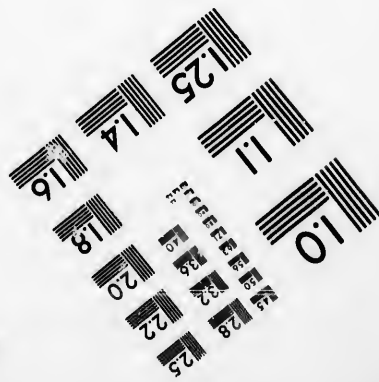
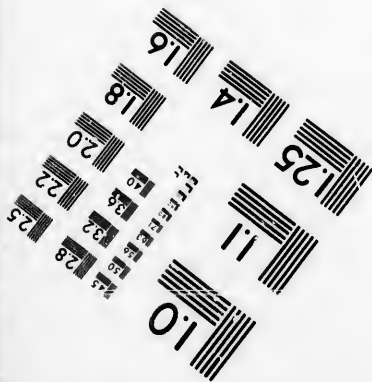
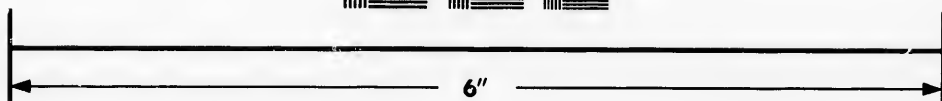
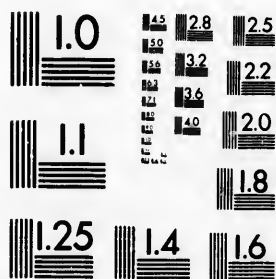


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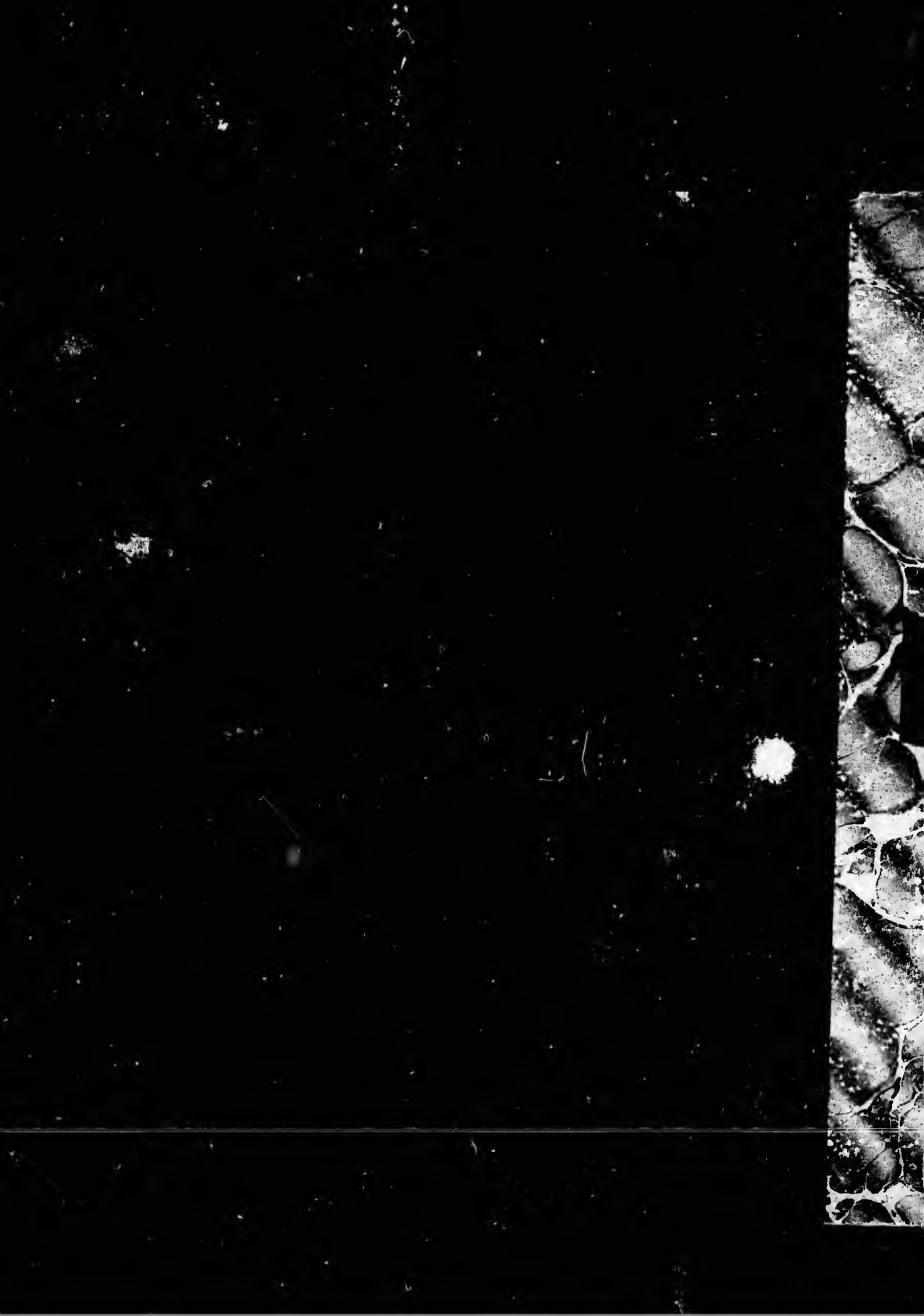
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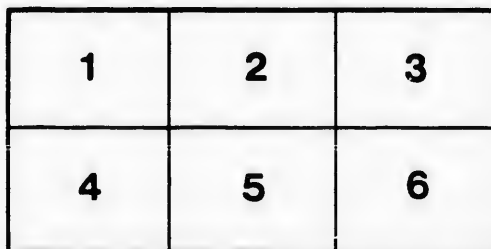
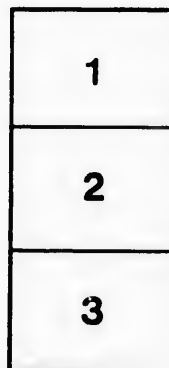
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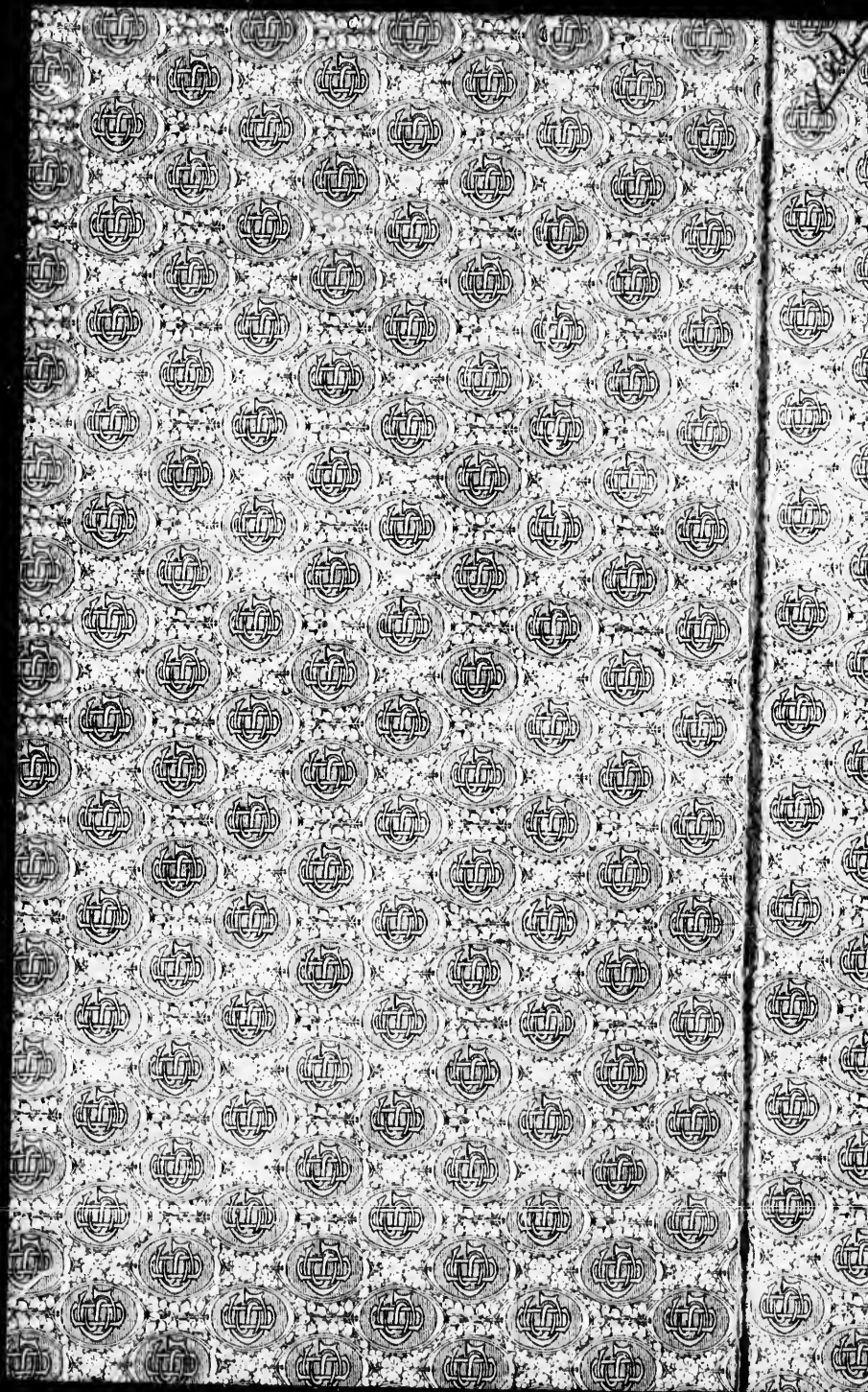
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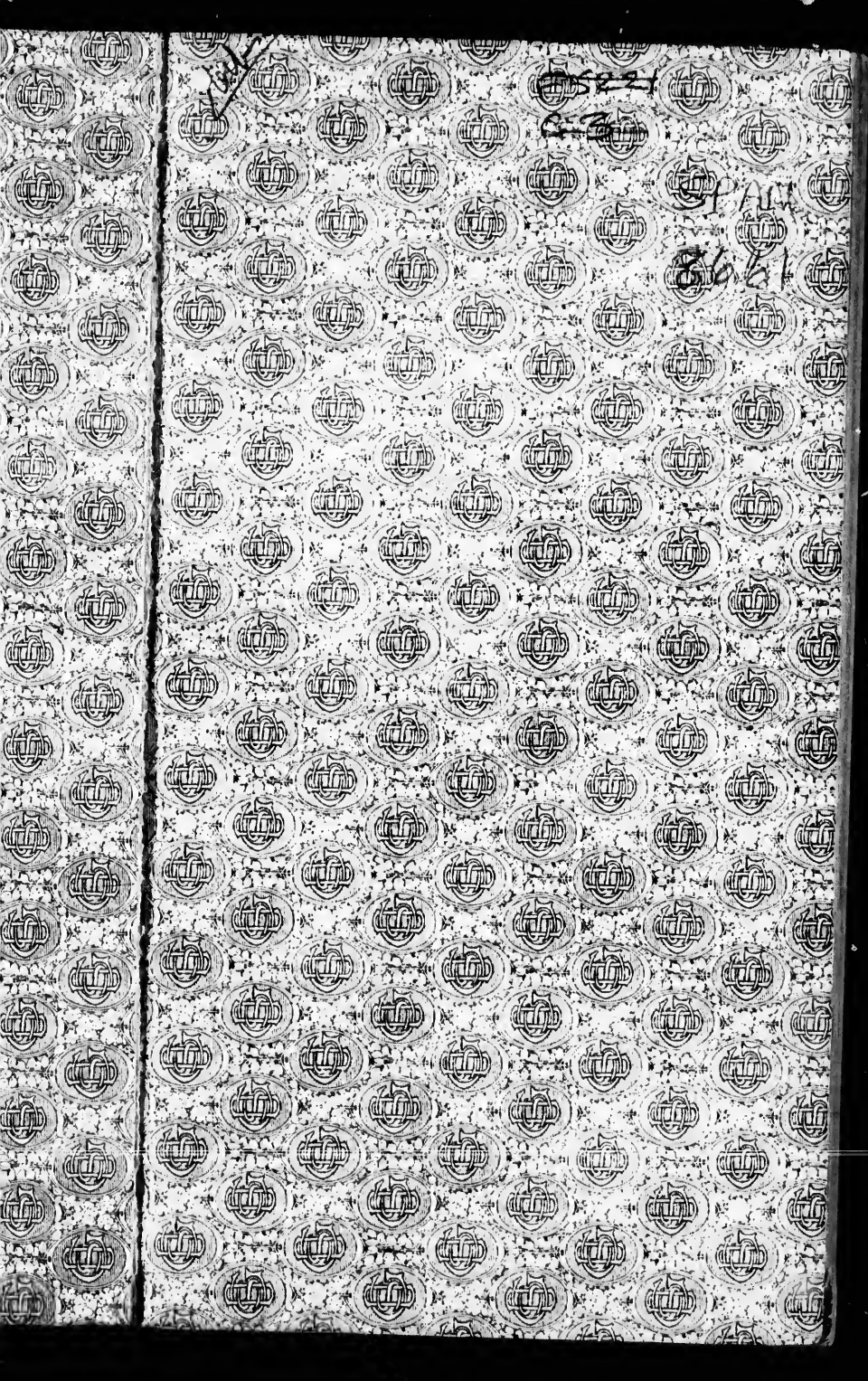
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FOREIGN

PERSIA.

Bassora, Oct. 12.

IBRAHIM SHAW came from Fubirez to Koom, where he and his *Ophgoon* soldiers left their families and effects, and set out for *Musbat* to fight *Shawrook Shaw*; when they had passed some stages, the people, whose business it was to provide grain for the army, returned and acquainted him, that the subjects at a village by *Sannunc* refused to give any, and were retired into the cattle; upon this the king ordered a way *Emeer Caun*, head gunner, with all the artillery, to take it; but after he was set out one or two days, the king was very apprehensive he should go farther than he had ordered, and join *Shawrook Shaw*; this he communicated to the *Ophgoons*, whom he depended upon, and encouraged more than the *Persians*, (which, from the beginning had offended the latter much) who advised him immediately to send a messenger to him, with orders to return; and as soon as he got him into his hands, to cut off all the *Persians*; this *Emeer Caun's* people, that were in the camp, advised him of; in answer to which he sent him word that the mules were so tired they could not draw the guns back again. As soon as he had dispatched the messenger, he sent word to the people he was come against, how the case was, that he would join them, and when *Shawrook Shaw* came near with his camp, he would fire upon them; this they were glad of. The next day the army arrived, and accordingly, when they came very near, the whole artillery were discharged upon them, which irritated the *Ophgoons* so much, that they fell upon the *Persians* in the camp, and killed all they could, and the rest ran away. The *Ophgoons* immediately march'd to *Koom*, in order to get their wives and effects, but the people in the town refused to deliver them, saying, they belonged to *Shawrook Shaw*. *Arabin Shaw* followed the *Ophgoons*, and received the same answer they had done. *Emeer Caun*, when he saw the camp in that confusion; followed them with his soldiers, and arriving at *Koom*, when they were parleying, fell upon the *Ophgoons*, cut the greatest part of them to pieces, and took the king prisoner. The news of this soon spread about, and *Shawrook Shaw* was taken possession of for *Shawrook*. L. Gaz.

INDIA.

Muhammed, emperor of Mogul, being dead at Dely, *Abmet*, a prince of

ly son that *Mubammed* had had by an infinite number of concubines, had succeeded him in the possession of this vast empire. Some time before the death of his father, *Abmet* had march'd at the head of a prodigious army, accompanied by the principal lords of the empire, against *Battban*, who from the mountains of *Kondebar* had made an irruption into the *Mogol* with a considerable body of troops. The two armies having met on the side of *Labor*, a bloody battle ensued near the village of *Syrinda*, in which *Abmet* was victorious, and made a horrid slaughter of his enemies. He was in pursuit of the fugitives when news was brought him of the death of *Mubammed*, his father; and the victory he had just gained, 'tis thought, greatly facilitated his advancement to the throne.

TURKEY.

