *By Mr. Robert Langley.*

ARTISTS, view th' equations * I propose,

Then the maiden name please to disclose,

Of a beautiful and worthy fair,

At Wellingborough, in Northamptonshire.

* viz. $wy + u + w + y = 37$, $w^2 + y^2 - u^2 = 286$,

$$\frac{w-x}{2u} + \frac{w-x-1}{2u} =$$

$$\frac{w-x-2}{2u}$$

$$\frac{w-y}{2u} = 304, x^2 + x^4 - 8x = 6658, u = 2y: \text{Her christian name is Eliza-}$$

beth, and her surname consists of five letters, having their places in the alphabet, expressed by the values of u, w, x, y , and z , in the preceeding equations"; by means whereof it may be discovered, without having the root of any affected equation, to extract higher than a quadrauc.

QUESTION II. *By the same.*

GIVEN, the two principal diameters of an ellipsis = 61, and 47,5 respectively: 'Tis required, to determine the greatest parallelogram that can possibly be described in a segment thereof, whose area = 135,8802, and base parallel to the ellipsis's transverse diameter?

Wellingborough, Nov. 10, 1759.

✍ *Master Isaacson, of Lavenham School, Suffolk, and Master Gier, of Mr. Browne's School, Portsmouth-Common, favoured us with Solutions of two Questions which had been already solved. Thus having, at last, cleared accounts with our ingenious mathematical correspondents, to this time; we thank them for their repeated favours, and shall, as often as we can, oblige them for the future.*

Some Extracts from the Letter to Two great Men, continued from p 637.

THE letter writer, still on the subject of North-America, goes on thus:

"The truth of the matter is, they were tired of Canada. The inclemency of the climate, the difficult access to it, and a trade scarcely defraying the expence of the colony, would long ago have induced them to abandon it, if the plan of extending its boundaries, at the expence of the English, and of opening its communication with Louisiana and with the Ocean, had not made them persevere.—Canada itself is not worth their asking; and if they do desire to have it restored to them, it can only be with a view to repeat the same injuries and infidelities, to punish which we engaged in the present war. Unless, therefore, we be resolved, with our eyes open, to expose ourselves to a repetition of former encroachments; unless we would chuse to be obliged to keep great bodies of troops, in America, in full peace, at an immense expence; we can never consent to leave the French any footing in Canada. If we do not exclude them, absolutely and entirely, from that country, we shall soon find we have done nothing. Let the treaty be drawn ever so accurately; let the boundaries between Canada and our colonies be described ever so precisely, and regulated ever so much in our favour; what has happened already ought to teach us what we may expect again. The future treaty will be observed no better than the former have been: Usurpation and encroachment will gradually revive; and thus shall we have thrown away all our successes: So many millions will have been expended to no purpose; and the blood of so many thousands of our brave countrymen spilt, only to remind us, that though we knew how to conquer, we knew not how to improve; perhaps, the only opportunity we shall ever have, of putting it out of the power of France to violate its faith."

And, lastly, he touches upon the affairs of Germany, as follows:

"It may be collected, from more than one hint dropt in the course of this letter, that I am no friend to continental measures in general; especially such continental measures as engaged us during the three last wars, as principals; when we seemed eager to ruin ourselves in support of that Austrian family, whom we now find, with unparalleled ingratitude, and incredible folly, in close alliance with France.—But the continental measures now adopted by England were necessary, both with regard to our honour and our interest, Hanover has been attacked by France, on a quarrel entirely English; and though care was taken, by the act of settlement, that England should not be involved in wars on account of Hanover; yet gratitude, honour the reputation of our country, every motive of generosity bound us, not to allow the innocent electorate to be ruined for England's American quarrel with France. In regard to our interest, no English minister, however inflexible in his attachment to his native country, could have devised the means of making the best use of our American conquests; if the French could have treated with Hanover in their hands. It was with a view to prevent this, to oppose the French in their projects in Germany, the success of which would have been so detrimental to England, that we honestly and wisely have formed and have maintained the army now commanded by prince Ferdinand, and having entered into alliance with the king of Prussia.

But though this was a measure of prudence, it was scarcely possible for the wisest Statesmen to foresee all those great consequences which it hath already produced. The efforts which the French have made in Germany, and the resistance they have there met with by the care of the British administration, have contributed more than perhaps we could expect, to our success in America, and other parts of the world. Felt of the project of conquering Hanover, France saw herself obliged to engage in exorbitant expences; armies were to be paid, and maintained in Westphalia and on the Rhine:

Rhine; vast sums were to be advanced to the court of Vienna, always as indigent as it is haughty; the ravenous Russians, and the degenerate Swedes, would not move, unless allured by subsidies; and the mouth of every hungry German prince was to be stoppt with the louis d'ors of France. Involved in expences thus enormous, our enemies have been prevented from strengthening themselves at sea, where England had most reason to dread their becoming strong.

The infinite advantages which this nation hath reaped from the German war, are indeed now so well understood, that we have seen the greatest enemies of this measure acknowledge their mistake.

They now confess that if we had not resisted France, in her projects of German conquests, her best troops had not been destroyed; her own coasts would have been better protected; she would have been able to pay more attention to her American concerns; England might have been threatened so seriously with invasions, as to be afraid of parting with those numerous armies which have conquered at such a distance of Time. In a word, that universal bankruptcy, which hath crowned the distresses of France, and gives England greater reason of exultation, than any event of the war, might have been prevented. It is entirely owing to the German part of the war, that France appears thus low in the political scale of strength and riches; that she is found to be a sinking monarchy, nay a monarchy already sunk. And perhaps it might be an enquiry worthy of another Montesquieu, to assign the causes of the rise and fall of the French monarchy; and to point out those silent principles of decay, which have, in our times, made so rapid a progress, that France in 1712, after upwards of twenty years almost constant war, maintained against all Europe, was still more respectable, and less exhausted than it now appears to be, when the single arm of Great-Britain is lifted up against her, and the war has lasted no more than three or four years.

If this then be the state of the war in Germany; if England be bound to take a part in it, by every motive of honour and interest; and if the infinite advantages it hath already produced, be stated fairly—the inference I would draw, and which I believe the whole nation will also draw, is, that we should continue to exert those endeavours which hitherto have been so effectual, in defeating the designs of France, to get possession of Hanover.

