

seconded by a numerous train of artillery, performed prodigies of valour. All the out-works were entirely destroyed, and nothing remained to the besieged but a simple line of walls, which, continually shaken by the cannon, were falling into ruins on every side; yet, though it will with difficulty be believed by posterity, they still held out for three years, against the whole forces of the Ottoman empire. At length they were about to capitulate, when the hope of succours, sent from France, again revived their valour, and rendered them invincible. These succours arrived on the 26th of June 1669, under the command of the Duke de Navailles, who brought with him a great number of French noblemen, who came to try their arms against the Turks.

The day after their arrival the impatient French made a general sally. The Duke de Beaufort, Admiral of France, put himself at the head of the forlorn hope. He marched the first against the infidels, and was followed by a numerous body of infantry and cavalry. They rushed headlong upon the enemy, attacked, forced them in their entrenchments, and would have obliged them to abandon their lines and artillery, but for an unforeseen event which checked their courage. In the midst of the action a powder magazine blew up. The most advanced lost their lives. The French ranks were broken, and several of their leaders, among whom was the Duke de Beaufort, were seen no more. The soldiers took to flight in confusion. The Turks pursued them, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the Duke de Navailles regained the walls of Candia. The French accused the Italians of having betrayed them, by directing them to sally sooner than they should have done, and reembarked, in spite of all the entreaties of the Governor. Their departure decided the fate of the city; as only five hundred men remained for its defence. Morosini capitulated with Kiopruli, to whom he gave up the whole island of Crete, excepting Sude, Grabuge, and Spina Longa. The Grand Visir made his entry into Candia on the 4th of October 1670, and remained there eight months, to repair the fortifications.

The three fortresses, left by treaty to the Venetians, remained long in their possession; but at length fell successively into the hands of the enemy. Thus, after upwards of thirty years war, after sacrificing more than two hundred thousand men, after deluging the island with rivers of Mahometan and Christian blood, the Porte is at present in undisturbed possession of Candia.

## A LETTER ON THE UTILITY OF INOCULATION.

*[Addressed to the Editor of the European Magazine.]*

SIR,

I HAVE frequently with great pleasure observed the readiness you have manifested to insert in your excellent publication every hint which has the most distant prospect of being serviceable to the community. Encouraged by that laudable disposition, I have ventured to trouble you with the result of an experiment I had an opportunity of making, which may perhaps assist in ascertaining the real utility of preparation by medicine for the Inoculated Small-pox.

It has been my firm opinion ever since I had any acquaintance with the medical art, that in no instance has that art been of greater service to mankind than in the discovery and subsequent improvement of Inoculation for the Small-pox. Though already convinced of the great utility of Inoculation, I have been much pleased to have that conviction strengthened by a Letter in your Magazine for last May, which gives an account of its remarkable success at Luton, in Bedfordshire. It is stated in that letter, that several of the patients who did well under the Inoculation neglected to take the preparative medicine, and even did not confine themselves to the regimen prescribed. The writer justly observes, that these are proofs of the little danger attending the disease when communicated in this manner. In the infancy of Inoculation in this country, the utmost circumspection and care was employed with regard to preparation by medicine and diet; and yet the success was not so remarkable under the regular and cautious practitioner, as under those who were deemed inattentive, and branded with the opprobrious appellation of empirics.

Sutton was the first, who, by a bold and decisive practice, shook off the shackles which had hitherto confined the more regular inoculator; and by forcing his patients into the open air, when the eruptive fever was upon them, insured himself a success almost miraculous; a success long, but falsely attributed to some preparative nostrum. A practice so novel, at least in the extent to which Mr. Sutton carried it, met with numerous opposers amongst those who called themselves the regular practitioners. But to the honour of the medical art, a man\*, who is deservedly consider-