Constantinople, Feb. 5. The grand signior has given the regencies of *Barbary* to understand, that he would not refuse effectually to succour them, if they were attack'd by any powers whatsoever that are not in treaty with them; but, if, by their own ill conduct, they should draw on themselves the resentment of any of the powers with whom they are at peace, he would not give them any assistance. The grand vizir has notified this to the ministers of the several christian courts, desiring them at the same time to acquaint their masters, that it is the request of the grand signior, that they would use their utmost endeavours to prevent their subjects from coming wilfully to any disagreement with the regencies of *Barbary*. L. Gaz.

RUSSIA.

Petersburg, March 13. It is said that 70000 men will be encamped next *May* in the conquer'd provinces, in three different corps, each commanded by a general officer, subordinate to the command in chief of field marshal Count *de Lacy*. A very exact account has now been publish'd of all the forces which the empire could furnish in case of need; it appears that they would amount to 500,000 men, including the irregulars, of which it is to be observed, that the kans or chiefs that command them are obliged to double their number in a certain time.

SWEDEN.

The *French* ambassador, in a conference with his *Swedish* majesty, once more

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more assured him that the king his master would use his utmost endeavours to preserve that peace and tranquillity which is at present subsisting between the northern powers; but if those endeavours, contrary to his inclinations, should prove ineffectual, and the disputes subsisting between the courts of *Russia* and *Sweden* by no persuasions be amicably compromised, and the former should offer any acts of hostility, his most christian majesty would fulfil all his engagements with the utmost punctuality.

P.S. The *Russian* troops are advancing.

GERMANY.

Vienna, March 21. Three camps are to be formed this year, one in *Bohemia*, one in *Moravia*, and one in *Stiria*. The troops which are to compose them have already received orders to be ready to march, and it's said that their imperial majesties will visit them all.

Frankfort, March 25. Printed advertisements have been stuck up and dispersed in this city, inviting all, who, with permission of their sovereigns, intend to settle in *Nova-Scotia*, to apply as soon as possible to a commissary, who is arrived here from *Rotterdam* to treat with them for their passage.

At night on the 5th a fire broke out in the electoral palace at *Munich*, which, in a few hours, consumed the greatest part of that superb edifice (esteemed by architects the most regular and beautiful piece in *Europe*) together with its rich furniture, fine paintings, and other valuable effects; many persons belonging to the court perished in the flames, amongst them the countess *de Wolffskell*, maid of honour to the electress, who, with her consort, very narrowly escaped.

ITALY.

It is reported that an army will soon be formed in this country of 120000 men, towards which his most christian majesty is to furnish 40000, the king of *Spain* 30000, the king of *Sardinia* 30000, the king of the two *Sicilies* 12000, the republic of *Genoa* 10000, and the duke of *Modena* 7000; the whole to be commanded by Marshal *Loventabl*, under the orders of a certain great prince, who is to be declared generalissimo of the combined army. But time must shew how far this deserves credit.

Naples, March 10. As the peace which subsisted heretofore with the regency of *Tripoli* is expired, it is feared their corsairs will join those of *Agiers* and *Tunis*. However a large fleet is fitting out here, and will be ready to put to sea a-

bout the 20th instant; and is to be employed in destroying these pirates, who visit all the ships they meet with, without any regard to the colours of any of the christian powers. They write from *Marseilles*, that all the ships of war in the several ports of *France* are ordered to be got ready immediately, the design at present unknown.—A collection has been made in this capital for the inhabitants of the city of *Aquila*, who greatly suffered by the late Earthquake, which in three days time amounted to 80000 ducats.

Genoa, March 14. Private letters from *France* advise, that the troops in *Dauphiny* begin to be in motion, and it's assured, that an army is to be assembled under the command of the Count *de Noailles*. We likewise hear that they are at work with incredible diligence in all the ports of that kingdom, to put the marine upon a good footing, his most christian majesty being determined to have 60 men of war ready to put to sea in the spring, besides galleys, fire-ships, &c.—Bills on the bank of *St Geo.* not withstanding all endeavours to restore its credit, continue at 30 per cent. discount.

PORTUGAL.

Lisbon, March 1. Capt. *Veal* of the *Queen of Portugal*, employed in this trade, some time ago carry'd over to *England* some wealthy *Jews*, who pretended to be catholics, in order to avoid the search of the inquisition; on his return, they had him clapt up in prison for depriving them of their booty, as they seldom fail to squeeze the rich *Jews* thro' converts.

FRANCE.

Paris, March 31. The project of introducing the *Prussian* exercise among our troops is laid aside, by the advice of *M. Saxe*, on account of the difference between the arms used by our men, and those of the *Prussian* troops.

NETHERLANDS.

Brussels, March 17. As the new fortifications making at *Mons* will be but half as large as the former, tho' twice as strong, half the number of troops will suffice to defend them. Letters from *Ostend* acquaint us, that on *Wednesday* last between the hours of eleven and two, the sea was agitated with such violence, that the waves piercing the dykes of the exterior platform, the ditches were immediately filled, and the whole town laid under water. The dykes have suffered very much, as well as the ships in the harbour, one of which, a three-masted vessel, laden with salt, was sunk

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Account of D'Anville's Expedition.

577

As to one of them it is said, that he is lazy, that he keeps on shore himself, and keeps his ships in harbour: Will taking his share of prizes away mend this? Surely not: if he had been more vigilant in this respect, his conduct would have been less liable to exception. The encouragement given to sea-officers is general, and there seems to be no reason for taking it away for the faults or omissions of particular persons. In reference to this man, the true points of enquiry are, whether the complaints against him are just; whether he has really spent his time luxuriously on shore, and neglected his duty? if he has, let him be punished; and whether his general character, before he was sent to the *West Indies*, was that of a haughty, indolent, and insolent commander, and, generally speaking, disliked in the navy both by officers and seamen? for, if so, it was a fault to send him thither, and this will recoit upon those who recommended him. As to the other commo- dore, he is charged with want of courage, with having it in his power to have taken or destroy'd a rich fleet of merchant-men, and yet letting them escape. In this, if he shewed want of spirit towards the nation, he shewed also want of a true notion with respect to his own concerns, and missed at once serving his country, and making his fortune. But if the royal encouragement did not operate upon them, why should it be taken from others? Punish negligent, cowardly, factious officers: in short, punish the guilty, but the guilty only, and do not grudge men of merit their rewards, when those rewards are paid by the enemy, and are at the same time a benefit to the nation.

§ See p. 598. NAUTICUS.

Extract of a Letter taken in an Advice- Boat from the Duke d'Anville's Squadron, dated at Cherbouton, in Nova Scotia, Oct. 10, N. S. 1746.

Tho' you may have had some account of the Expedition of the Duke d'Anville, yet I propose to myself the pleasure of informing you particularly and exactly of that part of it which has come to my knowledge.

[Here follows a List of ships, and land forces, much the same as in p. 330, 557, only adding, that this fleet was attended with a great number of merchant ships, laden with stores and provisions, and two tenders with artillery.]

(Gent. Mag. Nov. 1746.)

After waiting about three weeks at the isle of *Aix*, for a fair wind to carry us to sea, we left that road *June 20*, and anchored at *Rochele* the same day. The 22d at 4 in the morning, the wind at N.E. we got under sail; at two in the afternoon we lost sight of land, in fine weather. The 24th M. de la *Jouquiere*, and M. *Bigot*, who embarked in the *Borce*, the first as general to *Canada*, the second as intendant of the squadron, went on board the commandant, where M. de la *Jouquiere* was declared Chef B d'Escadre, and to command on board the *Northumberland* in the said quality, and Mr *Bigot* was appointed intendant of the squadron. The 25th we made *Cape Ortogall*. The 26th we were under some uneasiness; for at sun-set we counted one ship more than our number, which we had reason to believe by the Lat. we were in to be no other than a privateer. At eleven we saw two vessels foul of one another, and not far from us; but in endeavouring to go to their assistance, the *Borce* mis'd stays, upon which the nearest ship was order'd to join them. At day-light we found it to be a * *Dutch* fly-boat with provisions for the expedition, who had been foul of a ship bound to *St Domingo*, and carried away her foremast.—*July 5*, we discovered seven sail 3 or 4 leagues to windward, we went on but slowly, we were not yet distant from *France* 200 leagues, the winds having almost always been contrary, so that the 7th we were obliged to bring to, under a main-sail. The 15th the wind came fair, and put us all in good spirits. The *Mutine* parted company, it was said for *Miliffipi*, and the ships bound for *Canada*, &c. were order'd to make the best of their way. The 19th the *Renommee* went ahead, we imagine to get some intelligence of the place we were destined for. The 23d we saw *St Mary's* one of the Western Islands, distant 9 or 10 leagues. And the 3d of *August*, though now ten days since, we are scarce out of sight of the Western Islands, by reason of little winds, and almost constant calms. The 24th we have now left *France* 64 days, and are as yet 300 leagues from *Nova Scotia*, the place it is imagined we are bound to, though it is much to be feared this long passage will hinder the success of [the expedition: D d d d God

* Yet the *Dutch* in their answer to *Ld Harrington's* letter, complain of their ships being molested.

1746

God be praised! we have not yet a great many sick, but the people suffer daily for want of water; we are obliged to be careful of it on account of the small progress in our voyage. The 24th, we burnt one of our vessels which was sinking, and replaced her with a snow and an English ship from Antigua, the first taken by the *Megare*, the last by the *Diamant*. Sept. 1st, we had very violent squalls, with thunder, which carried a way the *Mars's* main top-gallant-mast, and damaged her main and main-top-mast.—4th, The *Tigre* took a snow from *Carolina*, and the *Diamant* took another the 6th from the same place. The 10th, we discovered the coast of *Acadia*, at 4 in the afternoon, and as we drew near our intended port, *Chebbouton* (*Chebboutou*) See our Map *Jan.* were in hopes of anchoring without accident. But on 13th a gale sprung up at S. and with a thick fog separated the fleet, so that we could neither see nor hear the signals, and it was not without difficulty that we put the ship about, for besides the nearness of the land and the ice of *Sable*, we were greatly concerned for fear of running on board of ships; however, we escaped without any other misfortune than losing company. The 15th, the weather cleared up, and we joined the *Tigre* and 25 merchant ships. At 6 in the evening the *Mercury* hospital ship told us, that Monsieur de *Tourmell*, who had split two fore sails, had sent a frigate to look out for the general. The *Caribou*, *Leopard*, *Alcide*, and *Mars* lost each a top-mast, and the last being very leaky, steered for the *American* islands, the *Alcide* being ordered to take care of her; in short, I should never end if I was to point out to you all our misfortunes.—Sept. 16. We joined the *Trident* and *Diamant*, and on the 18th we saw the island of *Sable*, and the 21st the continent, which we judged to be *La Baye de toutes les Isles*, but a fog coming on we were obliged to keep the distance of 7 or 8 leagues from it. This fog lasted 5 or 6 days, in which time the *Borde* lost company, not seeing or hearing the general's signals. The 26th, we had fine weather, and made the land, and at 8 in the morning a schooner joined us from the Duke d'Anville, who put on board a pilot to carry us into *Chebbouton*, and left us to go in quest of M. de *Tourmell*. The 27th at noon, M. de *Tourmell* joined us with the convoy, and at 5 we anchored in the grand road shelter'd by a small island, where we found the *Northumberland*,

Renommee, *Megare*, and 9 merchant ships; a boat came to know if we wanted water, and told us of the death of the duke d'Anville of an apoplexy at 2 in the morning. This was a home stroke and you may imagine had no small effect upon every body. The 28th, the command now devolv'd upon M. de *Tourmell*, who was employ'd this day in taking instructions from Mess. de la *Jonquiere* and *Bigot*. The 29th, he called a council of war on board the *Trident*: But by a particular, extraordinary, and tragical accident, M. de *Tourmell* is no longer our general; the council of war, which held 7 or 8 hours, exasperated him so violently, that, on the first of *October*, he was seized with a fever, and soon after delirious, which so extremely agitated him, that imagining himself among the *English*, he laid his hand on his sword, and ran it through his body: He is yet alive, but so considerably weakened, that he voluntarily conferred the command on M. de la *Jonquiere*, who in spite of our misfortunes gives us great expectations, for without derogating from the Duke d'Anville's character, M. de la *Jonquiere* has as much activity, and more experience.

Thus, notwithstanding our weakness, a very long passage, and a great deal of sickness, which has much less'n'd our numbers, as well as the separation of the *Ardent*, *Caribou*, *Mars*, *Alcide*, and the *Argonaute* fireship: What is become of the 3 first we know not, and what is still worse, they have all troops on board; I say, notwithstanding all this, we flatter ourselves with success in the conquest of *Nova Scotia*.—The *Saint* has engaged a frigate of more force than the *Renommee*, at several attacks he had his second captain, a *Garde de marine*, a lieutenant of *Pontkieu* regiment, and 12 men killed, and 13 wounded.

Extract of the Journal of the *Ardent*.
By way of Supplement to the foregoing.

THE Duke d'Anville came out of *Brest*, with 6 ships of the line including the *Ardent*, and 18 frigates, April 29, but was obliged to put back: on May 7 he put out a 2d time, with 25 sail and 12 barks for *Port Louis*.—July 5, Saw 12 sail to windward about 4 leagues steering to the Northward. Lat. 45. 49. Long. 7. 16.—Aug. 30. At 5 this morning saw a small English sail, the *Digmont* chased her, and coming

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A DECLARATION made upon Oath at
Boston, in New England, before Go-
vernor SHIRLEY, and signed by his Ex-
cellency. (See p. 577.)

Philemon Sanders of Salem, mariner,
and late master and owner of the
schooner *Charming Molly*; declares and
says, that he was taken on the 9th of *Aug-*
ust last, near a place on the coast of
Nova Scotia, call'd *Witbehead*, 5 leagues
westward of *Canso*, by a French man of
war of 30 guns, named the *Magere*, and
by her carried into *Chebuoto*, where he
arrived about four days after he was
taken, and found the duke *D'Anville*,
admiral of the French Squadron, with 5
sail of ships of war, and as many trans-
ports in the said harbour. That 3 days
after the declarant's arrival, the duke
D'Anville died at *Chebuoto*, on board the
Northumberland, and was buried on a
small island about four miles within the
mouth of the harbour. That two days
after the death of the duke *D'Anville*,
the French rear-admiral, with about 40
sail of ships, consisting of men of war
and transports, arrived at *Chebuoto*, and
joined the rest of the fleet; that the de-
clarant was informed by many of the
French officers, that the whole fleet
when they sail'd from *Rochford*, consist-
ed of 97 sail, among which there were
about 30 sail of men of war, 4 whereof
were 70 gun ships, and were parted
from the fleet by bad weather, and sup-
posed to be gone to *Martinico*; that up-
on the fleet's first coming into harbour
they were much thatter'd by bad wea-
ther, and the men very sickly; that they
landed their sick at *Chebuoto* for their
refreshment; and the whole of the land
forces from *France*, which were en-
camp'd on shore, he is well satisfied by
his own observation of the tents, officers
and men (having been permitted to
go on shore without restraint) amount-
ed to 7 or 8000.