His majesty, as elector of Hanover, has no views of ambition: His country has been attacked only because it belonged to the king of Great-Britain; and nothing more is required of us, but to be true to ourselves, by neglecting no step that may prevent Hanover from falling again into the hands of France, after having been so miraculously rescued from the contributions of the rapacious Richlieu,

and saved from the military desert of Belleisle.—I need not say any thing of the glory acquired by that army, which, notwithstanding its great inferiority, hath driven the French twice from the Weser to the Rhine. I shall only observe, that the next campaign (if another campaign should precede the peace) will, in all probability, lose us none, of the advantages we have gained, *on that side*; if our army, still headed by prince Ferdinand, who has already gained so many laurels, be rendered more formidable, as I hope it will, by sending to it *some thousands* more of our national troops; who now since the conquest of Canada and the defeat of the long threatened invasion, have no other scene of action left, but to contribute to another victory in Germany.

And with regard to the king of Prussia, after giving us hopes that he will still be able to hold out, he observes thus:

"But if contrary to our hopes, our wishes, our endeavours, this should fail; if his Prussian majesty, like a lion caught in the toils (after a resistance already made, which will hand him down to posterity as the greatest of men) should at last be unable to defend himself; let him not despair while he is in alliance with Britain: For I would inculcate a doctrine, which I think will not be unpopular amongst my countrymen, and which therefore I hope, will not be opposed by our ministers, *That whatever conquests we have made, and whatever conquests we may still make upon the French, except North-America, which must be kept all our own; should be looked upon as given back to France for a most important consideration, if it can be the means of extricating the king of Prussia from any unforeseen distresses.*"

And he concludes the whole with observing, and lamenting the danger, to which our happy constitution now lies exposed, whereupon he has this melancholy reflection: "That unless something can be done to bring back our constitution to its first principles, we shall find, that we have triumphed, only to make ourselves as wretched as our enemy; that our conquests are but a poor compensation for the loss of our liberties; in a word, that like Wolfe falling in the arms of victory, we are most gloriously—undone!"

With which reflection, that it may remain impressed upon the minds of our readers, we shall conclude these extracts.

A short History of the Origin and Progress of the Military Exercise, &c. continued from p. 649.

WHEN the use of fire-arms began to be generally established, the necessity of a great regularity and uniformity, in the manner, of using these arms, became apparent: It was soon discovered, that those troops which could make the briskest fire, and sustain it longest, had a great superiority over others less expert: And likewise, that the efficacy and power of fire did not consist in random and scattering shots, made

without order; but in the fire of a body of men at once, and that properly timed and directed. It was therefore necessary to exercise the troops in loading quick, and firing together, by the word of command; but as the awkwardness, carelessness, and rashness, of young soldiers, (if left to themselves) must occasion frequent accidents; and cause the loss of many of their own party, by the unskilful manner of using fire-arms, especially in the hurry of an engagement; it became a matter of indispensable necessity to teach soldiers an uniform method of performing each action that was to be done with the musket; that they might all do it in the most expeditious and safe manner. In order to effect this, it was necessary to analyse and reduce the compound motion of each action into the several simple motions that it was composed of: This made each action easier to be learned and remembered; and by teaching the soldiers to perform the simple motions in the same manner, and in the same time, making a pause between each, it rendered them exact in the performance of the whole action. This is the origin of what is called the manual exercise; which, when it was once invented, (besides the real utility of it) made troops to shew to such advantage, and their motions appear so regular and beautiful, that it soon was copied by other nations, and came into general use. The Spaniards were most probably the inventors of it, as they were the first who made use of muskets, and their infantry was at that time the best in Europe. Even the French, who are so ready, upon the slightest grounds, to put in their claim for the honour of all useful inventions and improvements, acquiesce in this (Brantom. *elog. du D. d'Albe & du M. Strozzi*); and own, that they learned the use of the musket from the Spaniards (*Hist. mil. Fran. vol. 1. p. 277.*); and that they never had any regular discipline, or exercise, till they took it from the Dutch; whose army in Flanders was at that time the great school, where all who had a desire to attain military knowledge, went to learn it under prince Maurice of Nassau, who is frequently styled,

by the military writers of his time, the reviver of the discipline of the ancients; and whose continual wars with the Spaniards had enabled him to improve upon, and surpass his masters. He was, indeed, for many years, in almost unrivalled possession of the reputation of being the greatest commander in Europe; but was, at last, in some degree, eclipsed by the great Gustavus Adolphus, whose exploits were more brilliant, and successes more rapid, than those of Maurice; who always was a cautious and prudent, rather than a bold and enterprising general. Gustavus was undoubtedly a very great master of all the branches of military knowledge, especially of tactics; in which he struck out many things entirely new, at least to the moderns (Folard *Traité de la colonne.*) An ingenious French author (*Nouveau projet d'un ordre François en tactiq. p. 155.*) has drawn a parallel between him and Epaminondas: It is, indeed, remarkable, that each of them invented new methods of drawing up their armies, founded on the same principles in attacks: That they each of them appeared at the head of a people till then obscure, and of no great estimation in military affairs; which, under their conduct, attained, almost at once, to the highest degree of reputation: That they each fought two remarkable battles, against warlike nations and veteran troops, in which they were victorious: And that each perished in the last. Indeed the Thebans, after the death of Epaminondas, soon sunk into their primitive obscurity; but the Swedes, after the loss of Gustavus, maintained their reputation for valour and discipline for many years, under Kniphausen, Torstenson, Banier, duke Bernard of Weimar, and other generals: Which plainly shews, that, during the short time Gustavus lived, he had formed many excellent officers; and that, had he not been so unfortunately killed at Lutzen, he probably would have established a discipline much superior to any that had been since the time of the Greeks and Romans. After his death, the Dutch exercise and discipline again became the pattern for all Europe to follow, and

continued

* The Swedes appear to have been the first that practised firing by two or three ranks at a time; as Hudibras has it:

When over one another's heads,

They charge, three ranks at once, like Swedes.

As may be seen in Sir Robert Monro's *Memoirs*, and Bariff's *Young Artillery-Man*, &c. The firing by platoons, is generally said to be a Dutch invention, though the life of Gustavus Adolphus, lately published, gives it to that monarch. We have looked into Sir Robert Monro's book; and some others that treat expressly of military affairs, and of the Swedish discipline in particular; and cannot find the least reason for acquiescing in that opinion, but rather the contrary; and we cannot help thinking, that the author confounds Gustavus's method, of posting platoons of musketeers amongst his cavalry, with the platoon firing by battalion, which are things totally different from one another.

