

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 Deux-points 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 Ball, but also of Leipzig and Torgau; 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 Posna, 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 Posna 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 20,000 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 waggon, 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 28th 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.

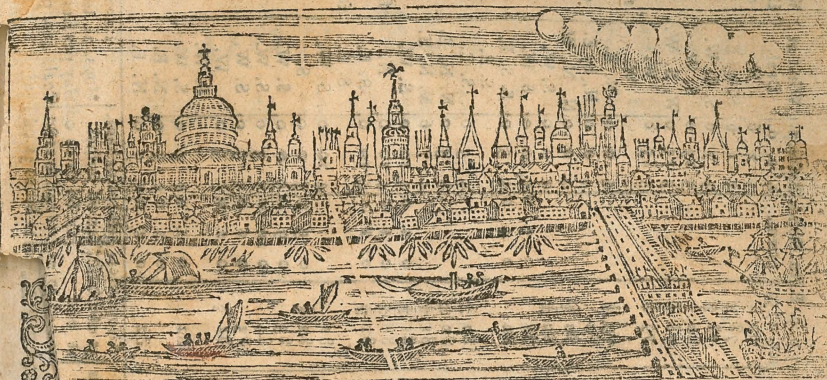
London Gazette, in two articles of Hague, Aug. 21. We have as yet no accounts directly from the Prussians touching the battle of the 12th inst. Frankfort upon the Oder; but a number of letters from different parts, it appears in the beginning of the day, that the Prussia succeeded in his attack upon the Russian army; but that they had rallied and formed again, near a burying-ground, where they were attacked by his Prussian majesty's forces, which induced the king to his camp at Wolkow, where he is in perfect health: That the slaughter was great on both sides. The Russian tempted nothing since the action, said, that general Haddick, with an cavalry, was returning to join Daun's army.

Hague, August 24. Accounts received here from Berlin and Moscow of the 18 inst. by which the king of Prussia, since the action of the 12th, appears by no means to have been first been represented: The Russian then ventured to make any fire, and his Prussian majesty was undertaking all possible measures to ground, and was getting together a supply of artillery, in which great his loss had consisted.

Paris, Aug. 18. The march sets out this day, to take the command of the king's army in Germany. The de Contades has sent a memorial in which he blames the duke de Minda for the loss of the battle of Minden, on his part, has sent a memorial, justifying himself at the hands of the marshal.

Paris, Aug. 18. On the 4th noon M. de la Clue's Squadron the road of Toulon, but was next day by a calm. The night put to sea with a favourable English Squadron, which has some time off Barcelona, is reported, doubtless to dispute through the Straights. It is supposed that they are weak. Letters from Madrid, by the advice, that Ferdinand VI. &c. died the 10th of this month, 46th year of his age, being of September, 1713. He was Philip V. (duke of Anjou, and Louis XIV. of France) and later to Victor Amadeus, late of —Ferdinand succeeded his throne of Spain, September married Donna Maria, infant by whom he had no children; the kingdom descends to the king's Sicilies, his half brother, who expected at Madrid.

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



GENTLEMAN's Monthly Intelligencer.

For AUGUST, 1759.

An impartial and succinct History of the Origin and Progress of the present War, by an able Hand	P. 403
Letter to a late noble Commander, ex-postulating with his Lordship on his Conduct in Germany	404—407
Account of Eug. Aram, a Murderer	480
Of the Map of Poland and Plan of the fine City of Dresden	ibid.
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.
Account of the Effects of Electricity in paralytic Cases, by Mr. Francklyn	419
Extraordinary Case of a Boy troubled with convulsive Fits, cured by a great Discharge of Worms	420
Effects of the extraordinary Heat of the Weather, in the Month of July 1757	421
Remarkable Case of Cohesions of all the Intestines, by Mr. N. Jenty	422
Account of distilling Sea-Water fresh, by Wood Althes, by Capt. Chapman	423
Thoughts on Faith, &c. by Butler	424
Mr. Moreton's Defence of his Remarks on a noted Interest Theorem	425—428
D'Estrades's Account of his Negotiations for the Sale of Dunkirk, refusing Lord Clarendon's Account of that Affair	428
Description of the Castle of Athens	432
And of the Temple of Minerva	433
Trial of Mr. Stevenson for the Murder of Mr. Elcock, an Attorney	434—436
A Case in Point, against the long contested Dutch Claim	436, 437
Accounts of the Battles of Thornhausen and Covellet, in Westphalia	438, 439
Accounts of the Battles of Zullichau and Cunnersdorff, in Poland	440, 456
Prince Ferdinand's Order of Thanks after the Battle of Thornhausen	440
Numbers of Men armed in England and Wales in the Year 1588	441
Rates of Entertainment for the Officers, &c. in that Year	442
Remarkable Speech of Q. Elizabeth	ibid.
Premiums of the Society for encouraging Arts, Manufactures, &c.	443, 444
POETICAL ESSAYS	445—447
A new Song, set to Music	445
THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER	447
Marriages and Births; Deaths	453
Ecclesiastical Preferments	ibid.
Promotions Civil and Military	454
Bankrupts	ibid.
Course of Exchange	ibid.
FOREIGN AFFAIRS	455, 456
Catalogue of Books	455
Conspiracy against Mr. Morris	ibid.
Prices of Stocks, Grain; Wind and Weather	402
Monthly Bills of Mortality	454
With an elegant MAP of the SEAT OF WAR, in the Western Part of POLAND; an exact PLAN of the City of DRESDEN, and a PLAN of the Battle of MINDEN, engraved on COPPER: Also a Draught of a French FLAT-BOTTOMED BOAT.	