That the declarant was informed by
the French officers that there were
40,000 small arms, with proportionable
ammunition and blankets, brought for
the French Indians; and that he saw up-
wards of 100 chests of small arms, with
a great quantity of lead, landed out of
the ship which took this declarant; that
besides the land forces brought from
France, this declarant was informed that
there were about 7000 *Canadian French*
and *Indians*, but is not sure whether they
might not reckon the *Nova Scotians* a-
mong them, there being 30 pilots at
Chebuoto from *Menis* and *Schiegue*, one
(Supplement to *Gent. Mag.* 1746.)

of which, who speak good English, he
asked how he dared to come there to pi-
lot the enemies ships; upon which he
made answer in English, that *Annapolis*
would soon be taken, and then they
should be French subjects again; and
added, that the oath they had taken to
the king of *Great Britain* obliged them
only to be neutrals; that this deponent
continued at *Chebuoto* a prisoner to the
12th instant, when a flag of truce ar-
rived from *Louisbourg* with 40 French pri-
soners; that the next day the whole
B fleet sail'd from *Chebuoto*, being about
40 sail, with the wind at N. N. W. and
steer'd S. W. along shore for *Cape Sa-*
blet, off which Cape, on the 16th Inst.
they dismiss'd the flag of truce with two
schooners, which the captain of the flag
of truce had purchased of the French at
Chebuoto, in one of which he put this
declarant as master, with six other *Eng-*
lishmen, who forc'd this deponent to
come to *New England*, where he arrived
this day at *Cape Ann*, and he supposes
the flag of truce, with the other schooner,
is gone to *Louisbourg*, where the cap-
tain had order'd him to go: this decla-
D rant further says, that six of the French
ships that sail'd out of *Chebuoto* were
men of war of 64 guns each, two of
54, one of 44, and about twelve of 30
guns, 1 bomb vessel, and 18 transports;
and he further says, that it was the ge-
neral discourse in the French fleet, when
they sail'd from *Chebuoto*, that the whole
E fleet was bound for *Annapolis Royal*, and
that the aforesaid 30 pilots of *Nova Sco-*
tia were taken on board the fleet for that
purpose: that Capt. *Dolabratz*, com-
mander of the *Briftel* frigate, of 30 guns,
formerly an English privateer, informed
this deponent, that the French admiral
F wrote to the court of *France*, by a packet
he sent home, that he would keep the
seas, in order to get into the harbour of
Annapolis, till the 15th of *November*, N. S.
if he did not get in sooner; that this de-
ponent was further informed, by several
of the officers on board the French
ships, that soon after the fleet arrived, a
G snow was detach'd from them with
packets to the court of *France*, to inform
them of the arrival of the said fleet at
Chebuoto, and their joining the *Indians*
and *Canadians* there; that they were
preparing to sail for *Annapolis Royal*, and
that the captain of the said snow had
H orders, in case she should be taken by
the English, to ransom his vessel at any
rate; and this declarant says, that the
ship *Magere* (by which he was taken)
being a prime sailer, was fitted and put

in order to be ready to sail for *France* (as the captain of the said ship, and the afore-said captain *Dolabaratz* often told him) upon their becoming masters of *Annapolis Royal*, to inform the *French* court thereof, upon which intelligence they expected 18 *French* ships of the line and 22 *Spanish* men of war of the line, would be sent early in the spring to join their fleet upon the coast, which this deponent observed was a matter generally believed and depended upon amongst them. This deponent further says, he saw a great number of large brass cannon taken out of a *Dutch* fly-boat, and sent on board the admiral, which he was told were to the number of fifty, and were to be put ashore at *Annapolis Royal*: this declarant further saith, that, while he was at *Chebuco*, he saw about 20 officers, who, he was informed, were all engineers, being dress'd in grey, with black velvet cuffs, and metal buttons, and long pockets, which, he was told, was the proper habit of *French* engineers. This deponent further declares, that it was a general discourse among the officers, that the merchants of *St. Maloes* (whose interest in the navigation depended on the fish trade) had suffered so much by the taking of *Cape Breton*, that they petitioned the *French* king to permit them to fit out an armament in order to the taking of *Annapolis Royal*; but the *French* ministry advised his majesty to undertake it himself, because the revenue arising from the fish trade would be an ample recompence to him for the expence, this declarant further saith, that several of the officers answer'd him that they would ruin and destroy the frontier settlements of the *English* colonies; and he perceived in general that they had a great dependance upon getting a strong footing upon the continent of *North America*.

Boston, Oct. 22. PHIL. SANDERS.
WM SHIRLEY.

Further Declaration made before the Council.

Philemon Sanders of *Salem*, mariner, and late of the schooner *Charming Molly*, in supplement of his declaration made upon oath before his excellency the governor the 22d instant, relating to the *French* fleet at *Chebuco*, further declareth and saith, That three of the said fleet, being men of war of 30 guns, with two smaller ones, left the fleet; and four of them went to *Canada*, the other (a cruizer) return'd and joined the fleet

the day they sailed from *Chebuco*. Another ship was dispatch'd to *France*, and another to *Martinico*; and further, this declarant saith, that Capt. *Dolabaratz*, commander of the *Bristol* frigate (one of the *French* men of war, formerly an *English* privateer) assured him, that the *French* inhabitants of *Menis* and *Schiengecto* sent a petition to the *French* king, wherein they undertook, with the help of two 30 gun ships, to reduce his majesty's fort at *Annapolis Royal*, and that the said *French* inhabitants voluntarily supplied the *French* fleet with 500 black cattle, and about 1500 or 2000 sheep; and further this declarant says, that he was informed by the *French* officers, that the said fleet had brought 25 mortars with them; and he further saith, that he had seen divers of the *French* engineers at *Chebuco* with the plan of *Annapolis Royal* before them, which they seem'd very intent upon, and pointed out the proper places for building forts there; and further he saith, he was told by several *French* officers, that it was designed, that the large men of war should winter at *Casco Bay*, within this province. And this declarant further saith, that divers of the *English* prisoners on board the *French* ships inform'd him, that when the fleet struck the ground near the isle of *Sables*, they consisted of 97 sail.

Boston, Oct. 23. PHIL. SANDERS.

*** Nathaniel Knight, mariner, and others, made declaration, on oath, to the same effect.

Success of Dr BARKER'S Method of treating the Distemper among Cows.

SIR, *Northampton, Dec. 31, 1746*

NO motive but a sincere regard to the PUBLIC GOOD engaged me to send you those Remarks founded on Dr. Barker's reasoning, in his pamphlet relating to the distemper amongst the cattle, which were inserted in your Magazine of the last month.

I have not the pleasure of any personal acquaintance with that ingenious gentleman, nor have I any inclination to debate or decide upon what he has said in his pamphlet with regard to the disease as not INFECTIONOUS:—But having receiv'd a very obliging letter from him in which he favours me with some account of the Success of his method which I think may be conducive to the GENERAL GOOD, I thought it incumbent upon

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PHIL. SANDERS.

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5th psalm; but that, as *Menage* may
be justly suspected of managing this
subject, so as most to weaken the proofs
of plagiarism, a fault frequently laid to
his charge, an impartial judge may, af-
ter all, reasonably conclude, that when
the likeness of two passages is very strik-
ing, they cannot both be originals.

He confesses also that the traces of
antiquity are not so direct and visible in
Shakespear as in *Johnson*, but for this he
assigns two reasons.

1. As *Shakespear* framed the senti-
ments of his plays in conformity to the
reigning opinions, and made his kings
and councillors speak the language of
the court, so he drew his descriptions
and images from the entertainments most
in use, and borrow'd metaphors from
the diversions of the quality, and to
these novelties he could consistently add
nothing from antiquity,

2. As by his great knowledge of na-
ture, and the strength of his genius, he
marked every character with sentiments
which cannot possibly be applied to any
other, his opportunities of borrowing
from the ancients were few, and he was
never driven to the common place to-
pics, so serviceable to poets of an inferi-
our class.

Such is the proof of *Shakespear's*
learning: The *Remarks* on his plays
make the greater part of the tract, and
are interperfed without connexion, con-
sistent, however, with the author's meth-
od, who probably chose that of an
accidental conversation between two
intimate friends, to secure to himself the
liberty of digressing at pleasure, and to
avoid the trouble of reducing a number
of miscellaneous observations into a more
regular order.

Of these in our next.

From the Westminster Journal, Jan. 23.

An Anti-Jacobite's Creed; alluding to in-
discriminate charges in the Jacobite
Journal.

TO call odious names, which will
by no means stick to the persons
they are thrown at, is far from being an
expedient that tends to moderate and
cool: It will of course rather aggra-
vate and embitter; and what the conse-
quence of this must in time be, former
revolutions in the cabinet may sufficient-
ly demonstrate.

A rebellion has lately happened, in
which the North of the united kingdom
did indeed appear too culpable, and has
drawn on some of its members adequate

punishments and censures, with new
restraints on the whole. But what did
this rebellion prove among their four-
thern fellow subjects? What! but that
Loyalty abundantly prevailed, and was
particularly distinguished in those whom
calmer times had justified in their op-
position to bad ministries? Are these;
now the danger is over, and their lau-
dable zeal no more wanted for the pre-
sent, indiscriminately to be clos'd with
the guilty under the opprobrious name
of *Jacobites*? It is an insult upon com-
mon sense, and the recent memory of
every man living. Except those who
appeared in arms for the pretender, they
who had power, and neglected in time
to stop the progress of the rebellion,
acted the most like *Jacobites*. They
suffered an alarm to run thro' the nation,
which otherwise need not have spread
far, and put the men, whom the
agents now brand, tho' less defec-
ive of it, in the fame, and perhaps greater
danger than themselves.

Truth and indignation extorted thus
much: But prudence and returning
temper prevent more. I know, as well
as any man, what the creed is, could I
subscribe it, that would take off the fa-
shionable imputation of *Jacobite*, but
must drag along with it the real and last-
ing character of a constitutional *English-
man*. With a few articles of this creed
I shall at present conclude.

I. That all ministers, in virtue of their
office, are prudent, wise, honest, good,
and unblameable.

II. That to find fault with their
measures, how strange soever they ap-
pear to common sense, is a high crime
and misdemeanour.

III. That to say *Great Britain*, as a
naval power, ought to depend chiefly
on her navy, and employ her cares and
revenues first in the proper furnishing
and disposing of it, is wicked, disaf-
fected, and *Jacobitical*.

IV. That to argue for the constituti-
on, as established by the revolution, and
against the extension of oppressive and
penal laws, is *Jacobitical* likewise, and
a sure mark of a strong propensity to po-
pery and arbitrary power.

V. That to say our safety does not de-
pend solely on that of the *Dutch*, is a
damnable lye; and a certain proof that
he who tells it is no true *Englishman*.

VI. That it is also a lye, a damnable
Jacobitical lye, to say that our colonies
and commerce are of more concern to
us, than the preservation of the *Austri-
an* succession entire to the empress-
queca,

5. 1748

queen, and the maintenance of near 30,000 German mercenaries.

VII. That Great Britain abounds in wealth and plenty, and is not unreasonably loaded with, nor are her trade and manufactures in any measure affected by, the burthen of her debts and taxes: And that so much as to insinuate the contrary, betrays a Jacobitical principle.

From the Craftsman, Jan. 23.

Dismissing the French by all means pressed.

SOLOMON advises in all our undertakings, to do with all our might: Had our late ministry payed any regard to the counsel of the wise man, with whose writings I believe they were but little acquainted, they would, after our declaration of war, have acted with all their might, in which case we had doubtless seen an end to it before now, and greatly to our interest and honour. We can not be fayed to act with all our might, unless we reward the brave, and punish the coward; that we have been very deficient in the latter, the protection of several offenders by sea and land testify to our great shame, and detriment.

The present ministry have doubtless promoted naval expeditions more than their two immediate predecessors; and the success which has attended their measures in two instances will, I hope, make them pursue the blow at sea with vigour.

To act with all our might in the present situation of our affairs, the insurmountable of the ships of the enemy should be prohibited; as it is the cause of many more adventurers at sea among them than otherwise there would be; nor should we fill the magazines of the enemy, which without our assistance must remain empty, and consequently defeat all their hopes of a successful campaign. It has been always reckoned a great part of soldiery to contrive means to starve the enemy into submission, when it has been impracticable to beat them into it: No man therefore who wishes well to England can look on the scheme of exporting corn to the French, but with the greatest abhorrence and resentment.

As to the success of the French, and our entirely neglecting a land war, the author says, We were a people, and not afraid of the menaces of foreigners, when Charles the fifth was in possession of all Spain, a large part of Italy, the Netherlands, and Germany: And we preserved our own when

Charles the Great had Germany and France, and no inconsiderable part of Spain: And if France was much more powerful than she now is, who has now the extent of dominions as under Charlemagne by above half, we might still maintain the sovereignty of the seas, if our liberties at home were inviolably supported, and if we did not waste our treasures in foreign countries, and in schemes very foreign to the good of England.

From the Westminster Journal, Dec. 26.

The importance of NOVA SCOTIA.

NOVA Scotia and its importance to this kingdom and our northern colonies is not generally known. (For its extent and situation, see the map and plan in Jan. 1746.) Its soil and productions are nearly the same as in New-England.

As it has often changed masters, its improvements are much inferior to the other colonies. The French having possessed it generally 'till 1710, its inhabitants were then computed at 3, or 4000, including the native Indians. These inhabitants, by capitulation on the surrender of Annapolis-Royal, were permitted to enjoy their estates and religion, on taking the oaths to the British government, and these privileges were confirmed to them by treaty: since which they have increased so fast, that at the commencement of the present war, they were computed at 25,000 souls. But as no care was ever taken to establish a civil government in the province, and the whole body of French and Indians are of the Romish faith, no Protestants have attempted to settle amongst them. At this day there is not one English family there, without the walls of Annapolis-Royal; Conso, the only English settlement besides, having been destroyed at the opening of the war.

These being constantly stocked with missionaries from France, have imbibed the strongest prejudice against protestantism, and are so firmly fix'd in their attachment to the French crown, that they wish for nothing more ardently than to be re-united to it, and have manifested, on all occasions, a readiness to join in the reduction of Annapolis; and the security they are in from the protection of the French of St John's island, [see the said map] such as deserted from Cape Breton after its reduction, and the native Indians, makes it very difficult to call them to an account.

As the in possession capt a in the cannon seems to ly by the their hav Chagne the other plac not been since D'A p. 577.

I have why the this provin possession, ton. And is beyond worth mor and Newfo its extent, maits, mixtude of fin which give besides, it proportion of Canada, inhabitants wait only to avow them enemies, to hardy fellow service. Most of Cape Breton rial, such a does it fall to its comm fishery.

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As the French and Indian enemy are
in possession of the whole country, ex-
cept a small district under command of
the cannon of Annapolis, this possession
seems to be farther strengthened, not on-
ly by the reduction of Canso, but by
their having probably erected forts at
Chagnetta, Gaspee, Chebusto, and several
other places of consequence, which have
not been visited by our ships or troops
since D'Anville's disaster. See Vol. XVI.
p. 577.

I have been more particular, to shew
why the French may at a congress claim
this province, of which they have actual
possession, as an equivalent for Cape Bre-
ton. And if one must be given up, it
is beyond all dispute that Nova Scotia is
worth more to France than that island
and Newfoundland together, considering
its extent, cultivation, timber for ships,
malts, mines, furs, provisions, multi-
tude of fine harbours, and fishing-banks,
which give place to none in the world:
besides, it is already more populous, in
proportion to its extent, than any part
of Canada, and has above half as many
inhabitants as that whole country, who
wait only the reduction of Annapolis to
avow themselves openly our profess'd
enemies, to the amount of 4000 strong
hardy fellows, inur'd to toil, and hard
service.

Most of these advantages, are such as
Cape Breton wants; and the most mat-
terial, such as it never can have. Nor
does it fall short of that island in regard
to its commodious situation for the cod-
fishery.

This province being of such conse-
quence, it will appear very extraordina-
ry, that, notwithstanding Annapolis-
Royal, the only fortress in it, was, at
the opening of the war, garrison'd with
only about 80 men, many of which were
render'd incapable of service, not
above 100 have ever arrived there
from England to their relief since;
which, with the old troops, and the
shatter'd remains of those taken at Can-
so, amount in the whole to about 200
men.

'Tis true, the general assembly at
Boston, upon application from Col. Mos-
carene, gave liberty to some gentlemen
in New England to raise four compa-
nies of volunteers, which they did at
their own expence. These were sent
to Annapolis in July, 1744, and rais'd
the siege of the place then, and were
continued on duty two years after. Since
that, on D'Anville's arrival on the coast,
part of a regiment rais'd for the abor-

tive Canada expedition, [See Vol. XVII,
p. 445.] were detach'd from Boston to
strengthen the garrison; which being
continued there in July last, the assem-
bly at Boston repeatedly demanded their
return of Gov. Shirley, which he has
since complied with.

'Tis also said, that the French have
evacuated that province; but this must
be understood of the Canadians only; the
gros of the French force in Nova Scotia
being compos'd of the inhabitants of
St John's island, deserted French from
Cape Breton, and some of the Nova-Scot-
tians, who generally retire every winter
to the remote parts of the province, and
lie there ready for fresh attacks early in
the spring.

On the other hand, let us see what
the French have done. In 1744 they
invetted Annapolis three times with a
land force; but were repuls'd, and the
garrison saved, by the volunteers from
New England. In 1746 the grand at-
tempt was made by D'Anville, [See Vol.
XVI. p. 577.] and the place blocked
up by the French and Indians for a con-
siderable time, in expectation of his
joining them, which never happened;
and this year we find the French force,
deslined for that service, has been bro't
into England by the admirals ANSON
and WARREN.

We have a further account of the ar-
rival of three ships of war, and eight
transports with troops, at Canada, with
a design, it is thought, to attack Anna-
polis early in the spring.

Thus we see the French are unwea-
ried in their attempts to recover this
place; and we, on the other hand, as
remarkably easy whether they succeed
or not: for it is now thought to be very
secure, tho' not garrison'd with above
200 men, six or seven officers, no offi-
cers of the train, nor above 10 or 12
sorry gunners and matrosses. At the
same time the place has near 50 cannon
well mounted, four mortars, and sever-
al coehorns, and requires four times
that number of troops to make a proper
defence against the enemy's force in the
country, if they have field pieces and
coehorns provided in their attack, which
it is no difficult matter for them to bring
against it. In a word, under such cir-
cumstances, with the present strength,
it could not possibly hold out a month
against the French and Indians only, with-
out any troops from Old France.