† Lewis the XIVth, in 1662, employed Mons. Martinet, to regulate and discipline his infantry, after the Dutch manner. He was first lieutenant-colonel, and afterwards colonel of the regiment *du roi*, or the king's own regiment; which was then the pattern. He was killed at the siege of Dreesburg, in 1672. His name is become, among our military gentlemen, a term of sneer and reproach, too often applied to such officers as shame the rest of their corps, by being more assiduous and exact in the performance of their duty, than suits with the levity of the young, or the indolence of the old ones.

continued to till within these few years; that the amazing victories and successes of the Prussians have excited the attention and admiration of all nations; and put them upon endeavouring to learn and imitate that wonderful military establishment and discipline which has enabled Frederick the 1st. the prodigy of our age, to perform such amazing exploits, as have already, whatever may be his future destiny, given him a title to the highest rank among the most sublime military geniuses, and greatest generals that the world has produced.

The alteration and improvement of the Prussian discipline was originally the work of the present king's father, Frederick-William I. king of Prussia; whose character and actions, delineated by a masterly and impartial hand, would compose a work equally curious and entertaining. We should there behold a prince, who might properly be called military mad, without any real military genius; scrupulously attached and bigotted to the minutest formalities, and we may say fopperies, of the regimental detail and parade; but never shewing any signs of his being master of the great operations of war, or the sublime parts of military science: In short, much fitter to be a drill serjeant, or adjutant, than a king, or a general. Who, though truly religious, and in most instances a man of rigid virtue and strict morality; yet, from his immoderate fondness for troops, joined to the austerity and violence of his temper, acted like a mere tyrant, and governed his family, and subjects with the stern harshness and barbarity of a Muley Ishmael. Indeed, the force and prevalence of an European education, and manners, had so far an influence upon him, as to prevent his being as bloody: But he exerted the natural roughness, and unfeelingness of his disposition, in breaking his troops to an obedience, and severity of discipline, unheard of before in Europe; which transformed men into mere machines, moved and actuated solely by the will and command of their officers; and which a man, of a milder and more humane turn, could not have attempted to have established: A slave in Turkey being in a state of much less constraint, and servile subordination, than that of his soldiers, or even of his officers. His passion for tall

men was extravagant, beyond belief; and, to recruit his great useless regiment of giants, he spared no expence, although covetous to excess, in his own disposition; nor in order to inveigle, or even kidnap a tall man, did his officers stick at fraud, perfidy, or the grossest violations of the laws of society and of nations; which he always connived at, and oftentimes avowed. His whole country was one great garrison; every man who was handsome, and had a fine person, was compelled to serve; even children were enlisted from their birth, and their parents were accountable for them to the regiment to which they were allotted. In short, every thing was made subservient to the military extravagance of the monarch, without the least regard to justice or humanity. But as his troops were to him merely what dolls are to children, or ornamental china to the ladies, not for use, but amusement or parade; and his whole pleasure and employment was the adjusting of their dress and accoutrements, which he would do with his own hands, and the exercising and reviewing them; he never chose to expose them to the dangers or fatigues of war, perhaps, indeed, in some measure, for fear they should all desert. All this, added to the particularity, and even finicalness of their dress and appearance, caused them, in his life-time, to be looked upon as mere puppets, fit only for show, but could be of no use or service in real action; and they, and their discipline, were in general the subject of ridicule amongst the military men of other nations. But when Frederick the 1st succeeded to the crown of Prussia, his penetrating genius quickly distinguished and retrenched all that was trifling and useless, from what was of real utility: and sensible of the advantages which that strictness of discipline and exact obedience, to which his troops were broken and habituated, gave him, he did not fear attacking, with his then raw and unexperienced forces, the rough old warriors of the house of Austria; and soon convinced them, at the battles of Mollwitz, Freyberg, and on many other occasions, that what is absurd and contemptible, in the hands of a little genius, becomes great and formidable, in those of a prince of sublime understanding, and superior talents. And as the author

• Frederick-William, besides his passion for tall men, had a very great fondness for broad faces; in order, therefore, that his soldiers might appear to the utmost advantage, in those two points, and not without a view to economy, he caused their coats to be made so very short, that they barely reached half-way down their thighs; and so scanty in the body and sleeves, that they could scarce put them on. Their breeches reached scarcely down to their knees; and their hats were so small, as hardly to cover their heads, so that they were forced to have a contrivance to pin them on, for fear of their falling off when they were exercising. Their hair was all quitted back, and powdered, with only one or two small curls on each side of the face; to this was added square-toed shoes, with high heels; a long sword, with a broad blade, worn very high upon the hip; and white garters, which, as well as the waistcoat and breeches (that were generally white also) were continually barked to keep them clean; for the least speck of dirt on any of them was punished with the utmost severity. This appeared the more extraordinary, as at that time the prevailing fashion of dress was every where totally different; and being added to a sort of uprightness and stiffness in their air and motions, that was peculiar to themselves, made them really have very much the appearance of puppets.

thor of the Memoirs of the house of Brandenburg, (who is generally supposed to be the king himself) observes, that, though the eager desire of the elector Frederick the Illd. for the title of king, and the extraordinary pains which he took to get it conferred upon him by the emperor, were in him only the effect of his violent fondness for state and pre-eminence; and proceeded merely from a puerile and ridiculous vanity: Yet, that the acquisition of the royalty has been, in process of time, of the greatest advantage to the house of Brandenburg, by exciting and enabling it to throw off the dependence and subjection, in which it was to the house of Austria. So we may add, that the extravagant passion of Frederick-William for troops, and for all kinds of military discipline and parade; and the excess he carried it to, though it deservedly exposed him to contempt and ridicule, did, in a great measure, lay the foundation for the glorious victories and immortal fame of his son.

[To be concluded in our Mag. for January.]

ADDITIONS TO DECEMBER.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Richard Maitland, of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, dated Bombay, May 8, 1759.

SINCE my last, nothing particular has happened to the detachment, until February, when I was ordered by the governor and council to take the command of an expedition against the city and castle of Surat, my command consisting of 850 artillery and infantry, with 1500 seapoys.

I embarked my troops on board the company's armed vessels, and in eight days landed them all safe at a place called Dendulowry, distant from Surat about nine miles, where we encamped for the refreshment of the troops three or four days. In our first day's march from the above encampment, Capt. John Northall died of an apoplectic fit, and was succeeded in the company by Capt. Joseph Winter. The first attack that I made was against the French garden, where the enemies (Scydees) had lodged a number of men; them I drove out, after a very smart firing on both sides for about four hours; our number lost consisting of about 20 men killed, and as many wounded. After we had got possession of the French garden, I thought it necessary to order the engineer to pitch upon a proper place to erect a battery, which he did, and completed it in two days.