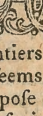
LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, at the Rose in Pater-Noster-Row: Of whom may be had, complete Sets from the Year 1733 to this Time, neatly Bound or Stitch'd, or any single Month to complete Sets.

Prices of STOCKS in AUGUST, 1891.

[illegible]

THE
LONDON MAGAZINE.
For AUGUST, 1759.

*An impartial and succin^t HISTORY of the
Origin and Progress of the present WAR.
Continued from p. 360.*


 HETHER 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.

August, 1759.

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 Quefne: 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 1 o'clock of that day the French began the attack. This was such an egregious neglect, that Thanachrisson, the half-king, took notice of it, and soon after, in a treaty at Aoughwick, 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 flur 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 chie fcommand of the Britiſh

troops, has already set our press to work, but nothing worth our notice has as yet appeared, except a pamphlet intitled *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, incited 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.

If 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 G 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 highness'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 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 Knareborough, a school-master, and, as he believes, on Friday February 8, 1744; 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 Grimble-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, left 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 hastened 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 pursuant to 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 a gardener, and by his own application and industry acquired the knowledge of the learned languages, and the mathematics, 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° 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 Block House—9 Bahntz 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 Hussenberg Bastion—22 Jupiter Bastion—23 Seiberg 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.

OUR 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.

The

1759.

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. THAT 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

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
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
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
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

1256130 15 2

52484 1 8

742531 5 7

40879 13 9

2092025 16 2

DECEMBER 12.

1. For the charge of the office of ordnance for land service, for the year 1759
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
3. For the ordinary of the navy, including the half pay to sea officers for 1759
4. Towards the support of Greenwich-hospital

220789 11 9

323987 13 3

238491 9 8

10000 0 0

793268 14 8

DECEMBER 18.

1. For defraying the charges of 38,000 men of the troops of Hanover, Wolfenbuttle, 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
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
3. That for defraying the charges of the forage, bread, bread-waggons

398697 17 2 2

59646 1 8 2

3 F

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

1000000 0 0

DECEMBER 19.

Towards paying off and discharging the debt of the navy

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

34367 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

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

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

800000 0 0

6. Towards the buildings, rebuildings, and repairs of his majesty's ships, for 1759

200000 0 0

2009834 0 9

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

26000 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 5

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 15

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 31. per cent. on three millions, and also the life annuities payable at the Exchequer, and other charges thereupon

24371 6 11

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

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

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.

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

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

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

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

4. Towards carrying on the works for fortifying and securing the harbour of Milford

APRIL 12.

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.*

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

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

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

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

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

Aug
L. s. d.

466785 10 5

708 3 0

6967 13 7

25159 17 6

10600 0 0

42805 14 1

69910 15 9

20000 0 0

200000 0 0

220000 0 0

2500 0 0

11450 0 0

L. s. d.
journals of the house of commons

778 16 6

14728 16 6

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 coif, in the said court, in every year

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

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

6000 0 0

4200 0 0

1250 0 0

11450 0 0

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.

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

1716 1 7

2443 3 1

4159 4 8

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

Total of the grants made by the committee of supply

12761310 19 5

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 12

2. A resolution in the usual form †, for continuing the malt tax from June 23, 1759, to June, 24, 1760

750000 0 0

* See Lond. Mag. for 1758, p. 443.

† See ditto.

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 wines, 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.

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 thereunto, 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, *avoirdupois*, 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 *avoirdupois*, 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 clothing 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 finers 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 applicable

pllicable 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. intituled, *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

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

180076 17 0

73308 3 10

253384 0 11

MAY 17.