The situation of this place is such,
that a naval force can do little or no exe-
cution against it, nor much in its de-
fence

fence against a land force.

I think it is therefore evident, from what has been observed, and from the unlimited expence the French have been at in their hitherto fruitless attempts to reduce this province, that 'tis worth the preserving; that 'tis, I may venture to say, equal to *Canada* and *Cape Breton* together; that if we hold it in its ancient extent, and preclude the French from *Newfoundland* and *Cape-Breton*, *Canada* will of course come to nothing, as it is so remote, its navigation at best very difficult, and half the year impracticable. The *Canadians* will have then little more to depend on than the furr-trade, which, by good management, might soon be wrested out of their hands by the *Hudson's-bay* company on one side, and *New-York* on the other. By this means they would have no footing in north *America*, except *Louisiana* on *Mississippi* river.

I mention *Nova Scotia* in its full extent; because, tho' all this country was called *L'Acadie* before its cession to the *English*, the *French* have now fix'd that name; and we, to ape them, that of *Acadia*, to the *Peninsula* only, which commences at *Chignecto*, and they have canton'd a large part of the remainder into a province, by the name of *Gaspesia*, lying to the west of the gulf of *St Lawrence*, and on the south side of *Canada* river. Here they have carry'd on a fine fishery for these 20 years, and continue it without interruption to this time, notwithstanding our possession of *Cape Breton*, and having a number of ships to cruize in those seas.

It is therefore necessary that *Annapolis* should be strengthened more effectually than it is at present, but that a possession be got and maintained in other parts of *Nova Scotia*, by fortifying *Canso*, *Chebuote*, and some other places where the inhabitants are most numerous, to keep them in obedience, and prevent the occasional supplies they afford the enemy.

It is oftentimes observed, that if the French should succeed in taking *Annapolis*, it would be no difficult matter to retake it again. This may be true indeed; but both we and the French know, that our mutual cost, what chargeable things *American* expeditions are; and this place never could be regain'd at a less expence than was incur'd at the taking of *Louisbourg*, as the enemy would be sure of 4 or 5000 fighting men always ready in the province to defend it: but less than the interest of such a sum would

effectually serve our purpose in preserving it.

And whenever a peace is concluded with the French, the boundaries of this province ought to be well attended to; for if they are suffered to keep possession of *Gaspesia*, or any part of *Newfoundland*, they will soon have a second *Louisbourg*.

N.B. The foregoing account of the importance of *Nova Scotia* agrees with the memorials which Mr Vaughan, who understood those countries extremely well (see vol. 16. p. 213, 214.) had some time before his death prepared to lay before the king and council; this gentleman, who first propos'd the taking *Cape Breton*, had also form'd a scheme for the reduction of *Quebec* and *Canada*, and to demonstrate it, had marked out upon 6 or more of our maps of *Canada*, the incroachments of the French, and the places proper to be taken to facilitate the enterprise, which he made much to depend on the settling and strengthening *Nova Scotia*.

January 25, 1748.

The markets at *Bear-key* having been larger than for some time past, and great quantities of corn bought up, probably (say the Newspapers) to supply the French, we thought it proper to insert further arguments published against such design. (See p. 20)

LETTERS to the Printers of the Daily Paper, on Attempts to supply the French with CORN.

S I R,

IT has been said in the papers, that a bill was preparing to prohibit the exportation of corn to *France*, I wish the fact was true: your readers may perhaps be ignorant of the real grounds for such a bill, and therefore I have here sent you a true state of the case for their information.

In short, the French have apply'd to our court for leave to import 400,000 quarters of wheat into their country, for which, by all accounts, they are in the utmost distress; and have offer'd 2 l. 10 s. a quarter for the same, besides a crown a quarter freightage: now let it be consider'd, that every quarter of good wheat will weigh near 480 pounds. A pound of bread is sufficient for a soldier one day; a pound of wheat will more than make a pound of bread; consequently 400,000 quarters will maintain 400,000 men 480 days, or above 15 months; or 100,000 for five years: Would it not therefore be the height of folly in us to enable our enemies to protract the war so long against us, when providence has put it in our power to starve them into peace? — All I shall add is, that, if our governors think fit to grant them their request, we may compli-

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Drawn from the Life at Halifax in Nova Scotia July 15. 1749. by M. Harris.

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 our Lord's divine mission; an evi-
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 t that produced it, and the way in
 hich it was produced; and an evi-
 ce which it would be as difficult to
 ve to have differ'd in any respect, as
 ould be to shew, that we, who have
 a neither miracles performed, nor
 phesies fulfilled, by our Lord, do
 admit his divine mission, rather in
 ue of the one proof than of the o-
 r; when both rest upon the same
 ndation, that of testimony only.
 ut, Sir, in all this I go upon suppo-
 sition, that the prophecies were re-
 intended of old, and urged in the
 oel, as evidences of our Lord's di-
 vine mission; whereas, should this be
 ad not to be true, and that they ra-
 were offer'd to remove the preju-
 ces the *Jews* had conceived against
 our Lord, on account of some things
 observed in his life, which they
 d not reconcile with the notions
 y had form'd of the Messiah's person
 government, the dispute which I
 e here been considering would ap-
 doubly frivolous, and, on that
 ce, very unworthy the attention and
 our bestowed upon it. However,
 go on still upon the same supposition,
 ould I ask, with regard to the o-
 r matter in debate (the manner in
 hich this supposed evidence is to be
 ed) whether any person that honest-
 earches after truth, and would not
 thought to delight in paradoxes,
 y to shew his wit and learning, can
 e it a serious question to himself,
 ither the prophecies should be taken
 tly or singly, or whether the evi-
 ce we now suppose them to afford,
 es from all the prophetic circum-
 ces brought together to form the
 character of the Messiah, or from
 ery such circumstance considered sin-
 and independently by itself? For
 nce, it should seem very clear to
 eanself understanding, that our
 rd's suffering death on the cross
 hich was foretold by the prophets,
 d on that account asserted in the New
 stament, to be a circumstance which
 eproved our Lord to fulfil) was not a
 e sufficient to prove our Lord to be
 e Messiah, because the Thieves that
 re crucified with him, might other-
 e have pretended to be the Messiah, H
 well as he, but that it was needful
 ides that his hands and his side
 ould be pierced, and not one of his

bones broken; and what appears re-
 quisite in this one particular of the Mes-
 siah's character, is equally requisite with
 regard to all the rest. I mean, it is not
 enough to shew that our Lord actually
 suffer'd, as had been foretold, in order
 A to maintain the justness of his preten-
 sions to the Messiahship, but it must be
 shewn besides that he fulfilled as punctu-
 ally every other characteristic specified
 by the prophets, such as his birth, the
 place of his birth, &c. In truth, if of
 all the actions the prophets foretold of
 B the Messiah, there had been but one
 which our Lord had not fulfilled in the
 very manner predicted, the *Jews* would
 have had reason to object to his claim
 to that character, and we should have
 been greatly stagger'd in our faith in
 him, as such. But, as I said before,
 it should be proved first that the pro-
 phesies afford any evidence at all in
 C the sense contended for, and that they
 are not rather urged, by our Lord and
 his Apostles, to clear and justify those
 particulars of his life to which the *Jews*
 objected, by shewing them to have
 been foretold by the prophets, and needful
 D to have been fulfilled by whatever
 person should pretend to be the Mes-
 siah.

Yours, &c. T. D.

Of the CROCODILE.

To complete your account of the Crocodile, I send you the following extract.

Yours, &c. J. M.

E **T**HO' no creature be more famous
 in history, being even worship-
 ed as a Deity by very considerable na-
 tions, yet the antients' accounts of it
 are all erroneous, nor have the moderns
 much mended the matter, except that
 curious naturalist M. *Seba* of *Amster-*
 dam, whose collection of animals was
 perhaps never equalled, and from whom
 the following description of the large
 Crocodile is transcribed, as unexcepti-
 onable. Within the mouth of this beast
 are two jaws of pointed teeth; its eyes
 are large, fiery, projecting out of the
 head, and secured within an osseous
 orbit, but immovable, so that they can
 only see, as they walk, straight forward.
 The upper part of the snout and fore-
 head consists of one fixed bone, reach-
 ing to the ears, which are broad, sur-
 rounded with a little border, and grow-
 ing near the joint of the upper jaw,
 where also the largest scales begin. The
 upper part of its body is fenced with
 rhomboidal scales, so closely jointed to-
 gether that no separation is discernable,
 with



with a circular streak on each. They are of a deep saffron yellow, mixt with a dark bay. All along the sides and back, to the end of the tail, are dented ranges of bosses.—The scales on its thighs, legs, and toes, are beautifully variegated with a light yellow and a bright chefnut. Some Crocodiles have five toes both on their fore and hind feet, others having only four toes on their hind feet; but the fore-feet have universally five toes, with pointed and crooked nails; so that, in reality, they are not so much like the foot of a beast as a man's hand, with the four fingers and thumb extended: besides, in aquatic crocodiles, the toes of the hind-foot are joined by a membrane like those of a goose.

They chiefly haunt such large rivers as the *Niger*, *Ganges*, *Nile*, or near the sea-shore, never launching out far, either for fear of other monsters, or the conveniency of laying their eggs in the sand, to be hatch'd by the sun; these are from 20 to 50 in number, in bigaëis equal to a gooië-egg, with a thicker but more brittle shell. The contiguous tunicle is both thicker and tougher than that in a goose-egg. When the little animal has first thrust his head thro' these two, he is not able to get his fore-feet and the rest of the body out of the shell, for the navel-string is connected with the yolk of the egg; and closely wrapt about the fœtus, being the conveyance of that nourishment whereby, at length, it gathers strength entirely to free itself from every obstruction. Thus the decrease of the yolk being the growth of the embryo, when it leaves the shell, it carries along with it the remainder of the yolk, contained in a membrane fasten'd to the navel-string. Besides this string, there is another ligament, like the after-birth, whose ends join to the inward tunicle, and to the belly of the fœtus. Upon its being hatch'd, the navel-string and the after-birth detach themselves from the parts to which they were connect'd; and thus the infant crocodile is enabled to begin his life of rapine.

In the same gentleman's collection is a *Pipa*, an *East Indian* beast, of whom he says, that, contrary to the course of nature, it is known to breed its young within the skin upon the back; though the greatest wonder is, how the seed of the male can penetrate thro' its back, being osseous, or pervade its intricate pores, so as to unite in the gradual formation of a fœtus, which actually is

conceived there. The male has two round testicles, and these are the instruments of generation, which, upon the nicest search, he is found to have either within or without.—He is also a *Salamander*, which is a kind of armed lizard; they are very numerous in the islands of *East India*. If a creature cannot protect its body against the flames, according to the vulgar notion, it really can against burning, by quenching them by a slimy matter which it emits, as appears from a letter related in N^o 21 of the *Phil. Transf.*

Conscientious Doubt, p. 21. *Solved.*

Mr URBAN, *Wijbech, Feb.*

IN a pretty print done at *Rome*, p. 10, is represented a young woman suckling her aged father, and giving the following solution of her case, which is parallel to that of the anxious gentleman (in your last, p. 21) who is in dispute between his *Parents* and *Child*:
Hinc Pater, hinc Natus; Charitas me impetrat;
Sed prius hunc servo, gignere quem nequeo.

ENGLISH'D.

My Child and Father vital nurture crave,
Parental, filial, fondness both would save;
But if a Nurling only one can live,
I choose to save the life I cannot give.

MARRIAGE

Halifax in Nova Scotia, Dec. 7, 1749

Dear Sir,

I Have at various times given you the best accounts I was able of the state of affairs in this colony. The summer was beautiful beyond description, and even the conception of those who were always confin'd within the liquid world of *Britain*. As to the winter, which you know I always dreaded, I do assure you I have felt severer weather in *England*. The people acquainted with the climate say, that it began this year sooner than was ever known in the memory of man; and assure me likewise, that it will not be more severe, than it has been already; if so, there is no danger to be apprehended from it: This you will readily grant, when I tell you, notwithstanding the tenderness of my constitution, to which you are no stranger, that I have not added a single thing, notwithstanding as a great coat, to my dress, since I have been in this province.

When I look back upon the 21st of June, the day of our arrival, I am astonish'd to see the progress made; they are already above 400 habitable houses

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Doubt, p. 21. *Solved.*
Wisebeck, Feb.
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Flourishing Settlement in Nova Scotia --- Plants there. 73

within the fortifications, and not less
than 200 without. So surprizing is the
growth of this colony! So great the hap-
piness of being ruled by one, who has
no other interest at heart, but that of
making thousands happy! (see p. 84.)
From my soul I wish that all other
governors would copy such an amiable
example of imitation; he does not, like
most others, gripe and squeeze to accu-
mulate a fortune: on the contrary, he
desires no profit to himself from any-
thing, but, with the most unexampled
generosity, gives all places and commis-
sions gratis, to the most deserving, nor
offers his officers to take any fees at pre-
sent. You know what an English rabble
(and the greatest part of this colony
is such) you know they are generally
insolent, refractory, full of discon-
tent and murmurings, capricious in de-
manding favours, not long satisfied with
present concessions, and nor seldom a-
busing them by a restless impatience for
more. Such generally is the rabble of
mankind; and such were many of the set-
tlers of this province; but by his pru-
dent management, and proper genero-
sity, by his condescension, candour, and
affability, the governor has charm'd the
rulers' fury, and turned a sad tumultuous
rabble into a tractable and quiet people.
They now work with ten times the alac-
rity they did at first, are patient under
appointments, and when they meet
with a repulse, they conclude their pe-
titions to have been unreasonable, from
firm persuasion, that as his excellency
is their true interest at heart, they can-
not ask with reason, but what he grants
with pleasure. Yours, &c. &c.

EXPLANATION of the Plate of Nova
Scotia PLANTS, by a Person that
saw them on the Spot; illustrated by
a very eminent English Botanist.

This berry is very delicate, and in-
viting to the eye, and resembles a red
duke cherry, but is deadly poison: the
stalk is soft, like a lilly's, and the
leaf like the willow, and is about 2
feet 6 inches high. — This seems to
be a kind of Nighthade; but as there
is no description of the seed and flower,
so it is impossible to say, with certainty,
what it is.
Indian sorrel, differing only in shape
from that in England. — This is the
common oxys.
Snake-root, of which here is plenty.
A scarlet berry, of a fine colour, a-
bout 13 inches high; it grows in the

[Gent. Mag. FEB. 1749.]

woods, on high rocky places, and is
very plentiful here. — This, by the
leaf, appears to be the *Herba Paris*;
but the fruit is more like the *Chamae-
morus*.

E This country cherry: it is on the
side next the sun red, the other side
white, has 4 seeds in the middle,
and of a very pleasant taste, much like
an English cherry; though, I think,
more pleasant; the same size of the
drawing. — This is a *Mespilus*; but,
by the drawing, is different from any
we know.

F The dwarf apple, which runs along
the ground like ivy: the leaf is like
thyme, the berry is in shape and sub-
stance like an apple: of a fine acid
taste; when ripe is full of seeds, the
same size as the print. — This is the
Oxycoecos, or *Vaccinia palustris*. — A
like fruit grows in Newfoundland,
called Baked Apples, from the taste.

ABSTRACT of an Essay on the National
Debt, and National Capital; by An-
drew Hook, Esq; Dedicated to the
Rt Hon. Henry Pelham, Esq;

THE Author undertakes to shew,
that the National Debt is but a
diminutive part of the National Cap-
ital, and to give a practicable scheme,
whereby the whole may, with great fa-
cility, be paid off, at once, exclusive of
the aid of the sinking fund, and without
any diminution of the present Revenues
of the crown.

As a proof that Commerce is the source
of wealth and power, he observes, in
his Dedication, that since its infant state
in the reign of *Q. Elizabeth*, it has ad-
vanced to such a degree of maturity,
that the annual superlucration or increm-
ent of our national stock, over and
above the expences of the people, sur-
passes, at this day, the revenues of the
French king, and doubles the produce
of the mines of *Peru* and *Mexico*; con-
sequently, that a King of *Great Britain*,
reigning in the hearts of his subjects, at
the head of a *British* parliament and
wise ministry, is the richest and most po-
tent prince in *Europe*; and adds that, if
the clamours artfully raised concerning
the danger of a national bankruptcy,
have no real foundation in reason and
nature.