On this battery were mounted two 24 pounders, and a 13 inch mortar, which I ordered to fire against the wall, &c. as brisk as possible: This I continued to do for three days.—Having thought of a more expedient method of getting into the outer town than by the breach of the wall, I called a council of war, composed of military and marine; formed a plan of a general attack, which I laid before them, and they as readily agreed to, and this to be put into

execution at half past four the next morning. The plan was, that the company's grab and bomb-katches should warp up the river in the night, and anchor in a line of battle opposite the Scydees Bunder, one of the strongest fortified places they had got: This they did, and a general attack began from the vessels and battery at the appointed time. My intentions in this were, to drive the enemy from their batteries, and to facilitate the landing of the infantry at the Bunder, whom I had embarked on board of boats for their transportation. We made a continual fire until half past eight, when a signal was made for the boats to put off, and to go under the cover of the vessels. This proved very successful, for the men were landed with the loss of one man only; getting possession of the Scydees Bunder, and putting the men to flight, with the loss of Capt. Robert Inglish mortally wounded, and Lieut. Pepperel wounded in the shoulder, our loss of men not very considerable.

Having gained this point, and getting possession of the outer town, with its fortifications, the next thing to be done was to attack the inner town and castle.

I ordered the thirteen and two ten-inch mortars to be planted on the Scydees Bunder, and to begin firing into the castle and town as soon as possible; distance from the castle about 700 yards, inner town 500.

About six in the evening the mortars began to play very briskly, and continued to do so until half past two the next morning. This continual firing of our mortars put the castle and town into such a consternation, that they never returned one gun. The enemy finding it impossible to support themselves, sent to acquaint me they would open the gates for my troops to march into the town; which I did, with drums beating and colours flying. After I was in the town, the governor sent to acquaint me that he would give me up the castle, on proviso, that I would allow him and his people to march out of the castle with their effects, which I agreed to, taking possession without any further molestation.

Royal artillery, Killed 1. Wounded 4.

In the company's infantry. Captains killed 2. Subaltern 1. Killed in all 150. Wounded about 60.

Our expedition commenced the 9th of February, and we arrived at Bombay the 15th of April.—(See p. 556, 617, and our Map of Surat, &c. p. 520.)

Letters from Gibraltar advise, that Mr. Milbank, who was lately sent to Morocco with two men of war, to treat about the ransom of the crew of the Litchfield man of war, and a transport that was wrecked last year on the barbarous coast, is not able to succeed in his commission: For besides the sum of money required, which is very large, the emperor demands a certain number of cannon, with powder and ball answerable, and cordage.

cordage, tackle, &c. sufficient to equip four ships of war. (See p. 626.)

The bounties to seamen and landmen that shall voluntarily enter themselves on board his majesty's ships, and the rewards for discovering such seamen as conceal themselves, are prolonged to the 12th of February next. (See p. 628.)

Addresses have been presented to his majesty, from the aldermen, capital burghesses, and commonalty of the borough of Mahmsbury in Wiltshire, and the dean and clergy of Guernsey. (See p. 682.)

The East-India ships that put into the Brazils, (see p. 577.) are arrived safely at Cork, except the Tavistock, which sprung a leak, and was obliged to put back again.

In Paris 19,148 children were baptized, 4341 couple married, 19,202 died during this year; and 5082 foundlings were taken into their foundling hospital in the same time.

Amsterdam, Dec. 31. The number of persons who have died in this city in 1759, amounts to 7771, and the christnings to 4317. One thousand two hundred and fifty two persons died at the Hague in Holland, which were ten more than in the year before.

MARRIAGE and BIRTH.

Dec. 27. **S**AMUEL Benyon, of Shrewsbury, Esq; was married to Miss Yate.

29. Lady Cathcart, was delivered of a son.

DEATHS.

Dec. 25. **T**HOMAS Stowe, Esq; customer inward, of Newcastle upon Tyne.

James Butler, of Little Benton, in Northumberland, Esq;

27. Mr. David Lacy, of Limerick in Ireland, aged 122.

Hon. William Carmichael, of Skirling in North-Britain, advocate, aged 88.

28. Dr. Daniel Cox, an eminent physician.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHitehall, Dec. 23. Dr. Warburton was appointed bishop of Gloucester, in the room of Dr. Johnson, deceased.

From the rest of the PAPERS.

Rev. Mr. William Ellis, was presented to the vicarage of Thrilton-Abbey, in Lincolnshire.—George Townshend, B. A. to the vicarage of Halivell, in Cumberland.—Mr. Gilly, to the rectory of Hawkdon, in Suffolk.—Mr. Murdin, to the vicarage of Ixning, in Suffolk.—Mr. Jacobs, to the vicarage of Gilsborough, in Northamptonshire.—Mr. Inber, to the rectory of North Chowtry, in Essex.—Mr. John Tooker, to the rectory of Chaldwoodley, in Devonshire.—Mr. Pitcard, to the vicarage of Yaxley, in Huntingdonshire.—Mr. Smythies, to the vicarage of St. Peter's, in Colchester.

—Mr. Woodcock, to the rectory of St. Michael, Woodstreet, and St. Mary Staining.—Mr. Hodgkin, to the rectory of St. Martin Colchester.—Mr. Welch, to the rectory of Rumbald in Essex.—William Harper, M. A. to the vicarage of Stanwell in Middlesex.—Dr. Terrick to a prebend of Durham.—Mr. Taylor, to the vicarage of Farley in Cheshire.—Mr. Hill, to the rectory of Watford, in Hertfordshire.—Mr. Dives, to the vicarage of Moulston in Staffordshire.—Mr. Carlton, to the rectory of Staple-grove in Hertfordshire.—Dr. Boulton created a doctor of divinity, by the university of Oxford.

A dispensation passed the seals to enable Samuel Kirkshaw, M. A. to hold the vicarage of Leeds, with the rectory of Ripley in Yorkshire.—To enable Mr. Hirst to hold the rectory of Bogworthy, with the rectory of Little Shelford in Cambridgeshire.—To enable Mr. Jenkins, to hold the vicarage of Pachtin in Lincolnshire, with the rectory of Loughton in Staffordshire.—To enable Mr. Filmer, to hold the rectory of Crundall, with the rectory of Hinxhill in Kent.—To enable Mr. Bedford to hold the rectories of Fillery and Lamoran in Cornwall.—To enable Mr. Edwards to hold the rectories of Abor and Llalychud in Carnarvonshire.—To enable Thomas Baker, M. A. to hold the rectories of Staverton and Ringmore in Devonshire.—To enable William Oliver, B. D. to hold the rectories of Ludcombe and Sidmarsh, in Shropshire.—To enable Henry Herbert, B. D. to hold the rectory of Kidgel in Worcesterhire, with the vicarage of Atherley-down in Staffordshire.