1. That the duties now payable upon raw short silk or capiton, and silk nubs, or hulks 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 hulks 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

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 exchequer 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 ingrossed 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

August, 1759.

3 G

year

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 judiciary, 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

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
Total of the liquidated provisions made by the committee of ways and means

Excess of the provisions, beside the uncertain sum provided by the resolution of April 3.

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.	—	—	—	—	2250000	0	0
Resolution of December 19	—	—	—	—	1000000	0	0
Fifth resolution of January 29	—	—	—	—	12991239	0	0
Resolution of February 5	—	—	—	—	229928	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Resolution of February 22	—	—	—	—	323987	13	3
Second resolution of February 26	—	—	—	—	1000000	0	0
First, second, and fourth resolutions of March 19	—	—	—	—	800000	0	0
Resolution of April 2	—	—	—	—	15000	0	0
Resolution of April 10	—	—	—	—	667771	19	7
Resolution of April 12	—	—	—	—	11278	18	5
Resolutions of May 10 and 15	—	—	—	—	34532	18	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Resolutions of May 21	—	—	—	—	46678	10	5
	—	—	—	—	42805	14	1
	—	—	—	—	69910	15	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
	—	—	—	—	26178	16	6
	—	—	—	—	4159	4	8 $\frac{1}{2}$

Total of the sums granted for other purposes

This sum is therefore to be deducted from the sum total of the grants, and there will remain

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,
And by the first, second, third, and fourth resolutions, of January 29

Total granted for the war in Germany

Deduct this sum from the total of the grants, for the sole service of 1759, and there will remain

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

1759.

Effects of ELECTRICITY in the PALSY.

419

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 prickling 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 skilful 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 these

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.

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 Pottle, 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-cake, 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 Roppages, 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.

I FIND 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 undole. The blood oftentimes florid, but loose; sometimes livid, very rarely fizy: 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 circumvolutions 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 fellea 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 osseous. 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 animalcule 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.

THEY 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 hoghead 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 hoghead 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 hoghead 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 improvements,* 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 *aurore 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.

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.

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.

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

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.

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' prolixity 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 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 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 Frigh, "Vain'd no mortal of a louse—and—Of foes could slay at least a thousand."—

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

* See our Vol. for 1757, p. 490.

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, $t - 1 \frac{u}{2}$.

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 BC is less than AC , 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. This 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 enveloped 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 charybdim.*

11. He says, I ought to have shewn, from the nature of the subject, that equat-

ing $prt + p$ with $\frac{tru - tru + 2tu}{2}$ is repugnant 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 $\frac{u}{1+tr}$ is the present 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;

$$\frac{u+urT}{1+Tr+tr}$$

This they assume as the present value of u ; which, therefore, by their own hypothesis, must be equal to

$$\frac{u}{1+tr}$$

: Whereas the truth is, the former exceeds the latter by $\frac{urT}{1+tr+tr^2}$;

and

Aug.

1759.

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

$$u \cdot \frac{1}{1+r} + \frac{1}{1+2r} + \frac{1}{1+3r} \dots \dots \dots + \frac{1}{1+tr}$$

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

Of his REMARKS.

427

5l. per ann. for five years, were purchased for 20l. 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 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, 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, aye, universally true.—May I never be conspicuous at the expense of truth!

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 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 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.

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. Witness, July 19, 1759.
CHARLES MORTON.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

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.

SIR, 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.

SIR, 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 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 surprise, 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 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 surprised, 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's 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's 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's 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-

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'Estades 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'Estades 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'Estades 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

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 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 inconveniency, once you are master of the place; and take occasion from thence to make an offensive article of it, in the first dispatch you honour me with, 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 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 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 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 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 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 shown 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 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 two other long walls, one reaching to Pyraea, the other to Phalarea. The Hagahath 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 Isarides 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,

ΦΑ . ΣΕΠΤΙΜΙΟΣ ΜΑΡΚ . . . ΗΝΟΣΦΑΑΜ ΚΑΙ ΑΠΟ
ΑΓΩΝΟΘΕΤΩΝ ΕΚ ΤΩΝ ΙΑΙΩΝ ΤΩ ΣΤ ΠΛΩΝΑΣ
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 same 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

August, 1759.

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 guard, is the second gate, over which is a sort of marble, 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.

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 bright 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 acknow-

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 bas-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 Assizes, 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 :

"THE 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 those. 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 overrule 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 re-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 rescue, 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.—Cites Peer Williams, the corporation of Bewdley relating to Venices.—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 Swinnerion. 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.