To dispel the clouds thrown over
this subject, he considers the total in-
trinsic value of the nation under three
articles: 1. The quantity of our coin,
2. Of personal stock. 3. The value of
all the lands of the kingdom.

K

By

By several judicious calculations on facts in Dr Davenant's *Discourses on the Revenue*, he infers that our current cash cannot be less than thirty millions.

After some remarks also on Sir Wm Petty's calculations, he enters on Art. 2. of *personal stock*, by the following quotation from an author not named: 'If you go into the house of the meanest cottager, you will find some sort of furniture within, besides his own tools; and generally some little stock without doors; all which, together, may amount to three or four pounds, or probably much more, tho' this man shall never have five shillings at once by him throughout the year.—

If you go into a farmer's house, and examine his circumstances, you will find he has seldom more by him than thirty or forty shillings, if so much, except for a few days after a fair, and 'till he has carry'd it to his landlord; whereas his constant stock in his house, barton, barns and grounds, of all kinds, shall be worth upwards of two hundred pounds. If you survey a common *shopkeeper's* house, you will rarely meet with more than ten or twelve pounds in the till, tho', at the same time, the stock in his shop alone is worth three or four hundred pounds.

If you examine the houses of *wholesale dealers*, you will find such as are worth ten or twelve thousand pounds, and upwards, have seldom above two or three hundred pounds in specie lying by them; and *merchants*, worth twenty or thirty thousand pounds, who have the most occasion for money at command, will not often keep more in cash at their bankers than a thousand or fifteen hundred pounds, and much less than this sum in general; and 'tis well known that the *lawyers* themselves are so far from keeping any of their own money by them, that they keep but a part only of what is deposited in their hands by other persons; without which they would have no advantage. And, lastly, if you enquire into the state of *gentlemen's* houses, from *peers* to those of the *lowest rank*, it will be found that the ready money by them is a very small part of their *plate, jewels, furniture, and stock* of all kinds: so that in the

The Dr, from the mint accounts, determined the increase of national cash thus:— In 1620 four mill.—in 1660 fourteen mill.—in 1683 eighteen mill. a half; by a like ratio, says Mr Hook, in 1749, it must be near thirty millions.

whole circle of people of all degrees, the sum lying by them, in ready cash, does not appear to be one twentieth part of their whole stock, i. e. of the whole stock of the kingdom.

He infers, therefore, that the total of personal stock, exclusive of the coin, which is thirty millions, cannot be estimated at less than twenty times that sum, viz. six hundred millions.

The value in fee of all the lands in the kingdom, he makes to be three hundred and seventy millions (supposing from the land tax at 4 s. producing two millions annually, tho' not assessed at half their value, that the yearly rents are twenty millions) which is but 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ year purchase. That these sums added together make the national capital to be one thousand millions: viz. 1749.

Cash stock	30,000,000
Personal stock	600,000,000
Land stock	370,000,000

1,000,000,000

He proves this state by just deduction from Dr Davenant's established fact, compares them with Sir Wm Petty's estimates, and differs so very little from both, that it must, he says, evince the modesty of his computations.

Hence it appears that the national debt of 80 millions, taking it in round numbers, is to the national capital but as 1 to 12. Now we appeal to every impartial judge, whether that may not be justly reputed in the most flourishing circumstances, whose debt do not amount to a twelfth part of his capital? Having also shewn that the annual increment of the capital stock is near eleven millions, and the annual income not less than a hundred million, and of which the annual interest paid on the national debt is not a thirtieth part, he says that the increment or being apply'd for that purpose, would pay off the whole debt within few years; and then concludes, 'That the nation is so little impaired by the public debt, that it stands at present

as full vigour, both for defence and offence, as it ever did in the most flourishing times of his majesty's royal predecessors, and that all the clamour of the weak and wicked rais'd on the topic, are destitute of any real foundation in the nature of things, and ought not to give a single person a moment's uneasiness.—From what has been said, most that will see with their own eyes, may perceive that the payment of the national debt is not a matter

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ers that the nations, taking it in round the national capital by w we appeal to every whether that may reputed in the most instances, whose debt a twelfth part of his ing also shewn that of the capital stock ions, and the annual a hundred millions annual interest part bt is not a thirtieth the increment on that purpose, would debt within seven concludes, 'That the impaired by the public stands at present both for defence and r did in the most flourish his majesty's royal that all the clamour wick'd raised on the te of any real foundation of things, and ought le person a moment from what has been ill see with their own ve that the public debt is not a small

stem must require a galley of a prodigious bulk to have 15 or 20 tire of oars on a side, as it amounts to 30 or 40 rowers on each side of the galley. The more prodigious length of the galley, according to the third system, quite overthrows it; for a galley of 20 tires of oars must have had sixty rowers on each side, another of 30, 90 rowers, and so on, the number of rowers increasing according to the number of oars on the three decks or seats.

Among all the historians which so often mention Biremes, Triremes, &c. not one affords us any precise idea of them. We are equally at a loss about their construction on antique medals and basso relievos.

M. Deslandes looks upon the stupendous galley of Ptolemy Philopatris as a fiction; or if there ever was such a vessel, it, and Hiero's galley, must have been built on piles, and only in the shape of a galley. The like may be said of other enormous masses, fashion'd like a galley, and made fast to keys with cables or chains, either to serve at public spectacles, or particular entertainments. The like are to be seen at Constantinople and Venice for the diversion of the people.

Several had two rudders, one at the prow, and t'other at the stern, to tack about the more readily. The Roman galleys were but lightly ballasted, nor did they want much, being only employed in smooth seas; whereas the Gaulish ships were flat-bottomed, and very unwieldy; besides, being very lofty towards the head and stern, they required to be well ballasted. The barks of trees supply'd them with tackling; they carry'd only one very tall mast, with two long yards on it; the sails of Mediterranean ships were of flax, whereas those which sailed on the ocean always had them of supple skins, well tanned. These sails were diversly painted, for the better observing orders, something like to what is this day used. They had pumps to clear the ships of water, and leads to sound the bottoms for safe anchorage.

The author, after an explicit description of the proportions observed by the antients in their ships and galleys, proceeds to examine the position and bigness of the oars, which very probably are of antienter date than sails. It is not certainly known what were the dimensions of the antient galley oars; but those used in our largest galleys, do not exceed 36 or 40 feet in length: They are one whole sick, and in length about two breadths of the galley. Three

feet is the fixt distance between each oar, that the rowers may not incumber each other, but their arms have free scope.

Supposing, he says, only a distance of five feet betwixt each stage, the author infers that the oars of the third row must have been above 100 foot long; which being a palpable impossibility, he concludes, that historians, for want of being duly informed themselves (which is too often the case) have misled us; or that these ships, which did contain so great a number of rowers, were built only for pomp and parade, without any view to usefulness in war or commerce. All these argumentations may be further strengthened by others, drawn from the equilibrium, which must be punctually kept up in a ship, as well when at rest, as when under sail. If the question in debate be brought to the test in hydrostatics, it will be evident that in the structure, which authors attribute to them, the ships of the antients could not keep the sea. To the objection, that the secret of the antients in building their Biremes and Triremes may have been lost, Deslandes very plausibly shows that mathematical arts, far from decaying, improve from age to age, tho' any particular knack, or secret, in drugs, &c. may be lost.

The argument drawn from the basso relievos, upon the Columna Trajana at Rome, appears a very slight one to M. Dufou on account of the irregularity and confusion in what is look'd upon as Biremes and Triremes; and the like may be said of those medals, on which some will pretend to discern several tire of oars; the respective differences can hardly be express'd within the compass of a medal. He at length comes to lay down his own conjecture, about the frame of the antient galleys, and, particularly of the Triremis, which was their most usual fighting ship. The structure of a Triremis exhibits several rows, or tires, of oars, without having recourse to any alteration in the frame of the galley. According to him, the first row reached from the prow to the mast; the second from the mast to the after castle, and the third row was along the after castle and poop, and this was the disposition in a compleat Triremis. The three stories were rais'd above each other, amphitheatrically, and all communication betwixt them was blinded, in the time of action, that if any misfortune befel one of the tires, the others might not be dishearten'd at it. The rowers in every story, were intermix'd with soldiers, call-

W.C. 1749

export many valuable commodities in vessels of their own. The country is every where apt to produce the best of flax, and in many places is natural for hemp, both which are articles of very great consequence to this kingdom.

And, lastly, it will enable them to secure the cod-fishery to this kingdom, by making it more beneficial and extensive than it ever has been, as the proceeds of their voyages will be remitted to *England* in cash, and the demand for fresh supplies of its commodities will be increased, and its finest nursery for seamen enlarged.

As the country also abounds with pines and firs, it will be capable of supplying this kingdom with the finest deal boards and timber of all kinds, in vessels of its own, which are now imported from *Norway*, the *Baltic*, &c. in foreign bottoms, and drain the nation of immense sums of money.

On the South side of the bay of *Fundy*, 12 leagues from the entrance, lies the gut of *Annapolis*, which is about three quarters of a mile wide, and a mile and a half long, on each of which the land is very mountainous and rocky; the tides are so impetuous, as often to render this a dangerous passage for large vessels, but when they are once in, a most delightful harbour presents itself to view, called the basin of *Annapolis*, being about 3 leagues in length from N. E. to S. W. and two in width, with safe and commodious anchorage in most parts of it for all the ships of *England*; on its South side are two small rivers, and the land is mountainous and rocky; on the N. E. side a little island forms the entrance of *Annapolis* river, which continues navigable for large vessels on that course about ten leagues.

At the mouth of this river are several small villages, from whence 'tis about two short leagues to *Annapolis Royal*, which stands on a point of land, formed by this, and another small river that ranges about S. E. The situation of this fortress being elevated sixty or seventy feet above the level of the river, and standing on its bank, renders an attack from ships almost impracticable, for the strength of the tides makes it very difficult for them to moor, unless it be in the eddy or counter-tide, which brings them too near the shore to do any execution. As it is situate on a level with the *campain*, there is nothing to prevent the regular approaches of an enemy on two sides of the garrison; it is mounted with about forty cannon on four bat-

teries, and has a battery to command the river; its ramparts are of earth, covered with large stocks of timber towards the *fosse*; and it might make a good defence, were its powder magazine bomb proof, which is doubted; and as several of the other magazines and barracks are built of timber, the garrison might easily be burnt out. Upon both sides of this river, several pleasant villages are scattered for thirty miles, containing about 300 families.

On the S. E. side of the bay of *Fundy*, about 30 leagues from the entrance of *Annapolis*, is the bay of *Minas*, or *Mines*, from the report of some valuable mines having been discovered in its neighbourhood, being twelve leagues long, and about three in width, into which the rivers *Canard*, *Caubogat*, *Ysogot*, and some others discharge themselves.

On the northern branch of *Fundy* bay, are several villages, and about 3 leagues up a narrow and deep river stands the town of *Chignecton*; here are about 200 families, the country is very healthy and pleasant, surrounded with fine meadows, which on its West side are more extensive than any thing of the kind in this part of the world, and abounds with rivers, that at high-water are navigable for large vessels; to the Northward of this place, runs the most rapid, and the longest branch of the bay of *Fundy*, about N. N. E. into the main land, which the *French* now call *Gaspasia*, on which are some small villages, but, by reason of the badness of its navigation, they are very little known. North from the entry of *Annapolis* lies the fine river of *St. John*, with a capacious road for ships at its entrance; on the North side of which is a narrow streight, not a pistol shot over, thro' which there is no passing but at the top of the tide, when the water is upon a level; at other times the fall is so considerable, especially at low water, as to make a descent of near 30 feet, being lined on both sides by a solid rock, and having more than forty fathom of water in its middle. This river spreads itself about half a mile in width, and with a gentle current towards its outlet admits of a delightful navigation for large ships 50 or 60 miles into the country, and much farther for small vessels; from its several branches the *Indians* traverse this part of the continent, by transporting their canoes by land across some short spaces, call'd by them *carrying places*: Here are no more than 3 or 4 *French* families; the forces

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viz. six of 24, and two 18 pounders; one of 4 guns, two 24 and two 18 pounders; one bomb battery of 5 large mortars, and 15 royals, and another of 15 cohorts.

The enemy, on their part, were not idle, having in the mean time raised 3 fascine batteries to play upon the trenches, which annoyed them very much, and put them to the necessity of making 2 batteries, one of 3, the other of 2 guns, to play against them, 'till the grand batteries were finished, and these 2 batteries were likewise built by the artillery officers, who undertook it voluntarily, that the engineers might not be diverted from the main point.*

Upon the first breaking ground, the Admiral directed Capt. Lisle to order the bomb-ketch in, and to bombard the citadel night and day, which she continued to do; but in very few days the enemy began to bombard her, and had got her length so exactly, that one shell staved her boat a-stern, and another threw the water in upon her decks, so that she was obliged always to leave off in the day-time.

The season being now far advanced, and the enemy having formed an inundation in the front of the works, so as to render it impossible to carry them any farther, the Admiral found, there was nothing left to do, but to endeavour to annoy them as much as possible, and thereby to reduce them to a necessity of surrendering: and with this view he ordered Capt. Lisle to extend the men of war before the town in line of battle, and warp in, and begin to cannonade the town the morning after the batteries were opened, which he did. The enemy at first returned it very briskly, but soon after slackened, and afterwards continued quiet towards the sea, tho' they plied the batteries warmly on the land side.

In this cannonading, the ships expended a considerable quantity of ammunition; and the Admiral finding it did not answer his end, he ordered Capt. Lisle to haul off in the night out of gun-shot, and to remain in a line as before, in order to be ready to haul in again, which he attempted to do; but the wind having come in from the sea in the night, prevented his getting far enough off, and the enemy began cannonading and bombarding them in the morning, but without doing much damage, except killing one man on board the *Vigilant*, and Capt. Adams of the *Harwich*, whose thigh was carried away by a cannon ball, and whose death was much regretted, he being a very good officer.

Our batteries continued firing, and beat down great part of the defence where the attack was intended, but as they could not carry on the approaches, by reason of the inundation aforementioned, nor were the men sufficient to begin a new attack, or carry on the siege, the Admiral had only to endeavour to
* In the Daily Advertiser of the 16th, it is observed, that the Royal Reg. of Artillery, and the Engineers, have no connection together; and that the former received Admiral Boscawen's thanks for their good services and gallant behaviour.

make a breach in the curtain, at the distance he then was; which being found impracticable, the enemy having opened a masked battery of 6 guns in the very curtain they then were attempting to make a breach in, and begun to open another in the curtain adjoining, so that their fire became much superior to ours, nine of our guns being disabled; the Admiral hereupon called a council of war on September 30, where the state of affairs being taken into consideration, and it appearing, that the strength of the army was reduced above 700 men, since taking the field, and daily lessening by sickness, occasioned by their fatigue; that the ships of war could be of no service against the enemy's works, having cannonaded a whole day without apparent effect; that the moonsoons and rainy season were daily expected, which would not only oblige them to raise the siege with the loss of the artillery and stores, but in all probability render the rivers impassable, destroy the roads, and cut off the retreat of the army to Fort St David, besides the risk of the ships being driven off the coasts; for these reasons it was unanimously resolved to embark the stores and cannon, and raise the siege.

From October 1, to the 4th they were employed in getting off their things from the shore; on the 5th they set fire to the batteries, and reembarked the sailors; and the 6th in the morning the army began to march for Fort St. David, and having demolished the Fort of *Aria Coupan* in their way, they arrived the next evening at Fort St David.

The several little rivers the army had to pass the last day, were so swelled, and the roads so full of water from the heavy rains that fell the night before, as to make it evident they had moved but just in time, as another such a shower would have rendered them impassable in many places.

The garrison of Pondicherry, by the best accounts the Admiral could procure, consisted of 1800 or 2000 Europeans, and nigh 3000 Blacks; and his whole strength, when he marched from Fort St. David, (exclusive of 120 Dutch, lent from their settlements, and 2000 Blacks) consisted of 3600 soldiers, 148 artillery people, and 1097 seamen; out of which we lost, during the siege, 757 soldiers, 43 artillery men, and 265 seamen.

As to the Blacks, tho' they were so numerous, they were of no other use than to lie on the skirts of the camp, to prevent our being surprised or harassed by the Blacks of the enemy; for they never would maintain any post they were put in, without the Europeans being continually sent to support them. The enemy are said to have lost 500 Europeans in the course of the siege.

Rear Adm. Griffin, in his letters of August 15, at Fort St. David, writes, that he was then going to Trincomale with the ships under his command, to clean and repair, that he should remain there till the beginning of January, then to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, and remain there till April 15, for other ships of his squadron to join him, and then proposed to sail for England.