Promotions, Civil and Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, Dec. 8. The King has been pleased to appoint Thomas Wroughton, Esq; to be consul general for the several parts of the Russian empire.

Admiralty-office, Dec. 8. The king has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Edward Boscawen, Esq; admiral of the blue to be general of the marine forces. And, Also to appoint Charles Saunders, Esq; vice admiral of the blue, to be lieutenant general of the said forces.

St. James's, Dec. 15. This day the Right Hon. Robert Nugent, Esq; was sworn of his majesty's most honourable privy council, and took his place at the board accordingly.

Whitehall, Dec. 22. James Oswald, Esq; was appointed a lord of the treasury.—Robert Nugent, Esq; with the earl of Sandwich, and Welbore Ellis, Esq; vice treasurer, &c. of Ireland.

From the rest of the PAPERS.

John Ward, Esq; appointed bluemantle pursuivant at arms.—Henry Vansittart, Esq; governor of Bengal, in the room of general Clive, who resigned.—Lieut. Gen. Onslow, governor of Plymouth.—George Carey, Esq; to be Col. of the 64th regiment of foot.—Capt. Somerville, to be major to Burgoyne's

light dragoons. — Brigadier Gen. James Murray, to be governor of Québec — George Williamson, Esq; to be Col. Thomas Flight, and Thomas Ord, Esqrs. to be lieutenant colonels, and John Godwin, Esq; major to a new battalion. — Christopher Teesdale, Esq; to be major of the third regiment of foot. — John Johnstone, Esq; to be major to the 6th regiment of foot. — Lewis Thomas, Esq; to be major of the ninth regiment of foot. — Richard Prescott, Esq; to be major to the 20th regiment of foot. — Thomas Troughear, Esq; to be major to the 73d regiment of foot — John Hale, Esq; to be lieutenant colonel commandant of a regiment of light dragoons. — Capt. John Blaguire, to be major to the 68th regiment of foot — Nathaniel Bateman, Esq; to be lieutenant colonel in the 1st troop of horse guards. — Hon. James West, elected high steward of St. Albans, in the room of the late duke of Marlborough.

Alterations in the List of Parliament,

HAMPSHIRE. Right Hon. Henry Bilson Legge, in the room of the duke of Bolton.

Haslemere. Captain Molyneux, — of his brother, deceased.

Hertford. Lord Fordwich, — of George Harrison, Esq; deceased.

Ipswich. George Montgomery, Esq; of — Samuel Kent, Esq; deceased.

Leominster. Chase Price, Esq; — of Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, deceased.

Montgomery. Edward Clive, Esq; — of William Bodvill, Esq; deceased.

Oakhampton. Admiral Rodney, — of Thomas Potter, Esq; deceased.

Orford. Col. Fitzroy, — of Right Hon. Henry Bilson Legge.

B—K—T.

JOHNSON, of York, Mercer.
George Fitzgerald, of London, merchant.

Samuel Weaver, of Newgate-street, cheesemonger.
Francis Hooker, of St. Giles in the Fields, dealer and Chapman.

John, Titley, of Warrington, sail-cloth maker.
John Brown, of Chichester, vintner.

Roger Walker, of Manchester, dealer and chapman.
David Richard Milne, of Little Bell Alley, merchant.

Stephen Boyver, of Tillstone Fernhall, in Cheshire, cheesefactor.
Thomas Berresford, senior, of Gorton, Lancashire, carrier.

James Stuart, of Whithy, linen-draper and mercer.
Charles Walford, of Ipswich, grocer.

Joseph Bezeley, of Limehouse, sugar baker.
John Moody, of Thorne Key, in Yorkshire, ship carpenter.

William Wifham, of the Poultry, linen-draper.
Thomas Carter, of Yarm, butter factor.

John D. nne, of Canterbury, linen draper.
Thomas Constable, of Bristol, merchant.

William Saunders, of Meard's court, taylor.
James Wilson, and Robinson Day, of St. Clement Dances, mans mercers drapers and copartners.

Samuel Woodford, of Bristol, mercer.
Humphry Matthews, of Exeter, linen draper,
Joseph Taylor, jun. of Ollerton, in Nottinghamshire, innkeeper.

Francis Daniell, of Bristol, merchant.

Remainder of the CATALOGUE of Books, for 1759.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. **A** Treatise on the Law of Descents in Fee Simple. By William Blackstone, Esq; pr. 1s. 6d. Rivington. (See p. 673.)

2. The Great Charter, &c. with an introductory Discourse. By the same Hand, pr. 1ss. Worrall.

3. Full Answers to the Queries in Defence of the Malt Distillery, pr. 1s. Scott.

4. An Essay on the present State of Theatres, pr. 3s. Pottinger.

5. Mr. Grove's Letter upon the glorious Success at Quebec, pr. 1s. Burd.

6. A Letter addressed to two great Men on the Prospect of a Peace, &c. price 1s. Millar. (See p. 635.)

7. A Letter from an Officer on Board the Royal George, pr. 6d. Burd.

8. Dr. Johnson's Apology for the Clergy, pr. 1s. H. Payne.

9. A Reply to the second Letter to a late noble Commander, pr. 6d. Woodfall.

10. A Defence of Mr. Garrick, pr. 1s. Stevens.

11. The Nature, Properties and Laws of Motion of Fire discovered, &c. By W. Hillary, M. D. pr. 2s. Davis and Reymers. (See p. 657.)