SIR,

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 eclattement, 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 bottom 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 Riol-dernesse, dated from his Prussian Majesty's Camp at Schmettsien, 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 Crossen; 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

* This they have done, to prejudice the English, within less than three years; of which those concerned know where to apply for information.

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 Wopernow, 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 Monf. de Contades etoit totalement battu*; (That Monf. 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.

S I R, 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 40 hussars, followed by 200 of Bricenbach's dragoons. After some measures were taken about provisions at Vechte, the garrison of Bremen marched thither, under the command of general Dreves, 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 23th 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 Dreves, from Osnabruck. The hereditary prince then advanced, the 30th, towards Hervord, and on the 31st posted himself at Kirchlinnger, 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 31st 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

whereof

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 2. 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 Diepenbreick, 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.

12th Regiment, major-general Napier. Killed. Lieutenants Falkingham, Probyn, 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 Forbes, Parkhill, and Kay, eleven sergeants, four drummers, 175 rank and file.—Missing. Capts. Chalbert and Ackland, eleven rank and file.

20th Regiment, major-general Kingsley. Killed. Capts. Frierison, Stewart, and Cowley, Lieuts. Brown and Nobury, 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.

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.

25th Regiment, lieutenant-general earl of Home. Killed. One sergeant, 13 rank and file.—Wounded. Capt. Gore, Lieuts. A. Campbell, Sterrop and Wilson, ensigns Pintard, 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. Cuse, Bayly, Blunt, Crame, Park-

hurst, and lord viscount Allen, Lieuts. Smith, Barbutt, Spencer, Slorach, and Hamilton, ensign Elliott, four sergeants, four drummers, 180 rank and file.—Dead of their wounds. Captain-lieutenant Hutchinson, Lieut. Brome.—Missing. Twenty-two rank and file.

5th Regiment, colonel Brudenel. Killed. Lieutenant and adjutant Widdows, 20 rank and file.—Wounded. Lieutenant-colonel Furse, Capt. Montgomery, Blair, Donnelian, and Walker, Lieuts Gordon, Knollis, and Green, ensign Peake, three sergeants, 75 rank and file.—Missing. One sergeant, four rank and file.

Royal Regiment of Artillery. Killed. Two rank and file.—Wounded. Lieuts. Rogers and Harrington, one sergeant, nine rank and file.—Missing. Lieut. Carden, two rank and file.

Total killed. 3 captains, 7 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 11 sergeants, 1 drummer, and 269 rank and file.—Wounded 3 lieutenant-colonels, 23 captains 28 lieutenant, 12 ensigns, 41 sergeants, 11 drummers, and 919 rank and file.—Missing, 2 captains 2 lieutenants, 1 sergeant, 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 Scorerlemer'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 Radwitz) 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 harassed on their march; and our cavalry, commanded by general Scorerlemer, 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 Wopernow, 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 Weff. 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 Haffe, and the English Capt. 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 Estoff, Bulow, Derendold, the counts Taub and Mailer, 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-horse.	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	120	30	30	150	40	35
Gloucester	14000	4000	3000	1000	300	20	180	35
Essex	1240	1200	600	640	80	20	80	374
Northampton	2478	206	1672	1000	80	82	55	84
Southampton	4400	2300	2100	200	80	230	84	91
Norfolk	4400	2300	2100	200	80	230	84	91
Suffolk	4400	2300	2100	200	80	230	84	91
Kent	18866	7124	2958	4166	1077	70	230	37
Lancashire	1170	1170	1170	1170	64	265	91	37
Cheshire	2189	2189	2189	2189	30	50	91	37
Lincoln	2150	1500	630	630	20	50	91	37
Dorset	3330	1500	1800	23	130	22	26	20
Devonshire	6200	3660	2550	600	120	150	26	20
Derbyshire	1600	1000	400	600	100	8	50	20
Stafford	1900	1000	400	600	100	8	50	20
Buckingham	2850	600	600	600	100	8	50	20
Cornwall	7766	3600	1500	2100	600	8	50	20
Somerset	2000	4000	4000	1000	50	250	60	80
Wiltshire	7400	1200	1200	1200	15	100	10	80
Cambridge	1000	1000	500	500	14	40	10	80
Huntington	400	400	400	400	9	19	65	20
Middlesex	1000	500	500	500	20	60	20	60
Hertfordshire	3000	1500	1500	200	20	60	20	60
Nottingham	2800	1000	400	600	100	20	60	20
London	17883	10000	6000	4000	20	60	20	20
Total of the English shires	111513	88875	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-horse.	Petronels.
Salop	1200	600	600	600	700	28	70	100
Denbigh	1200	600	400	200	160	30	30	30
Flintshire	300	200	100	200	300	15	10	10
Caermarthen	704	300	200	200	100	17	83	10
Radnor	1500	400	200	200	100	17	83	10
Anglesea	1120	1120	600	300	300	396	19	30
Worcester	600	300	300	300	300	396	19	30
Montgomery	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
Pembroke	6324	3400	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
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 }
 { Pioneers 9213 }
 { Launces 870 }
 Besides horsemen { Light-horse 3078 } 13831
 { Petronels 678 }
 Total 101040

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,

August, 1759.