(Cent. Mag. MARCH 1749.)

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SATURDAY 4.

At *Winchester* assizes was condemn'd, (besides one for horse-stealing, and another for robbing a house) *Robert Faircloth* for murdering *Richard Dunn* five years ago; *John Smith*, an accomplice, on whose evidence he was convicted, is to remain in goal till the arrival of *Sap Loveday*, whom he likewise accused with being concern'd in the same fact, from the *West Indies*. *Elizabeth Paine* and *Carter's* wife (See p. 28.) were indicted as accessories in the murder of *Galley* and *Chater*, but two of the principals recited in the indictment, not being then convicted, after many learn'd arguments of counsel on both sides, their trial was put off, and they remanded back to prison. *Jackson's* wife was discharged without any prosecution; and the two sons of *Elizabeth Paine*, being accused of a misdemeanor, were order'd to continue in goal till next assizes.

WEDNESDAY 8.

Above 400 persons deliver'd in their names at the notation office at *Whitehall*, to go to *Nova Scotia*, (See p. 112.) Above 50 transports were contracted for by the government, and order'd to be victualled with all expedition.

Several hawkers, printers, and publishers were taken up by messengers for printing and publishing a libel, called *A Dialogue between Francis Jones, &c.*

THURSDAY 9.

The H. of Peers order'd an address to the king, and a congratulatory address to their royal highnesses the prince and princess of *Wales*, on the birth of a princess; and the Commons did the like.

Was a great meeting of the merchants at the *Crown Tavern*, the city representatives present, and the Ld Mayor in the chair, to concert a plan for erecting a pier at *Ramsgate*, and agreed to pursue the plan now before the Parl. (See p. 103)

FRIDAY 10.

At *Rochester* assizes were condemn'd *Wm Parsons*, Esq; for forging a note; *Tbo. Totter*, a smuggler, for horse-stealing; *Wm Trigg*, *Ja. Bartlett*, and *Steph. Diprose*, smugglers, for burglaries and robberies in dwelling-houses; and three for the highway. *Wm Parsons* was relieved for transportation during life.

MONDAY 13.

The Ld Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen addressed his Majesty on the birth of the young princess, and received a most gracious answer.

The Lds Commissioners of appeals in prize causes, determin'd a cause depending between the commanders of the

squadron under the late Adm. *Balchen*, appellants; and the owners of the prince *Charles* privateer of *Bristol*, respondents, in favour of the latter.

TUESDAY 14.

The Commissioners of the navy contracted for 50 transports to carry two regiments to *Gibraltar*, and bring the garrison to *England*.

THURSDAY 16.

At the assizes for *Suffex*, at *E. Grinstead*, were condemn'd, *John Mills*, for the murder of *Richard Hawkins*, Jan. 28, 1748 (See p. 43) *Henry Sbeerman*, otherwise *Little Harry*, for the murder of *Galley* (See p. 42) *Lovrence* and *Thomas Kemp* (the last had broke out of *Newgate*) brothers, for going disguised, arm'd with fire-arms and cutlasses, and forcibly entering the dwelling-house of *Mr Haverston*, and stealing 35 l. and goods to a great value; and *Robert Fuller* and *John Browne*, for highway robbing; all six outlaw'd smugglers.

—Were condemn'd also *Hugh Mac Cullob*, a soldier, for the murder of *Richard Hall*, at the Cliff near *Lewis*, one for horse-stealing, and one for sheep-stealing; these two last relieved. *Mills* was hung in chains on *Slindon Common*, and *Sbeerman* at *Rake*.—*Thomas Lillywhite* and *Robert Fogdon*, two smugglers, charged with breaking up the king's warehouse at *Peel* were order'd to remain till remov'd by *Habeas Corpus* to be try'd.—The evidence against *John Mills* was *Thomas Winter*, an active accomplice, brought from *Newgate*; it appear'd that they murder'd *Hawkins* only because they suspected he had stolen 50 lb. of tea from them, for which they cruelly whipped him, and kicked him over the head, and all parts of his body, in a back parlour at the *Dog and Partridge* on *Slindon Common*, a house kept by *John Reynolds*, who was try'd with *Mills* for the murder, and acquitted, as he was not in the parlour; but is to be try'd, together with his wife, at the next assizes, for a misdemeanor in concealing it.

The great mischiefs done of late by the smugglers is in part to be accounted for by the decline of their business. The profits of smuggling, a few years ago, were so considerable, occasioned by the high duties, that the very hirelings had such extravagant gain, as was sufficient to corrupt the most industrious labourer from his honest employment, each man being allow'd half a guinea each journey, and a dolly of tea, weighing 13 lb. besides having a horse found them, and their expences borne. As they generally run two cargoes a-week, their gain bore no proportion to the price of common labour; but of late that trade has taken a different turn, and the dealers in it are reduced to the greatest extremities.

At a general court of the bank of *England*, a dividend was agreed to of 2 l. half per Cent. for interest and profits for the half year, ending at *Lady Day* next; the warrants to be deliver'd *Apr. 27* next.

FRIDAY 17.

Being *St Patrick's* day, was observed at court as a high festival.

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Of the Statutes for Prohibition of Cambricks.

pley your credit and good offices totally to ex-
tinguish a fire, which glows under the ashes,
and which, if it breaks out, will spread its flames
over all Europe.

I am ready, and with pleasure offer, to con-
cur in all the measures which your majesty shall
judge effectual for the preservation of peace;
being persuaded that his most christian majesty,
who has the peace of Europe, and the tranqui-
lity of the North, as much at heart as we, will
powerfully contribute to maintain it by uniting
his efforts with ours.

The opportunity that presents itself to your
Majesty, is one of the most favourable for en-
creasing the glory of your reign, maintaining
the happiness of your dominions, and giving re-
iterated and authentick proofs of your sincere
desire to preserve the peace of Europe.

I am, with sentiments of the most perfect
regard, and sincerest friendship, S I R,
Your Majesty's good Brother,
FREDERICK.

At Berlin, the 18th March 1749, N. S.

On the Prohibition of Cambricks.

BY the statute of the 18th of K. Geo.
II, the selling and wearing of
cambricks and French lawns was pro-
hibited after the 24th of June 1748,
under the penalty of 5 l. to the infor-
mer. But it was provided that if any
person, prosecuted as a wearer, after the
24th of June 1748, should discover the
seller, the seller only should pay the fine,
and the wearer be discharged.

The time limited for wearing and
selling, being the same, by this act, a
further time of 9 months, viz. from the
24th of June 1748, to the 25th of
March 1749, was given by the act of
the 21st of K. Geo. II, for the wearing
out such cambricks, &c. as had been
bought during the time in which they
were lawfully sold, but no other. It was,
therefore, enacted, that if a person, on
being prosecuted for wearing cambricks,
&c. between the 24th of June 1748,
and the 25th of March 1749, should
make affidavit that they were bought be-
fore the sale was prohibited, viz. before
the said 24th of June, they should be
subject to no penalty.

It is also enacted, that if any person
prosecuted for wearing cambricks, &c.
after the 25th of March 1749, shall
prove that they were bought after they
were prohibited to be sold, viz. after
the 24th of June 1748, so as the seller
may be convicted, such wearer shall be
subject to no penalty.

By these extracts, it appears that three
years were given to the seller, as a rea-
sonable time, to dispose of such stock
as he had already by him. If this was not
too much time for the sale of this stock,

9 months added to this was too little
for the consumption of it: If it was per-
mitted, for the benefit of the vender, to
be sold till the 24th of June 1748; the
hardship is removed from him to the
consumer, if when he has bought it, he
must not wear it out. If it be al-
luded that the consumer is at liberty to
buy, or not to buy; It may be answer-
ed, that it was upon the presumption
that he would buy, that leave was given
to sell; and if the buying be made im-
possible without loss, the liberty to sell is
no advantage to the trader. Thus, what
an attempt to effect, proves to have
been thought equitable, is not effected
thro' the impotence of the attempt.

The wearers of cambricks after the
25th of March 1749, which cambricks
were bought before the 24th of June
1748, when legally sold, being the sole
offenders, are liable to the penalty with-
out recourse; but persons wearing cam-
bricks, bought after the 24th of June
1748, when prohibited to be sold, are
guilty in common with the seller, and
on convicting him as the first offender,
save themselves from the penalty.

It is plain, from the whole, that the
nation must lose a sum equal to the value
of the unworn out cambricks, which at
a moderate computation amounts to
200,000 l.

As no corporal punishment is inflicted
by the act, in default of goods, on which
the penalty might be levied, the act is
supposed to be wholly ineffectual with
respect to all persons, who have no pro-
perty, but their cloaths, except marry'd
women, for whom the goods of the hus-
band are made liable by the act.

This act is also, in a great degree,
render'd ineffectual, by the difficulty
of distinguishing cambricks (so called,
from *Cambray*, where they are manu-
factured) from other fine linnens, made
in *Ireland* and other places, which are
no more cambricks, than *Scotch* linnens
are hollands, though call'd so, to recom-
mend them, by dealers. The resem-
blance between the prohibited, and non
prohibited linnens, is so great, that,
if the mark be cut off, the traders them-
selves cannot distinguish the one from
the other; and as no information can be
made, but upon oath, no conscientious
person will venture to inform, especially
upon a transient glance of a gentleman's,
or lady's apparel, as they pass in the
street: every informer, therefore, must
be known wilfully to run the risque of
perjury, must become infamous and sub-
jected to criminal prosecutions.

W.S. 1749

It

It has been observed, that there is a material difference between the marginal note, and the enacting clause in the statute, upon which some persons have been weak enough to doubt, whether the note or clause constitutes the law; but this is so glaring an absurdity, that it needs no confutation.

OLD ENGLAND, April 1 and 8.

THE author inveighs against a military government, and hints at some cruel oppressions at Gibraltar and Mahon, and the abuse of quartering desk clerks about Whitehall on the Colonies.—Approves of the Nova Scotia settlement, under a civil government, and greatly hopes, that this salutary scheme is meant for general good, and not a private job; accordingly he encourages the adventurers, and dwells with pleasure on the rewards, which the poor warrior will here find allotted to him by the generous bounty of his king and country.

OLD ENGLAND, April 15.

PRints the copy of a letter to Mrs Bridget Bosfoek (See Vol. xviii. p. 513.) from a pious gentleman, who having lost his wife, earnestly begs her to come and restore her to life; or, if this miraculous work, which he doubts not her ability to perform, does not require her presence, that she will offer up her prayers that his poor departed wife might be raised from the dead.—To this the journalist adds some comments on the advantage of a dead wife, the cessation of miracles, and the force of enthusiasm.

OLD ENGLAND, April 22.

THE writer applauds the generous spirit of opposition, which (tho' not entirely successful) lately prevailed in the House of Commons against the innovations of the Ministry*, they went a great way towards preventing the insidious arts and purposes of Ministry—power, exerted to the very height of wantonness and abuse against the constitution of this kingdom; they moderated the rigor of what they could not entirely repel: And tho' they advocates for slavery and martial law, imposed the yoke in part; yet the Minority found means to lighten and reduce it, so as to make it in some measure tolerable.† After blaming

* By amending several clauses in the new Navy Bill.

† The REMEMBRANCE alluding to the

those who succeeding in a cowardly design, greatly discourage the faithful few, who recommend the steadiness of *Casto*, and make a long comparison betwixt his virtues and *Cæsar's*.

From the Westminster Journal, April 22.

Part of an Address to those concerned in keeping the poor Sailor, who has been in private or public Services, from his Wages or Prize-Money.—

REMEMBER that the rich man in the gospel was condemned to perdition, only for his not relieving the poor man who lay at his gate full of sores; it is not in the least intimated that he was the occasion of those sores; that his grandeur was increased, or that he cared one jot the more jumpuously, by any thing he had cozen'd or cajol'd the poor man out of.—Think, O ye great! who live on the spoils of the wretched! who suck the blood of the slain, and send the fatherless and the widow pining to the grave!—think that for all your present gay appearances, tho' your sides be of iron, and your heads of brass, it will not be long (how long wot ye?) before ye lie down and mingle with these in one common dust: it will not be long before ye must appear and give up your account to the great, the tremendous judge of all men, where, if ye carry this charge along with you,—think, O think! and by thinking determine, and bear at all times in your breast, how much greater than that rich man's will be your condemnation!

No Tar, but a well-wisher to them,

C. P. G.

The REMEMBRANCE of 1. and 15.

REprints the case of General *Ingoldby*, with the sentence against him and several remarks. The case we inserted in June 1745, we shall only here copy the sentence and part of the remarks.

Sentence of the General Court Martial held at Diegham, July the 15th, 1745. N. S. and continued by several adjournments to the 18th.

THE court considering, That the not executing the order, [which was to attack a redoubt or battery in the same thing says.—Thanks to the unwearied endeavours of a minority, who have made themselves formidable to those who at first affected to despise them, the sting has been blunted; but then it is still a sting.

Nova Scotia 1749

...midable.
...ceding in a cowardly def...
...ourage the faithful few,
...s the steadiness of *Caro*, an...
...ng comparison betwixt h...
...esar's.

...was determin'd, in favour of the ap...
...llant, to annul the last election, and
... issue out a monition to the college;
...m the Archbp the visitor, to admit
...m into a fellowship as his right by con...
...guinity, and to pay full costs.

THURSDAY 25.

Being the birth day of his R. H. Pr...
...ge, who then enter'd into his 12th
...ear, the nobility and gentry paid
...their compliments at *Leicester-House*.—
...bout 7 in the evening, the silver cup,
...value 25 guineas, given by the Prince,
...was rowed for by 7 pair of oars, from
...*Whitehall* to *Putney*. Their R. H. the
...and Princes of *Wales*, with the no...
...bility, were rowed in their burge head
...the wager men, followed by Prince
...George, the young Princesses, &c. in a
...magnificent new built barge, after the
...Venetian manner, and the watermen
...dressed in *Chinese* habits, which, with the
...number of gallies attending, rowed by
...young gentlemen in neat uniforms, made
...splendid appearance.—The Prince
...has also given a plate to be sailed for by
...or 7 yachts, or pleasure-boats, to the
...North and back again. See 377

FRIDAY 26.

Sig. Gassali, the *Genese* ambassador,
...had an audience of his majesty at *Ken...
...ington*, and represented the losses the
...republic had sustain'd by captures made
...by *English* ships.

Admiral *Roxley* had also a private au...
...dience on the same subject, but the fur...
...ther consideration was deferr'd on ac...
...count of his majesty's indisposition.

By virtue of his majesty's commission di...
...rected to the *Ld Chancellor*, Archbp of *Can...
...terbury*, *D. of Newcastle*, *E. Gower*, and *D...
...of Montagu*, the royal assent was given to
...the following bills:

To a bill for better securing the duties upon
...sals, culm, and cindeis exported.

For preventing mischiefs from gunpowder,
...kept or carried in great quantities.

For changing the sinking fund with the pay...
...ment of annuities, in discharge of navy, victu...
...alling, and transport-bills, and ordnance de...
...bentures, to the amount therein mention'd.

To enable the Bp of *London*, or his suc...
...cessors, to demise or sell the capital messu...
...ge, or mansion-house, called *London house*, for
...the benefit of the bishoprick.

For remedying inconveniences by proceed...
...ings in actions on the statutes of hue and cry.

For encouraging the people known by the
...name of *Unitas Fratrum*, or *United Brethren*,
...[*Moravian*ians who spread thro' *Maryland*, &c.].
...to settle in the *American* colonies.

For preventing the importation and wear of
...foreign embroidery, brocade, gold or silver
...thread, lace, or other work of gold or silver
...wire, manufactur'd in foreign parts.

For applying part of the personal estate of
...Gilbert late Bp of *Salisbury*, for purchasing

land or rents in perpetuity in *Scotland*, to be
...settled for charities mention'd in his will.

For preventing frauds and abuses in manu...
...facturing hats; and in the woollen, linnen,
...suffian, cotton, iron, leather, furr, hemp,
...flax, mohair, and silk manufactures, and
...preventing unlawful combinations of journeymen
...dyers, journeymen hot pressers, and silk
...persons employ'd in these manufactures, and
...for better payment of their wages.

For amending, explaining, and reducing in...
...to one act of parliament, the laws relating to
...the government of the navy, and forces by sea.

For raising and establishing a fund for provid...
...ing for the widows and children of the ministers
...of the church of *Scotland*, and of the heads,
...principals and masters of the universities of
...*St Andrew*, *Glasgow* and *Edinburgh*.

For explaining and amending an act, *Anne*,
...9, so far as relates to letting of horses or fur...
...niture to persons riding post.