12. The State of the printed Hebrew Text of the Old Testament, Dissertation II. By Mr. Kennicott, pr. 5s. Rivington.

13. Every Farmer his own Farmer. By W. Ellis, pr. 2s. 6d. Davis and Reymers.

14. A Plan for arranging and balancing the Accounts of Landed Estates. By Corbyn Morris, Esq; pr. 5s. Millar.

15. An Epistle to a noble Lord, pr. 6d. Williams.

16. The World Display'd, Vol. I. to be continued monthly, pr. 1s. 6d. Newberry.

17. A Military Dictionary, No. I. pr. 6d. Cooke.

18. The Retrospect, pr. 1s. Cade.

19. Historical and Political Mercury, pr. 1s. 6d. Townsend.

20. Farther Observations on the Foundling Hospital, pr. 6d. Owen.

21. Discipline of the Norfolk Militia, pr. 6s. Shuckburgh. (See p. 609, 647.)

22. Much Ado about Nothing, pr. 1s. Hall.

23. A Letter from John Bland, pr. 6d. Reeve.

24. A Letter from John Pately, pr. 6d. Taylor.

25. Col. Fitzroy's Letter considered, price 6d. Cooper.

26. Thoughts on the pernicious consequences of borrowing Money, &c. pr. 1s. Payne.

27. The Mirrour, pr. 2s. Owen.

28. The Laws of Bills of Exchange, &c. pr. 6s. Owen.

29. The Chemical Works of Gaspar Neumann, M. D. Caslon.
 30. The Servant's Directory, pr. 5s. Johnston.
 31. The Duke de Belleisle's Letters, &c. pr. 1s. 6d. Payne. (See p. 607.)
 32. The Solicitor's Guide and Tradesman's Instructor, concerning Bankrupts, pr. 1s. 6d. Worral.
 33. Reflections upon Good and Ill Luck, pr. 1s. 6d. Henderson.
ENTERTAINMENT, PORTICAL.
 34. The Adventures of Ulyffe, 2 vols. pr. 5s. Noble.
 35. A new Atlantis for 1760, pr. 1s. 6d.
 36. Love Feasts, pr. 3s. Fleming.
 37. The Auction, 2 Vols. price 6s. Lowndes.
 38. The Feast of Laughter, price 1s. Seymour.
 39. Poems on Devotional Subjects, 2 Vols. pr. 6s. Buckland.
 40. Phil and Nairiet, a true Tale, pr. 6d. Morley.
 41. The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shanby, 2 Vols. pr. 5s. Dodsley.

SERMONS.

42. On the Thanksgiving Day, before the Commons. By Dr. Dayrell, pr. 6d. Walter.
 43. By Richard Price, pr. 6d. Millar.
 44. By J. Williams, pr. 6d. Griffiths.
 45. By Mr. Mason, pr. 6d. Buckland.
 46. By Mr. Obourne, pr. 6d. Owen.
 47. By Mr. Harris, pr. 6d. E. Owen.
 48. By Mr. Gilbert, pr. 6d. Buckland.
 49. By Mr. Kippis, pr. 6d. Henderson.
 50. By Mr. Winter, pr. 6d. Buckland.
 51. By Mr. Ball, pr. 6d. ditto.
 52. By Mr. Clarke, pr. 6d. Whiston and White.
 53. By Mr. Hogg, pr. 6d. Buckland.
 54. On Nov. 5. By Mr. Green, pr. 6d. Scott.

55. Two Volumes of Discourses. By S. Bourn, pr. 10s. 6d. Griffiths.
 56. Discourses on Happiness. By Mr. Newman, 2 Vol. pr. 10s. Noon.

ANNUAL PUBLICATIONS.

57. Baldwin's Daily Journal. pr. 1s. 6d. Baldwin.
 58. The Gentleman's New Memorandum Book, pr. 1s. 6d. Dodsley.
 59. The Ladies ditto, pr. 1s. Dodsley.
 60. The Court and City Register, pr. 2s. 9d. Hitch.
 61. The London Pocket-Book, pr. 1s. 6d. Griffiths.
 62. The Daily Memorandum-Book, pr. 1s. Pridden.
 63. The Gentleman and Lady's Palladium, pr. 1s. Scott.
 64. Sheehey's Daily Journal, pr. 1s. 6d. Stevens.
 65. The Ladies Complete Pocket-Book, pr. 1s. Newbery.
 66. The Court and City Kalender, pr. 2s. Baldwin.

Appendix, 1759.

67. The Merchant's Directory, pr. 1s. 6d. Hope.
 68. Complete Memorandum-Book, pr. 1s. 6d. Fuller.
 69. Scott's New Daily Journal, pr. 1s. 6d. Scott.

LIST of SHIPS taken from the French, continued from p. 400.

- A** Large Brigantine.
 Wentshaw, from Bourdeaux, for Stock-Hope, from Bourdeaux, for Gottenburg.
 Bellona privateer, from St. Maloes, of 18 six pounders, 12 swivels, and 120 men.
 A ship loaded with corn.
 A ship, from Martinico, for Marseilles.
 La Nympe privateer, of Granville, of 20 six-pounders, and 160 men.
 La Vengeur privateer, of 12 six-pounders, and 90 men.
 A privateer (now, of Dunkirk, of 8 guns, and 54 men.
 A brig, from Martinico.
 A coaster, from Marseilles.
 King Solomon, Vitaud, from Dunkirk.
 A sloop, loaded with brandy and wine, from Nantz.
 An East-India ship, with bale goods and coffee.
 Maria Agnes, from St. Domingo.
 Fidelle, from Bourdeaux, with provisions for Canada.
 A Dutch ship, 700 tons, loaded with flour and stores, from Bourdeaux, for Canada.
 A French letter of marque, burthen 300 tons, from Bourdeaux, for North-America.
 A Danish galliot, from Marseilles, for Havre.
 A sloop loaded with provisions.
 St. John Baptist, for Marseilles, with corn.
 Hannah and Dorothy, from Frederickshall, for Bourdeaux.
 St. Peter, from Norway, for St. Maloes.
 Prince Edward, from Bayonne, for Stockholm.
 Dukluk, from Nantz, for Ostend.
 Euflatia, from Bourdeaux, for Gottenburg.
 Anna Maria, from Bourdeaux, for Stockholm.
 Pacificque, with coffee, &c. from the East-Indies, for Port L'Orient.
 Groymord privateer, of St. Maloes, of 12 guns, and 55 men.

[To be continued]

LIST of SHIPS taken by the French, continued from p. 400.

- P** RINCE Edward privateer of Guernsey.
 Prince William, Hyndman, } From Glasgow, for the
 Jesse, Cunningham, } Leeward Islands.
 —, Duglafs, }
 Lawson, Chamberlain, from Dublin for Virginia.
 William and Anne, Tevedale, from ditto.
 A large Bristol ship.

Friendship, Tobin, from London, for Gibraltar.

Ditto, Pike, from London, for Exeter.

Charming Rachel, Scott, From Virginia
——, Marshal, \$ for Liverpool.

——, Smyth, from Philadelphia, for Dublin.

Henry, Bond, from Liverpool, for Barbadoes.
Philip and James, Cole, from Barbadoes, for Virginia.

Alice, Briggs, from Jamaica, for London.

Lady Livingston, Houston, from Campvere, for Scotland.

Irene, Jacobson, from New-York, for London.

——, Vavafor, from New-York, for Barbadoes.

——, Malcomb, from Boston, for Madeira.