3 K

* Arrayed against the Spanish invasion.

The

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.)

The lieutenant-general of the army per diem	6l.
Halberdiers at per diem	30s.
The marshal of the field per diem	40s.
Halberdiers at per diem	15s.
The provost marshal per diem	13s. 4d.
The goaler per diem	1 8d.
Eight upstaves at 8d. piece per diem	5 4d.
Ten halberdiers at ditto	6 8
The 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
Captain-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
The colonel-general of the footmen 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
The treasurer at war per diem	6 8
Four Clerks, at 2s. each	8 0
Ten halberdiers, at 8d. each	6 8
The 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
The muster master per diem	8 0
Four clerks, at 2s. each	8 0
The commissary of the victuals per diem	6 8
One clerk	2 0
The trench master per diem	6 8
The master of the carriages per diem	4 0
Master carriages the piece per diem	4 0
Four clerks, at the piece	10 0
The quartermaster per diem	10 0
Six farriers at the piece	6 8
The scoutmaster per diem	6 8
Two light-horse at 16d. each	2 8
The judge general per diem	2 8
The entertainment of the officers of the regiment	20 0
The colonel, being a nobleman, per diem	20 0
He being a knight or nobleman's son per diem	13 4
Lieutenant-colonel per diem	6 8

Historick 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, wherein 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 fill 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 into 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 shall do so hereafter, I will make them know and feel what it is to be fearful in so urgent a 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 did not require it, I would refuse them. But let me tell you, that the sum 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 we should use it.—You that be lieutenants and gentlemen of command in your countries, I require you to take care that the people be well armed, and in readiness upon all occasions.

You 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.

1759. PREMIUMS to encourage MANUFACTURES, &c. 443

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 druggat, 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 quality, 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 2d 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

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 15l. 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, 10l.—20l. 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, 15l. For the 3d ditto, 10l.—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, 20l.—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, 20l. 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, 20l.—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, 20l.—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 so 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, 20l.—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, 10l.—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, 15l. For the 2d parcel, ditto in quantity and goodness, 10l. 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 superintendants 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, 150l. 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, 100l.

[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.

The WORDS by a LADY.

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 drefs.

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.

Occasioned by PRINCE EDWARD's embarking, to join the Fleet off Breſt.

By the Rev. R. ENGLISH.

ACCEPT, 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.

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!

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 ſeaſt, 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 ſlow'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 tiſel ſlate,
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 Miſe Mo——TH.

WAFT me, ye winds, where wood-
bines grow,
Where riſing ſlow'rs adorn the ſpring,
Where gently murr'ring 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 muſick 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.

MUZAPHIL.

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 ſhe 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. PITT.

—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 worſthieft deeds.

Tryſull.

SAMSON AGONISTES.

90

To the MANES 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 ſictions! O for David's ſacred ſtring!
Who but a muſe divine of thee ſhould ſing?
Fall'n thy flow-waſting 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 liſt to extaſy th' aſpiring ſoul.

O wondrous ſounds, thine from yon re-
gion came, [inſpire!]
And hence, thus ſtrongly, they each breaſt
Such ſtrains thou heard'ſt at thy return to
ſkies.

When the Meſſiah bleſs'd thy raviſh'd eyes,
Cherubs, in his high praiſe, thy anthems ſung,
And heav'n with thy great hallelujahs rung.

POLLY CHAMP.

Her raviſh 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'rs 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 waſt with curious art,
And ſweet proportion to the whole impart:
So juſt each organ, and each nerve to 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 there
T'inspire with mental energy the fair:)
She ſaid, no beauty takes a wife man's fight
Without a ſoul to give that beauty light:
The limner's paint in darkneſs cannot charm,
Nor, without virtue, can the faireſt form.
So thought the blue-ey'd goddeſs as the flood
The work admiring, and pronounc'd it good;
Then ſtrait impreſs'd with wiſdom's ſacred
ſtamp.

On the fair figure—charming POLLY CHAMP.
Aug. 2, 1759. OCTHAU.