To several roads and private bills.

SATURDAY 27.

The P. and P. of *Wales*, with a great nu...
...ber of persons of quality and distinction were
...at the chapel of the *Foundling's* hospital; to
...hear several pieces of vocal and instrumental
...music, compos'd by *George Frederick Handel*,
...Esq; for the benefit of the foundation. 1. The
...music for the late fire-works, and the anth...
...them on the peace. 2. Select pieces from the
...oratorio of *Solomon*, relating to the dedication
...of the temple; and 3. Several pieces compos'd
...for the occasion, the words taken from scrip...
...ture, and applicable to the charity, and its be...
...nefactors. There was no collection, but the
...tickets were at half a guinea, and the audie...
...ence above a thousand, besides a gift of 2000*l*.
...from his majesty, and 50*l*. from an unknown.

MONDAY 29.

Being the anniversary of the restoration of
...the royal family in 1660 was observed as usual.

WEDNESDAY 31.

The number of families enter'd for
...*Nova Scotia* is about 3750.—Three
...sorts, one of 18, another of 12, and a
...third of 9 guns, are to be built for their
...security, and orders are given for allow...
...ing the same privileges and portions of
...land to people from *Ireland*, *Scotland*,
...and *New England*.

A LIST of BIRTHS for the Year 1749.

MAY 1. *Lady of Wm Falkes of Obancery*,
...Lane, Esq; daughter of Sir *Wm*
...*Brown*, deliver'd of a son and heir.

5. *Cit of Northwick in Scotland*,—of a son.
10. *Lady Vitis Windfor*,—of a daughter.
Lady of Charles Gore, Esq; member for *Hert...*
...*fordshire*,—of a son.

12. *Countess of Brooke*,—of a son.
14. *Lady of Sir Tho. Fferson*, Bt,—of a son.
15. *Lady of Hon. Wm Manckton*, Esq; son of
...*Lord Galway*,—of a son.

16. *Lady of Conlyns*, Esq; in *Grosvor...*
...*nor-Breec*,—of a son and heir.
18. *Lady of Sir Miles Stapilton*, Bt, mem...
...ber for *Yorkshire*,—of a daughter.

27. *Lady of Sir Wm Yorge*,—of a daughter.
28. *Vitis Hillborough*,—of a daughter.

N.S. 1749

A LIST of MARRIAGES for the Year 1749.

April. *Thomas Rivett, Esq;* member for Derby, marry'd to the celebrated *Miss Sibley.*

MAY 8. *Dr Buckley of Aybridge,*—to *Miss Anne Brime of Aldermanbury.*

2. *Geo. Gibson, Esq;*—to *Miss Fanny Shadwell of Putney.*

John Blake, Esq; of *Critched Friars, Spanis* merchant, —to *Miss Archer of Woodford, Essex.*

3. *Dr Knowle, rector of Bodington, Northamptonshire,*—to *Miss Dalton, niece to late Sir Charles Dalton.*

4. *Capt. Jefferys of the Horse Grenadiers,* —to *Miss Prevreau, with 15,000 l.*

Richd. Barry, Esq; member for *Wigan,* —to the only daughter of *Arthur Hyde, Esq;* member for *Cork, Ireland, 20,000 l.*

5. *Mr Whitford, coal merchant of Moorfield,*—to the eldest daughter of the *Rev. Mr Mitchener of Wotton near Coventry, 3000 l.*—The *Rev. father* was on the 28th ult. committed to the *Gatehouse, Westminster,* for firing two pistols at the said *Hurford.*

9. *Herbert Croft, Esq;* of the Chancery office, —to the sole heiress of late *Richd. Young of Midhurst, Sussex, Esq;*

Tho. Withers of Lancashire, Esq; —to *Miss Watson of Newton, Lanc. 8000 l.*

The Duke of *Arbol,* —to *Miss Drummond.*

14. *Henry Gore, Capt. in Flemings Reg.* —to widow *Nesbit, sister to Lady Cairnes, with 20,000 l.*

Wm Newland of Castle Yard, Holbourn, —to *Mrs Hall.*

16. *Hugh Slater of Fencible-street, Esq;* —to the only daughter of late *Sir Jacob Jelf of Kent, 12,000 l.*

19. *Rev. Mr Steech, archdescon of Cornwall,* —to the only daughter of *John Cholwick, Esq;* deputy recorder of *Exon, 5000 l.*

25. *Mr Garrick, the comedian,* —to *Mademoiselle Violetti, the famous dancer, p. 232.*

21. *Abraham Atkins of Clapham, Esq;* —to *Miss Crawley.*

25. *Wm Yalden of the Middle Temple, Esq;* —to *Miss Moseley.*

27. *Sam. Whitcomb of Lillington, Dorsetshire, Esq;* sheriff of *Dorset,* —to *Miss Allin, daugh. of Jacob Allin of Jamaica, Esq; 40,000 l.*

A LIST of DEATHS for the Year 1749.

April 28. *SIR Maltis Ryal, Kt,* aged 76. *J. of P. for Middlesex;* he had been high sheriff of *Bedfordsh.* and sometime an innkeeper.

Edw. Pryse of Gunley, Montgomeryshire, Esq; *J. of P. for Montgomery and Salop.*

MAY 2. Justice *Duckden* in *Well-Closter,* of an apoplexy.

Sir E. Lawrence, Bt, of Silves, Huntingdonsh.

3. *Wm Trollop, Esq;* in *Friday-street, President of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge.*

4. Lady of *Edw. Hooper of Horn Court, Hants, Esq;* daughter of *Anthony Ashley Cooper, 2d Earl of Shaftsbury.*

5. *Miss Conway, sister to Ld Conway, 28. 27.*

Rob. Cater, Esq; son of *Sir Rob. Cater, Knt,* and Alderman of *Cheap Ward,* aged 19.

8. *Richard Grabam, Esq;* F. R. S. controller of *Westminster bridge,* suddenly.

Lady *Jane Compton, sister to E. of Northamp.*

9. Major *Rutty* of the yellow train d'bands, of a fever contracted when on duty, the night of the fireworks.

Nicholas Grice of Iwer, Bucks, Esq;

12. *Mrs Catharine Cockburn of Horsby* in *Northumberland, relict* of the late Vicar of that parish, aged 72.—Her exalted virtue and understanding will be more generally known, when her writings, now in the press, shall be published.

13. *Rt Hon. James Butler, Ld Viscount Montgarret, in Ireland.*

14. *Henry Cook, Esq;* of the small-pox.

15. *Sam. Longton, Esq;* near *Little Moorgate.*

16. *Cheffon Huntley of Warwickshire, Esq;*

17. The Countess of *Sunderland,* of a fever, on her recovery from the small-pox, which held her above 3 weeks. Her large jointure, devolves to the *D. of Marlborough.*

Eliakim Palmer, Esq; merchant in *Aust. Friars.*

19. *Counsellor Yale of Serjeants-Inn.*

Admiral *Steepleton* in *France.*

23. *Ja. Kelly of Ireland, Esq;* in *Bond St. Jarvis Clerke, Esq;* formerly governor of *Surat* in the *E. Indies.*

27. *James Brace, Esq;* above 40 years secretary to the *Irish* society.

29. *John Petter, Esq;* one of the under secretaries to the *D. of Bedford.*

A LIST of PROMOTIONS for the Year 1749.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, THE king has been pleased to

Apr. 29. appoint the *Rt Hon. Henry Pelham, Esq;* *George Lyttelton, John Campbell, and Geo. Grenville, Esqs,* together with *Hen. Vanr, Esq;* [in room of *Hen. Legge, Esq;*] to be commissioners for executing the office of treasurer of his majesty's Exchequer.

—to grant unto *Hen. Legge, Esq;* the office of treasurer of his majesty's navy. [*Dodding* resigned.]

Whitehall, May 9. The king h. b. pleased to appoint *Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, Kt,* of the Bath, to be his majesty's envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the *K. of Prussia.*

—the *Hon. Edw. Cornwallis, Esq;* to be *Capt. Gen. and Governor* in chief in and over the province of *Nova Scotia, or Acadie.*

—*Geo. Bridges Rodney, Esq;* to be *Governor* and commander in chief in and over the island of *Newfoundland.*

—*Michael Hatton, Esq;* to be his majesty's consul in the several ports of *Ostend, Newport* and *Bruges,* together with all their members and dependencies in the province of *Flanders,* in room of *John Deane, Esq;*

—*Alex. Dury, Esq;* to be *Lieut. Col.* in the first Reg. of foot-guards; *Samuel Gumley, Esq;* 1st Major; *Edw. Carr, Esq;* 2d Major; *Edw. Wynn, Esq;* *John Colleton, Esq;* and *George Lord Viscount Howe, Captains;* *John Seabright, Esq;* *Capt. Lieut.* *Wm Draper* and *G. Damer, Esqs,* *Lieuts;* *Lord Frederick Caven-*

disq.



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XVIII. p 3

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(*Gen.*

son of Sir Rob. Cater, Knt, *chap Ward*; aged 19.
bam, Esq; F. R. S. compiler bridge, suddenly.
 on, sister to E. of *Northamp.*
 of the yellow train'd bands,
 ed when on duty, the night

Iver, Bucks, Esq;
ine Cockburn of *Harby* in
 left of the late *Vicar* of
 172.—Her exalted virtue
 will be more generally
 writings, now in the press,
nes Butler, Ld *Vic.* *Mont-*

Esq; of the small-pox.
 Esq; near *Little Moorgate*,
 of *Warwickshire*, Esq;
 of *Sunderland*, of a fever,
 m the small-pox, which
 is. Her large jointure, de-
Barborough.
 Esq; mercht in *Aus.* *Friars*.
 le of *Serjeants-Inn*.
 in *France*.
 Esq; in *Bond St.*
 Esq; formerly governor of

Esq; above 40 years fe-
 city.
 Esq; one of the under se-
 Bedford.
 IONS for the Year 1749.

DONGAZETTE.

king has been pleased to
 in the Rt Hon. *Henry*
Lytrelton, *John Camp-*
alle, Esqrs, together with
 om of *Hen. Legge*, Esq; }
 in executing the office of
 s *Exchequer*.

Hen. Legge, Esq; the of-
 s *majesty's navy*. [Dod-

The king h. b. pleased
Hanbury Williams, Kt,
majesty's envoy extraor-
ary to the *K. of Prussia*.
Cornwallis, Esq; to be
nor in chief in and over
otia, or *Acadie*.
Godney, Esq; to be *Go-*
in chief in and over the

Esq; to be his *majef-*
ports of *Ostend*, *New-*
r with all their mem-
 the province of *Flan-*
Deane, Esq;
 s; to be *Lieut. Col.* in
ards; *Samuel Gumley*,
Carr, Esq; 2d *Major*;
in Colleton, Esq; and
Captains; *John Sea-*
Wm Draper and *G.*
Lord Frederick Caven-
dish.

Historical Chronicle, June 1749.

THURSDAY, June 1.



He notice given for tryal
 of an information against
 Dr *Purnell*, Vice-Chan-
 cellor of *Oxford*, at the
 court of king's bench, on
Thursday next; was coun-

termanded.

—*Cornewall*, Esq; Capt. of the *Sun-*
derland, paid the treasurer of the *Found-*
ling Hospital 45*l.* being the benefaction
 of himself, officers, and ship's company.

Major Kennedy, sometime since taken
 up for being in the *Manchester* regiment
 in the rebellion, with a *French* commis-
 sion, was conducted by a messenger to
Dover, where he embarked for *France*.

An order was signed for the provost
 of *Glasgow* to receive 10,00*l.* for the
 damages done there by the rebels.

SUNDAY 4.

Happen'd a dreadful fire at *Glasgow*,
 which burnt out a-bove 200 families.

TUESDAY 6.

His majesty, in council, finally set
 aside the affair of the *Genoeje* lodies in
 the late war. See p 235 D

WEDNESDAY 7.

Two of the greatest draughts of sal-
 mon were caught in the *Tbames*, below
Richmond, that have been known some
 years, one net having 35 large salmon
 in it, and the other 22, which lower'd
 the price of fresh salmon at *Billinggate*
 from 1*s.* to 6*d.* per pound.

A number of cannon, 12 pounders, E
 were ship'd from the Tower to *Nova*
Scotia.

FRIDAY 9.

The court of king's bench decided
 the great corporation cause for *Carmar-*
then in favour of *John Phillips* jun.
 merchant, the late mayor. See Vol.
 XVIII. p 379 C.

Was a tryal in the court of common
 pleas between the boatwain's mate of
 an *E. Indiaman*, plaintiff, and the chief
 mate defendant for beating and bruising
 the plaintiff; the action was laid for
 100*l.* and the jury gave a verdict for
 the plaintiff, with 20*l.* damages.

His R. H. the D. of *Cumberland* hav-
 ing order'd the cloaths of the 3 reg-
 iments of footguards to be some inches
 shorten'd, they appear more conven-
 ient, and less burdensome on marches;
 and all are obliged to wear the uniform
 regimentals provided for them.

SUNDAY 11.

Being the anniversary of his majesty's
 accession to the crown, when he began

(*Gent. Mag.* JUNE 1749.)

the 23d year of his reign, was observed,
 as usual.

TUESDAY 13.

A The king went to the house of peers,
 and being seated on the throne in his royal
 robes, with the P. of *Wales* on his right
 hand, and the D of *Cumberland* on his
 left, gave the royal assent to the follow-
 ing bills, at the presenting of which the
 speaker made an excellent true *British*
 speech.

B To the bill for granting to his majesty one
 million out of the sinking fund for 1749, and
 for enabling his majesty to raise a further sum
 for uses therein mention'd.

To rectify mistakes in the names of some
 commissioners of the land tax.

For the further encouragement and enlarge-
 ment of the whale-fishery, and naturalizing
 foreign protestants serving a time therein men-
 tion'd on board ships fitted out for that fishery.

C —For vesting the forfeited estates of *James*
late E. of Derwentwater, and *Charles Rat-*
cliffe, dec'd, in trustees for an absolute estate
 of inheritance for the benefit of *Greenwich*
 hospital, and for raising certain sums of mo-
 ney out of the said estates for relief of the chil-
 dren of the said *Charles Ratcliffe*.

D —For making a free fish market in *Wilm-
 ington*, and for preventing the forestalling and
 monopolizing of fish; and for allowing the sale
 of undersiz'd fish, if taken with a hook.

—To establish a method of proceeding on
 outlawries for high treason and misprision of
 of high treason in *Scotland*.

—To enable such officers, mariners and sol-
 diers, as have been in his majesty's service since
 his accession, to exercise trades.

—For more easy and speedy recovery of small
 debts in the borough of *Southwark*, and the
 parishes of *St Saviour*, *St Mary Newington*, *St*
Mary Magdalen Bermondsey, *Christ Church*,
St Mary Lambeth, and *St Mary Rotberbithe*,
 and the precincts of the same.

[There are to be 132 commissioners annu-
 ally nominated by the vestries of each parish,
 viz. † *St Olave* 12, † *St John* 12, † *St George*
 12, † *St Thomas* 6, *St Saviour* 18, *Newing-*
ton 12, *St Magdalen* 18, *Christ Church* 6,
Lambeth 18, and *Rotberbithe* 18, who are to
 sit every Tuesday and Friday in the Court-
 House on *St Margaret's Hill*, of whom three
 may make a court;—and the commissioners are
 to chuse their future clerks; after the two ap-
 pointed by the act.

† Not mentioned in the act; being in the Borough.

—To continue several expiring laws viz.
 for preventing exactions of occupiers of locks
 and wears on the *Thames*, and for ascertaining
 the rates of water carriage, on the said river.

—For continuing and explaining several laws;
 for regulating attorneys; and the offices of bread;
 the distemper *Jettie act* &c.

H —For repairing the roads from *Worcester*
 thro' *Broomsgrove* to *Spadepurn* bridge, and
 from *Droitwich* to *Bradley* bridge.

N.S. 1749

—For repairing the high road from *Stockton* to *Darlington*, and thence through *Winsten* to *Barnard Castle*, in the C. of *Durham*.

—For annexing the rectory of *Glaston Rutland*, to the office of master of *St Peter's* college *Cambridge*.—And to several other private and publick bills. After which his majesty made a most gracious speech, which see p. 247, and then the Lord Chancellor, by his majesty's command, prorogued the parliament to the 3d of August next.

FRIDAY 16.

20 young children, out of 83 offer'd, were admitted into the Foundling hosp.