Kirk privateer, of Guernsey.

Dorchester, ——, from St. Kitt's, for London.

Sally, Risby,

John and Alice, Murray, } Coasters.

Success, Daniel,

Owner's Endeavour, ——

Fantyn, Gordon, from Jamaica, for Bristol.

Samuel, Turner, from St. Kitt's, for London.

Lion, Sainthill, from Gibraltar, for England.

Questor, Potter, } From Africa, for

Cavendish, Hamilton, } America.

George, Boffam, from Guernsey, for Southampton.

Ellis, Sommerville, from Maryland, for London.

Providence, Emmet, a coaster.

Zenobia, Philips, from South-Carolina, for Antigua.

Shallow, from Honduras, for Bristol.

Content, Wood, from Calobre, for London.

Eagle, from Dartmouth, to Figuera.

Providence, Parsons, from Barbadoes, for London.

Crown Prince, Muslar, from Dublin, for Hamburg.

Swallow, Teed, from Gibraltar and Cadiz, for Falmouth.

Fortune, Mackie, from Lisbon, for Leith.

A floep, of 50 tons, with wheat.

Laurel privateer, of London, Lee.

Friendship, Elwell, from Cadiz, for New-England.

Pemberton, Kirkpatrick, from Liverpool, for Africa.

Providence, Tedball, of Bristol.

Ellis, Gilsne, of Cork.

Friendship, Bogg, of Bristol, for the West-Indies.

Betty and Martha, Simondson, from Cork, for Jamaica.

Swift, Brown, from St. Lucar, for London.

Tomlinson, Farrell, from Antigua, for London.

Boston, Cartwright, from North Carolina, for London.

Ulysses, from New-York, for Bristol.

Patriot, Hawkins, from Bristol, for Virginia.

Dollabella, Done, from North-Carolina, for London.

Halifax, Mitchel, from North-Carolina, for London.

St. Patrick, Sarsfield, from Cork, for Jamaica.

Pleasant, Ogle, from London, for Guiney.
[To be continued.]

STOCKS.

Dec. 30, Sunday. Weather, rain. Wind S. E.—31. Bank stock 114.—3 per cent. Bank annuities reduced 83 $\frac{1}{2}$.—3 per cent. Bank annuities, 1759, 85. Lottery tickets 41. 14s. Weather, rain. Wind S.

The SHREWSBURY CONTEST; or, free and candid Disquisitions, relating to a certain bird Struggle there, the other Day, between High Church and Low.

Go not forth hastily to strive, lest thou have not what to do in the end thereof, when thy neighbour hath put thee to shame. Prov. xxv, 8. He that walketh uprightly, walketh surely: But he that perverteth his ways, shall be known. Prov. x, 9.

His stink shall come up, and his ill favour shall come up.— Joel ii. 20.

Though band join in band, the wicked shall not be unpunished.— Prov. xi. 21.

MUSE,—help me on, an easy gallop,
To say, what has been done at *Salop*,
When, t'other day, each mongrel wag,
And canting cur, look'd mortal big;
When a poor Church-of-England matron
Could please no *Pr-f-b-t-r-a-n* patron;—
And, when their lousy *low-church* cousins
Wou'd have demolish'd her, by dozens.
And first,—(if I may gallop on)
I' th' room of her, that's dead and gone,
Some other matron, (we'll suppose,)
Wou'd soon have properly been chose.
Wherefore, in foul, clandestine fashion,
Which put good people in a passion,
'Tis said, some *scbismatics* demure,
Of tender conscience, (to be sure!)
Wou'd fain have foisted, in good truth!
On *Shrewsb'ry's* hospital, forsooth,
One of their own malignant sect;
Enough th' *infirm'ry* to infect.

But steady L—s—r—s, then b'ing down,
Was, at that juncture, in the town,
And all the good, he can, will do
Above, and in the country too;
On upright dealing purely bent,
Both in, and out of parliament;
Not proud, or stern, or ostentatious,
But prudent, solid, and sagacious.
So, having smelt the matter out,
And finding what they were about,
He told the pestilent t—b—th—mp—rs,
And retrograde encroaching r—mp—rs,
He could not much commend their zeal, in
Such ugly underhand foul dealing.
But well might blame thee—worse than fools,
For disregarding *fixed rules*:
And, having made this full detection,
Insisted on a *fair election*.

Each fordid knave, and stupid dunce,
Sets out a canvassing at once,

And out of holes and corners creep
Vile, ravenous wolves, array'd like sheep.
The children of this world (in short,) *And crafty souls of ev'ry sort,*
Hurry to be, with all their might,
Beforehand with the sons of light.
Thus stinking wab—gs and four diff—nt—rs
Affiliate straight at all adventures;
And modern saints, too near a-kin,
So void of shame, tho' not of sin,
With Mammonites both great and small,
(Occasional conformists, all)
In loving sort soon flock together,
Like birds (I fancy) of a feather.

All of the leaven Oliverian,
Like, wond'rous well, the presbyterian:
And ev'ry wab—g, that has a vote,
Resolves her int'rest to promote,
And make her soon the nursing mother;
But, (burning shame) t' assist the other
Seems quite determin'd to decline,
The widow, tho' of a divine!
And, ev'ry way, by far more fitting,
Than her, the r—mp was for admitting.

The female of the tribe fanatical,
Turbulent, saucy, and schismatical,
Sure of the place began to boast,
Tho' reck'ning thus without her host.
She grandly takes upon her state;
Threatens some folks subordinate,
Whom after food, she thinks too eager;
With diet slender, as *scup magre*;
And is determin'd to bring down,
(She puts on then a grievous frown,)
Some strutting bellies, grown as big
As those of any kept up pig;
Partial respect, for some discloses,
And others to displace proposes.
And thus, before they're batch'd, (Od's dic-
kins!)

She reckons, (as we say,) her chickens.
The Church's genuine children chuse,
With staunch unobtainable true blues,
T' assert th' aforesaid widow's cause,
And injur'd articles and laws:
To which, the like regard too paid is
By lovely, pure, well nurtur'd ladies.