Why LOVERS are POETS.

LOVERS and poets are by all allow'd
To feed on thin and unſubſtantial food;
Bards oſt for dinner pore o'er muſty books,
And lovers ſwear they live on pleaſant looks;
Perhaps 'tis owing to a food ſo light
Lovers turn wits, and are ſo prone to write.
Strand. W. G.

Wrote on a beautiful young LADY's Snuff-Box.

WHAT ſecret charm is there in me,
More than the ſciſſars, knife, or twee,
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 paſſiſts 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.

THE

Monthly Chronologer.

SUNDAY, July 15.

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, 28.

Sailed from Plymouth, the Hero man of
war, Capt. Edgecumbe, having prince Ed-
ward on board, in company with the Ve-
nus, Pallas, Adſeon, 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. Paterſon,
for his particular aſſiſtance in obtaining the
act of parliament for a new bridge, and his
zeal

zeal

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 Dortsthausen, 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 10,000 men, under the hereditary prince of Brunswick, filing off to attack the duke de Brissac at Covelot.—N Corps under the duke de Brissac.—O The morafs.—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 inconceivably 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 Worcesterhire, by which 12 houses were destroyed.

SATURDAY, 4.

A sturgeon, 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 expence 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.

Kennington. Whereas his majesty was pleased, by his order in council of the 11th of July last, to declare and order (amongst other

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.)

TUESDAY, 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 1000l. 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 enlisted. At the said court a motion was made and agreed to, that the persons who shall contract for building the new bridge, may be allowed to employ journeymen 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.

My Lord, 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 Belchier, Esq; have each subscribed 100l. the cloth-workers company 300l. the goldsmith's company 500l. and the apothecary's 100l. 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 204,100l. which is 60,100l. more than was wanted for the necessary occasion (see p. 392.)

THURSDAY, 16.

A chapter of the garter was held at Kennington, 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 11th instant, by his majesty's light troops, an original

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 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 referring 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 advisable 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 50 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	2
Young Eagle	3	Redding	0
Coronation	2	Adriatick	0
Cumberland	0	Parnassus	1
Weymo (2600 seals)	2	Terror	1
Hope (2300 dit.)	1	Britannia (3800 seals)	0
Henrietta	0	Thresher	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 Chesham 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 Waller, 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. 218.) 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 Knarsborough, 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 Houselman, 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 Houselman'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 Knarsborough 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 21st 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 flowers 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—jubabunt. P.—All the letters are Roman characters.

Cambeltown, in Argyleshire, June 14, 1759. This Day Robert Mitchell, in Saddale, aged 88, 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 Ca f-hill, near Haddington in Scotland, sold new oats for 3s. 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

3 L 2

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 grubs 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-electric: And as this is the second or third time it has been struck with lightning,

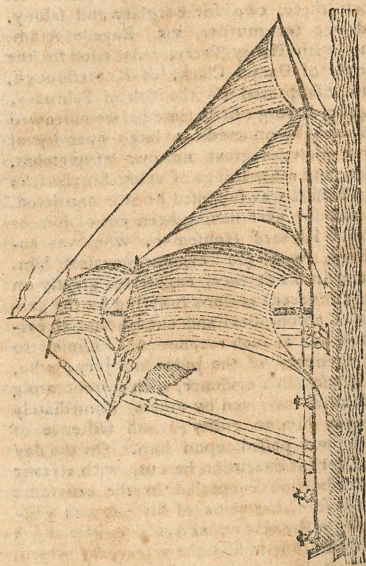
Amsterdam, Aug. 17. Our ships employed in the whale fishery this year, have brought home 330 fish.

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 Gill'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. Phillips 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

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

July 24. HON. 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 Causton.

2. Mr. Thomas Shrimpton, to Miss Turner.

Samuel Johnes, Esq; to Miss Susanna Marsh.

10. George Brookes, jun. Esq; of Atherston, in Warwickshire, to Miss Bettsworth.

13. Rev. Mr. Abdy, to Miss Harriot Altham.

22. Joseph Cope, Esq; to Miss Hanbury.

24. John Thonlinson, jun. Esq; to Miss Sergison, a 2000l. fortune.

Aug. 1. Lady Lade, relict of the late Sir John Lade, Bart. was delivered of a son.

8. Lady Aberdour, of a son.

20. Lady Anne Dawson, of a son and heir.

22. Lady of Sir Peter Leicesters, of a daughter.

26. Lady of Thomas Trollope Brown, Esq; of a son.

Mrs. Cam, of Wood-street, of three sons.

DEATHS.