At last, th' appointed time approaches;
The town gets pretty full of coaches:
To *Salop*, ere the day arrives,
Each distant benefactor drives;—
Brave, zealous voters, many a one:
And, lo! th' election now comes on.
Some crafty lawyers strain their lungs,
And prostitute their venal tongues,
Endeavouring to disqualify,
Thro' *Sophistry*, and many a l—,
(Just like some c—rt—rs pl—c'd, or p—nf—n'd,)
The widow, I before have mention'd.
“As for th' infirmity,” they said,
And seem'd quite certain on this head,—
That “all,—(O! the decision clever!)
In any office whatsoever,
Ought amongst servants to be number'd,
And not with families encumber'd.”
’Twas answer'd, to the strange objection,—
“The widow now had no connection,

At least, not any such as might
At all invalidate her right:—
And, that their arguments, in short,
Were plainly of the stuffing sort.”
Added sagacious Mr. H—ll,
Who to the poor gives many a spill,
“I find, that you'd my father have
To be no better than a slave;
And, by your wonderful award,
The treasurer would fain discard.”
This inference, ev'ry body must
Acknowledge was extremely just;
And yet,—upon my honest word!
Their way of Reasoning seems absurd.
The good S—r. R—wl—nd, (worthy man!)
Will help his country, all he can,
But not in slavish manner serve
Those, that from truth or justice swerve.
By sundry gentlemen that spoke,
The quibbling, queer, dissenting folk,
And wab—rs, were a while confounded,
Who,—not with baseness abounded.
To other balderdash pretences,
As if not in their sober senses,
The *sophisters* had then recourse,
Such is of impudence the force;
But the false brethren were confuted,
And scurvy nincompoops non-suited:
Having themselves so well acquitted;
The honest party was permitted
To give their votes;—which soon out num-
ber'd,

Those of the *Wights* with craft encumber'd.
The tory ladies were all shining,
And sitting, in a room adjoining;
Where they'd have had their votes collected;
But their petition was rejected;
For some *four counsellor*, or other,
Pretended in a mighty pother,
That they in publick must appear,
And said, with an immodest sneer,—
“Are they, with all their airs and graces,
Asham'd forsooth! to show their faces?”
The Sparklers, quick at repartee,
Sent word in answer,—“No not we;—
But we're afraid, ('tis true i' faith!)
Lest of some felts the poisonous breath
Should, if we come amongst em, taint us,
However,—we'll venture,—if they want us.”
They then, (their compliments thus paid,)
In public their appearance made;—
Raill'd the brethren's *alfe*, and noted
Their arbitrary deeds,—then voted.
A great majority protected
The widow, whom the r—mp rejected;
And her, in spite of putrid foes,
The matron, at th' infirmity, chose.
And thus perchance, a stop was put,
To some more scurvy schemes on foot.
Indeed the adversaries saw,
That they had better to withdraw,
The wab—gs, and their associates scur-
Found, how inferior was their pow'r;
And so, the brethren, in despair
And with regret, let drop th' affair;
Since, without doubt, they needs must know,
How 'twas extremely like to go.

In proper manner to conclude,
And in a way, (I hope) not rude ;—
The *low church* tribe, and *rumpish* rout,
Unable quite to stand it out,
Having with such a *downfall* met,
As sure they quickly can't forget,
Got up at length, (a lack-a-day !)
And, when they meanly *flunk* away,
Behind 'em left,—(I'm apt to think,)
A most abominable *flunk* !

However,—let it not alarm
Good people :—whom it may not harm.
But, if it should,—I understand,
They've store of *remedies* at hand.
For, if the forefald horrid *snick*,
(And, what may happen none can tell,)
Shou'd an *infection* chance to raise,
(Like many a *nuisance*, now-a days.)
The consequence they need not fear,
Since sev'ral *doctors*, that are there,
And have acquired much renown,
Can *purge* and *purify* the town.
The *gentlemen* and *ladies* too,
A deal of good no doubt may do,
In town and country both, who live
And largely to *th' infirm*'ry givs.
The *ladies* deal in many a charm,
The poor prevent from suff'ring harm,
And can disperse, (we may presume,)
Th' aforefald, foul, infernal *fume*.
The *gentlemen* of tenets pure
Will help the malady to cure,
The noxious *vapour* keep from spreading,
And train up youth *right paths* to tread in.
Their curbing thus the *rump* and *sub g*—
May doits deter from looking big,
And, maugre *pestilential* *fleams*,
Discourage quite their dirty *ichemes*.
But, if a *spurious* set of men
Should want to play their tricks again.
And persons of great worth provoke,—
May all such faithful honest folk,
As would the common *weal* secure,
Or have compassion on the poor,
Or *true religion* really love,
Or of *good principles* approve,
Or with *integrity* abound,—
Conspiring *varlets* still confound !

And now,—ye *saife* combining brethren,
Who gather oft such droves together in,
Foul matters secretly negotiate,
And for *such sorry ends* associate ;—
Ye strange ungovernable creatures,
Of ugly correspondent features !
As all *good christians*, (I suppose.)
Shou'd pray for their *inver'rate* foes,
Therefore,—I'll bid you now *farewell* !
And pray, that you may mend—a deal.
Then, *think not*, Sirs ! to knit your brows,
Who causes to corrupt *espouse* ;
But, as you've been so *gently* *lash'd*,
Grieve for your faults, and be *asham'd* :
The things here wrote are *well* *desig'n'd*,
By one, to mercy much inclin'd ;—
And, (if they're rightly understood,)
Sincerely, for the country's good.
On which account you must excuse,
The free yet candid
Jan. 9, 1759. †

PHILOMUSE.

BILLS of Mortality from Nov. 20. to Jan. 1.

Christ.	{ Males 932 } { Femal. 826 }	1758
Buried	{ Males 1450 } { Fem. 1417 }	2867
Died under 2 Years old		385
Between 2 and 5		336
5 and 10		122
10 and 20		114
20 and 30		242
30 and 40		276
40 and 50		273
50 and 60		196
60 and 70		188
70 and 80		153
80 and 90		69
90 and 100		13

2867

Buried	{ Within the Walls 269 Without the Walls 757 In Mid. and Surry 1269 City and Sub. Weat. 572
--------	--

2867

Weekly, Nov. 27	505
Dec. 4	493
11	516
18	484
25	428
Jan. 1	501

2867

Wheaten Peck Loaf, Weight 17lb. 6 Oz.
1s. 8d $\frac{1}{2}$.

A General BILL of all the *Christenings* and
Burials in London, from Dec. 12, 1758,
to Dec. 11, 1759.

Christened		Buried	
Males	7294	Males	9019
Females	6909	Females	9685
	14253		19604

Increased in the Burials this Year 2028.

Died under 2 Years of Age	6994
Between 2 and 5	2063
5 and 10	203
10 and 20	694
20 and 30	1576
30 and 40	1616
40 and 50	1688
50 and 60	1413
60 and 70	1165
70 and 80	968
80 and 90	435
90 and 100	86
100	1
103	1

19604

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