July 22. LADY 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 Rumford, 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 Cassils.

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.

13. Charles Reynolds, of Lincolnshire, Esq;

Rev. Dr. Heylyn, 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 Chigwell, in Essex, Esq;

Thomas Caines, Esq; a considerable planter, at St. Christopher's.

Mr. Archdeacon 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 32d regiment of foot.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

W Hitehall, August 4. Edward Smalley, A. M. was preferred to the rectory of Aldingham, in Lancashire.—Walter Cope, to the deanery of Bromore, 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. Balguy, 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. Benson, to the vicarage of St. Andrew's, Shepherd's-well, 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 Bridford, 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 Fofmore, in Cornwall.—Mr. Flint, to the rectories of West Bourne, in Sussex, and North Waltham, in Hampshire.—Mr. Reynolds, to the rectory of Fonesbury, 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.

W Hitehall, 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 lieutenant-

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, Esq's, 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 Adlerson, Philip Honeywood, Thomas Dunbar, Julius Caesar, James Durand, George Walsh, 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. 10. 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 Crauford, 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 Argyllshire, 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 Patton, Esq; major of the 6th regiment of foot. — Generals Waldegrave and Kingsley, 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-KR-TS.

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 Mañon, of Medburn, mercer and grocer.
Thomas Thorpe, of Great Kingfield, in Buckinghamshire, dealer and chapman.
John Ellis, of Horbury, near Wakefield, dry-dryer.
Richard Jeffery, of Romley, in Hampshire, grocer.
Thomas Hunter, of Battersea, miller.
George Trenholm, and Thomas Hattersley, of Leeds, merchants.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE,

LONDON, Saturday, August 25, 1759.

Amsterdam 36 2 Ufance.

Ditto at Sight 35 11.

Rotterdam 36 3

Antwerp no Price.

Hamburg 37 5 2 1/2 Ufance.

Paris 1 Day's Date 30 3/4.

Ditto, 2 Ufance 30 1/8.

Bordeaux, ditto 30.

Cadiz 39 3/4 a 1/2.

Madrid 39 1/2 a 3/4.

Bilboa 39 1/2.

Leghorn 49.

Naples, no Price.

Genoa 48.

Venice 50 1/2.

Lisbon 58. 5d. 1/2.

Porto 58. 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 2 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 — 84

70 and 80 — 63

80 and 90 — 22

90 and 100 — 4

Buried	Within the Walls	—	92
	Without the Walls	—	338
	In Mid. and Surry	—	686
	City and Sub. Westminster	—	282

Weekly, July 24 — 342

31 — 332

Aug. 7 — 348

14 — 376

— 1398

Increased in the Burials this Month 16.
Wheaten Peck Loaf, Weight 17lb. 6 Oz.

1 Dr. 18. 7d 1/2.

The

THE MONTHLY CATALOGUE for August, 1759.

DIVINITY.

1. AN Essay on divine Prescience, and A 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. 1s. 18s. 6d. Baldwin.

POETICAL.

5. A Tragi-Comic Dialogue, pr. 6d.

6. The Art of Preserving, pr. 1s. Burd.

SERMONS.

7. At the Assizes at Maidstone. By Mr. Edwards, pr. 6d. Payne.

8. On Matthew x 35, 36. By Mr. Venn, pr. 6d. Townsend.

9. On Act Sunday, at Oxford. By Dr. Buckler, pr. 6d. Rivington and Fletcher.

10. St. Paul's Orthodoxy, by Mr. Fleming, 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 serutinized, 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 accomplice, for sending threatening letters to Humphrey Morris, of Dover-street, Esq; with an intent to extort money from him. They, together with one Richardson, who has abandoned, kept an office of intelligence in the Fleet-market, and Parry had applied to him to get a place. This Parry having had some acquaintance with the wife of the Gossling, who was groom to Mr. Morris, and being present at a meeting that was held to bring this couple (who lived in state of enmity) to some terms, he heard the woman in her passion, call her husband a rascal. That very night he was to have at Scrimshaw, &c. and at the next meeting

in making his apology, told what had passed between Gossling and his wife. Scrimshaw no sooner heard the word *Bugger* but his fertile brain suggested a scheme to get money, 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.

IN 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 obliged to surrender prisoners of war; after which, a large detachment was sent to begin the siege of Liptadt, and a strong garrison left in Munster. In the mean time the French army under marshal Contades, advanced 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 Solzenau, first towards Nyenburgh, but he soon after began to move towards the French, and at last fixed his camp at Peter-shagen, in which position the two armies continued until the 1st instant, when was fought the battle of which we have already given the most authentick account.*

Upon occasion of this battle, the French have found out a new distinction: They allow, their army was beat; but they say, it was not defeated. We shall leave our readers 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 Munster, but more with a design to secure their retreat, than with any view to preserve the place; for they have abandoned the siege of Liptadt, 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 Brunswick, with a large detachment from the allied 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 prisoners of 1500 wounded men, and the garrison of 500 men, left by the French at Cassel,

* See before, p. 438.

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 Hüll, but also of Leipzig and Torgau; 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 Posen, 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 Posen 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 wagons, 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.

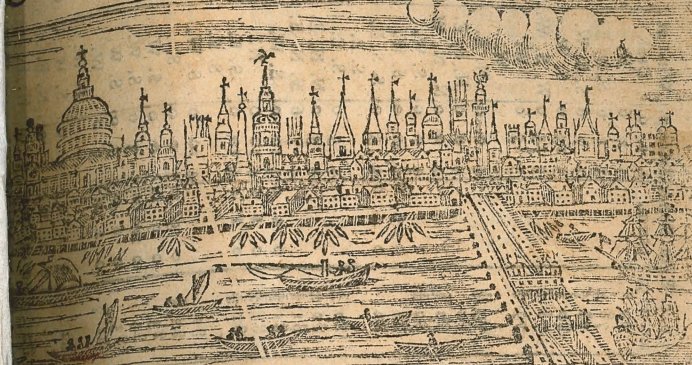
Hague, August 24. Accounts have been received here from Berlin and Magdebourg, of the 18 h inst. by which the situation of the king of Prussia, since the action of the 12th, appears by no means to had as had at first been represented: The Russians had not then ventured to make any fresh attempt, and 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 Barceloaa, is returned to Gibraltar, doubtless to dispute our passage through the Streights. 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 Anjou, 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:



GENTLEMAN'S Monthly Intelligencer.

For AUGUST, 1759.

al and succinct History of	And of the Temple of Minerva	433
in and Progress of the pre-	Trial of Mr. Stevenson for the Murder	
by an able Hand P. 403	of Mr. Elcock, an Attorney 434-436	
late noble Commander, ex-	A Case in Point, against the long con-	
ting with his Lordship on his	tested Dutch Claim 436, 437	
in Germany 404-407	Accounts of the Battles of Thornhausen	
Eug. Aram, a Murderer 480	and Coveltd, in Westphalia 438, 439	
of Poland and Plan of the	Accounts of the Battles of Zullichau and	
of Dresden ibid.	Cunnerdorff, in Poland 440, 436	
of the Session of Parliament,	Prince Ferdinand's Order of Thanks af-	
egan November 23, 1758,	ter the Battle of Thornhausen 440	
Account of all the material	Numbers of Men armed in England and	
therein determined 409-419	Wales in the Year 1588 441	
Ways and Means ibid.	Rates of Entertainment for the Officers,	
the Effects of Electricity in	&c. in that Year 442	
Cases, by Mr. Francklyn 419	Remarkable Speech of Q. Elizabeth ibid.	
Case of a Boy troubled	Premiums of the Society for encouraging	
ulcive Fits, cured by a great	Arts, Manufactures, &c. 443, 444	
of Worms 420	POETICAL ESSAYS 445-447	
the extraordinary Heat of the	A new Song, set to Musick 445	
in the Month of July 1757 421	THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER 447	
Case of Cohesions of all the	Marriages and Births; Deaths 453	
by Mr. N. Jenty 422	Ecclesiastical Preferments ibid.	
distilling Sea-Water fresh, by	Promotions Civil and Military 454	
es, by Capt. Chapman 423	Bankrupts ibid.	
Faith, &c. by Butler 424	Course of Exchange ibid.	
's Defence of his Remarks on	FOREIGN AFFAIRS 455, 456	
erest Theorem 425-428	Catalogue of Books 455	
Account of his Negotiations	Conspiracy against Mr. Morris ibid.	
of Dunkirk, refusing Lord	Prices of Stocks, Grain; Wind and	
Account of that Affair 428	Weather 402	
the Castle of Athens 432	Monthly Bills of Mortality 454	
ant MAP of the SEAT OF WAR, in the Western Part of POLAND; an		
IN of the City of DRESDEN, and a PLAN of the Battle of MINDEN,		
a COPPER: Also a Draught of a French FLAT-BOTTOMED BOAT.		

N. Printed for R. BALDWIN, at the Rose in Pater-Noster-Row: by be had, complete Sets from the Year 1733 to this Time, neatly Bound or Stitch'd, or any single Month to complete Sets.