By the court of aldermen and common council of *London*, Resolved, that the commissioners of bankrupts sitting at *Guildhall* shall not be provided with coals or candles at the expence of the city, nor coffee or tea be provided for any committee; that only 5s. be allowed for each coach or chariot that shall go with any of the members to wait upon his majesty, or any of the royal family, with an address, or on any other occasion; and 10s. 6d. for the Lord Mayor's coach.

Orders were sent to his majesty's yards, to use the utmost expedition in fitting out the men of war intended for the *Mediterranean*, of which the Hon. Capt. *Van Keppel*, son of the E. of *Albemarle*, is appointed commodore, charg'd with presents to the Dey of *Algiers*, and a letter demanding restitution of the money, &c, taken out of the *Prince Frederick*. (See p. 234, 272.)

MONDAY 19.

The workmen began to take the lead off the roof of *Westminster-hall* to fate the same, for lightening the weight thereon. (See p. 270.)

Was try'd in the court of King's Bench, a cause between the poulterers company plaintiffs, and a person for following the trade of a poulterer, without a right or title thereto, who was cast, and fined 22 l.

WEDNESDAY 21.

At a general court of the *East India* company, the state of the case relating to the bonds given by the late governor and council of *Fort St George*, with the opinion of council thereon, was laid by the directors before the court, when, after long debates, it was carry'd not to accept them, till further advices from thence.

FRIDAY 23.

John Murray, of *Broughton*, Esq; (See p. 234) was try'd and found guilty (without defending) in the court of King's bench, upon an indictment in the crown, for sending a challenge to

the E. of *Traquair*, and he is to receive judgment next term.

Capt. *Walker*, late commodore of the *Royal Family* privateers, in the *Baltimore* sloop, having on board several gentlemen appointed to fix on proper places for the establishing a fishery on the coast of *Scotland*, fell down the river to *Gravesend*, and is bound to *Borrowstoussis*, and the isles of *Orkney* and *Zetland* for that purpose.

SATURDAY 24.

Daniel Collyer, Esq; citizen and Vintner; and *Thomas Green*, Esq; citizen and fletcher, were elected sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex*.

MONDAY 26.

Was a tryal at the king's bench in which an inkeeper at *Chichester* was plaintiff against an officer in a marching regiment defendant for criminal conversation with the plaintiffs wife, which being fully proved, the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff, with 1000l. damages and costs of suit.

THURSDAY 29.

The Ventilators invented by the Rev. Dr *Hales* being daily more and more experienced to be of great advantage to the health of those whose hard labour obliges them to breathe the putrid air of a prison or other close place; the good Dr, by desire of the secretary at war, was this day at the *Savoy* prison to direct a proper place for erecting a large ventilator. One of these useful machines is also fixing in each of the transport ships, which are to carry 500 Germans to the *British* plantations, so that 'tis not questioned but this invention will be brought into general use in the navy.—For tho' a ship may not be crowded with slaves and passengers, or laden with corn, in which case the ventilators have been chiefly recommended preferably to all other methods; yet being worked but half an hour each day, into the hold, they will be of very considerable benefit, by introducing fresh, and sending out the foul damp air, which, besides, being unwholesome, will rot the timbers in a short time. And as ship timber grows very scarce, and dear, this cheap method of preserving ships, perhaps for a double term, will be an acceptable article of oeconomy to the nation, without taking into the account the still greater expence of building; for that ships decay, even without going to sea, appears by the condition of the *London*, a first rate now lying in *Chatham* yard.

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Attraction is a quality, in its existence, distinct from matter; and in its acting, dependent on the deity: It is a principle, neither innate in matter, nor intelligible by mortals. Let us, therefore, acquiesce in this, that it is the very finger of God, and the constant impression of divine power, without presuming to assign any other cause whatever; for causes assum'd upon conjecture, must be so loose and undefin'd, that nothing particular can be collected from them.

These are all that I shall trouble either my reader, or myself, with: Doubtless it might have been expected, that such surprizing success, as our worthy author has met with, should have silenced, at once, every cavil: But we see now that disquisitions of this kind hardly ever escape the ingenious reveries, and elaborate debates, of persons determin'd to disguise error, and to frame an hypothesis at any rate.

MR URBAN,

AS it frequently happens that in rustic, or mechanic, employments, hurts are received in places where the help of surgery is not easily to be had, or by persons who cannot readily procure it; I hope, it will not be thought improper to insert in your paper, a short extract of Mr *Sbarrp's* introduction to his *Treatise on Operations*, by which many, who would otherwise be without help, or in danger of improper treatment, may, upon sudden accidents, relieve others, or preserve themselves.

The natural state of a wound, made by a sharp instrument, in a healthful body is this: Upon the division of the vessels, the blood runs freely, till it is stopped, or stops of itself. Then for 24 hours the discharge from the wound is thin and watery, then for 2 or 3 days more thicker and stinking, afterwards still thicker, but with less smell. Then the flesh begins to grow up from the bottom of the wound, sometimes with proud flesh, which, though it needs not to be wholly destroyed, must be kept low on the edges, that it may not hinder the skin from growing over the wound, which it will quickly do, if only the flesh is injured.

To promote all these intentions, no application is more proper than dry lint, which, as a styptic, laid on at first, will staunch the blood, afterwards by absorbing the thin matter it promotes digestion, when the cure is farther advanced compresses the proud flesh; which, however, if it rise too strongly, should be

touched sometimes on the edges with a vitriol stone.

The first dressing, laid on a bleeding wound, should not be changed in less than 3 days, and then only to much taken off as comes away without pain; when the matter grows thick it may be dressed daily, till it is well, always laying over the lint a pledget of tow, with some soft ointment, and keeping the part in that position which brings the edges of the wound nearest together, to which likewise the bandage, which must not, however, be too strait, must be made to contribute.

A Translation of a Letter written by the Dey of Algiers to the States General.

IN the name of the great Sultan and most formidable *Chakan*, who (through the wise and gracious providence of that eternal being, which watches and directs the steps of the King of Kings) holds the reins of prosperity for the generations of men, who protects the provinces of God against injustice and violence, and exterminates all kind of oppression, who has the necks of nations within his grasp, who extends the shadow of the most high over all the children of *Adam* throughout the earth, an emperor, who surpasses all the emperors of the East, master of the destiny of the stars, the axis of right and justice, who with glory and honour adorns the crown of prosperity, who follows the traces of the antient emperors of the East, *Gien* and *Rufsem*, an *Alexander* in power, a *Solomon* in wisdom, whose hosts are more numerous than the stars, the most kind and beneficent guide to the orphans of *Kimbammedam*, father of health, the invincible *MAHMED CHAN*, a Sultan descended from Sultans, whose empire may God favour with continual grace:

We *Mubammet Basha*, Dey and Governor, under the shadow of the Sublime Porte, of the city of *Algiers* in *Africa*, guarded by God, address this cordial and friendly letter to his highness the Prince of *Orange*, present stadtholder of the *Low Countries*, our great friend, as also to the high commanders of the United Provinces, and to all those who have the supreme direction of affairs.

To our most dear friends the High and Mighty States of the *Low Countries*, and of the countries thereon depending, the supporters of the great kings who bear the name of *Jesui*, and ornament of the princes who follow the *Messiah*, jointly with the high commander our true, dear, and most-particularly well-beloved friend, his highness the Prince of *Orange*, as also all the other high regents, our true good friends, the States General, and all those who are invested with the high regency. May God bless your designs, and conduct you in the paths of wisdom!

After wishing you all possible success, and offering you our sincere and hearty prayers, as well as our most amiable services, we prefer to

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you all, our good friends, cordially and in the most high degree; our respect and our esteem, wishing that we may altogether constantly bloom and flourish in the pure enjoyment of health and prosperity. Moreover, our honoured and dear friends, while we were with so much impatience expecting news on your part, for rendering perpetual the friendship which unites us, the star which lightens and directs travellers, the stay and prop of champions, the admiral, our friend, named *Alexander Frensil*, dispatched this happy year with the letter of friendship, arrived with the magnificent presents sent us. By the hands of the above named, and the assistance of him who is charged with the consularship, your servant *Parawiciny*, they have been all delivered, according to their destination in perfect good condition, and have proved extremely agreeable.

Now, as our friendship and affection towards you is augmented, 'tis to cultivate and strengthen it more and more, and in consequence of the duties to which we are obliged by your concurrence, in order to support and maintain this friendship by all possible means, if it pleases God, preferable to all others, that we have sent the necessary letters in respect thereto; hoping, that as on our side all diligence and readiness will be ever employed to merit the friendship of your High Mightinesses, you will have reason therefore to be perfectly content with us.

The most-high God lead you in the way of truth. Amen.

As for the rest, we wish you increase of honour to your lives end.

Given at Algiers, guarded by God, in the month of Gjumade, called the first, the 27th day, of the year 1162 of the Hegira [the Epoch of the Turks.] Signed,
MUHAMMED DEY, Governor of Algiers in Africa.

Copy of a Letter from one of the Settlers in Nova Scotia, dated Chebucto Harbour, July 28, 1749.

ON the 28th of June, after a short and pleasant passage of between 5 and 6 weeks, we arrived here. I have not heard that any one person (See p. 378 F.) died on the passage, or since our arrival; on the contrary, many that were sick at our departure from *Portsmouth*, are perfectly recovered. We have already baptized 10 or 12 children; and about as many women are ready to lie-in.

Our health and preservation has been in a great measure, under Almighty God, owing to the prudent measures taken by those, who had the direction of this good work, in having ventilators (See p. 185 F., 378 F.) and air-pipes, in all the ships, and furnishing rice, and fresh provisions, for the use of the sick, as well as the lying-in women and

young children.—Examples of prudence which will, I hope, be followed in all future embarkations.

On our arrival, we found the *Sphinx*, of 20 guns, which had come into harbour a few days before us, having his excellency Col. *Cornwallis*, our governor, on board; who being informed of the arrival of the *French at Louisbourg*, immediately gave orders for transporting the *English* garrison from *Cape Breton* to this place; and while I am writing, I have the pleasure to acquaint you, that the transports are now entering the harbour, with the 2 regiments of *Hopson* and *Warburton* on board. The assistance, as well as the security, which we shall receive from these regiments, will greatly forward our settlement; the officers having brought all their furniture with them, and a great number of milch cows, and other stock, besides military stores, and ammunition of all sorts. There is also a company of rangers arrived from *Annapolis*, commanded by Capt. *Goreham*, who are encamped near us, and from whom we have likewise received great assistance, and every thing has answered our most sanguine wishes and expectations.

The harbour of *Chebucto* may justly be call'd one of the finest in the world, and has conveniences and advantages for a fishery, superior, as I am told, by persons of knowledge, to any other place they ever saw; and we have great reason to believe, it will soon become the most flourishing fishery in these parts, a great number of the *New England* fishermen having already signified their intention of settling here next year.

The entrance into the harbour is from the S. with a large island of an irregular form, which we have named *Cornwallis* island, † lying on the N. E. side; between this island and the opposite shore, on the S. W. is a channel wide and deep enough for the largest ships. This island, as well as a smaller one upon the harbour, which we named *George's* island, is very commodiously situated for a fishery, and has conveniences of all sorts proper for drying and curing the fish.—About two miles up the harbour, on the S. W. side, is a river, with a small harbour, at its entrance, for the reception of shallops, and other small vessels; we call it *Sandwich* river;

† [In our Map of *Nova Scotia*, &c. Feb. 1746, may be seen this island; to which our readers may make a dotted line, and write in the name *Cornwallis*.]

Canada. Nova Scotia 1749

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Debutto may justly be left in the world, and advantages for a s I am told, by per- to any other place we have great rea- ility soon become the very in these parts, a *New England* fisher- y signified their in- here next year. to the harbour is from island of an irregu- e have named *Corn-* on the N. E. side; id and the opposite is a channel wide r the largest ships. as a smaller one up we named *George's* mmodiously situated as conveniences of drying and curing at two miles up the W. side, is a river, at its entrance, for hallops, and other call it *Sandwich* ri- ver;

ver; it is, at the mouth, about as wide as the *Thames* at *London-Bridge*, and as deep, tho' salt water, for about 4 or 5 miles up, where it terminates at the fall of a small fresh-water rivulet into it from the North.

From the mouth of the *Sandwich* to the opposite side of the harbour, is about two miles, with good anchoring ground for the largest ships in any part of it, and a fine watering place on the N. E. side; the land on both sides is every where pretty high, and exceeding rich and fertile, but covered with wood, as, indeed, is the whole country round it.

About 4 or 5 miles North from the abovementioned river, is a narrow entrance of half a mile, into a large bay of about 12 miles in circumference, which we named *Belford* bay; and it has several small creeks, abounding with the finest salmon, and in the greatest plenty I ever saw. There are also several islands in it; and a great quantity of pines, fit for masts, grow on the Western side of it. This bay, with the harbour and *Sandwich* river, forms a peninsula*, containing about 3000 acres of land, upon which we are at present settled, and are preparing to build a town.

There is an amazing quantity of fish, of the best sorts, caught in the harbour; and the woods abound with variety of game, especially partridges, which perch on trees, and suffer themselves to be shot at as often as you will: I think they are better than those we have in *England*. There are also wood-pigeons; and I have seen some flights of ducks and geese. The weather is finer, and more serene, than any I ever saw; and our evenings are pleasant beyond description.

The first care of the governor, was, to pitch upon a proper spot for our first settlement; and as the aforementioned Peninsula appeared to be the best place, as well on account of its commodious situation, as the fertility of its soil, which is a red clay, the wood being chiefly oak, ash, beech, birch, &c. the able-bodied men on board each ship were employed in clearing ground for a town at the South point of the Peninsula, and at the entrance of *Sandwich* river, which at first appeared to be the best spot, being defensible, and having the advantage of the river navigable a great way up; but, upon examination, the strong-

est objections were found against this place; a shoal off the point, which made it very convenient for a fort, was, however, apprehended to be dangerous so near a town, being so shallow, that at a cable's length from the shore, small boats strike upon the rock; besides, it was evident from the beach, that a prodigious sea must come in at winter; and the soil too proved bad, stony near the shore, and swampy behind. Another spot was, therefore, chosen by the governor, about a mile and a half North of it on the harbour side; 'tis upon the slope of a rising ground, that commands the whole Peninsula, and will shelter the town from the N. W. winds: The beach is a fine gravel, convenient for small boats; the anchorage is every where good, within gun-shot of the town, for large ships, and there are several rivulets of fresh and wholesome water about it.

We have already cleared about 20 acres of land, and every one has a hut by his tent. Our work goes on briskly, and the method of employing the people in ships companies has a good effect, in creating an emulation amongst us, every one striving who shall do most; and as the governor is preparing to lay out the lots of land, we shall soon have a very convenient and pleasant town built, which is to be called *Hali-fax*, in honour of that great and noble Lord, to whom this settlement owes its beginning, and from whose well-known and indefatigable zeal for the honour and interests of his country, we hope in time to become a most useful and flourishing colony. (See p. 185 F.)

There are already several wharfs built, and one gentleman is preparing to erect a saw-mill. Public storehouses are also building, and grains of various sorts have been sown. We have received constant supplies of plank and timber for building our houses, and also fresh stock, and rum in great quantities; 20 schooners, frequently coming in on one day. We have also had a hundred beeves, and some sheep, brought down to us by land from the *French* settlement at *Minas*, which is about 30 miles from the bottom of *Belford* bay, and to which we purpose to cut a road, the *French* deputies, who came to make their submission, having promised to send us 50 men for that purpose, and to assist us as far as they are able. We have received the like promise of friendship and assistance from the *Indians*, their chiefs having been with the governor for that purpose.

* [This Peninsula seems to terminate (in our map) at *Cape Theodore*, and *Belford* bay, to be on the North side, without a name.]

(Genl. Mag. SEPT. 1749.)

Nova Scotia, &c. Feb. is island; to which our ted line, and write in

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purpose: In short, every thing is in a very prosperous way. But I should be equally unjust and ungrateful, was I to conclude my letter without paying that tribute, which is justly due to our governor, whose indefatigable zeal and prudent conduct, in the difficult task he has to go thro' with, can never be sufficiently admired: He seems to have nothing in view, but the interit and happiness of all; and his commands are mixed with so much humanity, and goodness, that it is impossible not to love and obey him at the same time.

[*The Old England Journal of the 23d, calls the above letter a Whitehall puff, — and wishes that this new colony may not be made a jobb, to fill the purses of some dependents on power.*]

Extracts of some Letters from Carolina.

Charles-Town, S. Carolina, July 5.

IT was generally expected, early in the spring, that 100,000 barrels of rice would be made this year, in this province; but some rains that fell the latter end of May, and beginning of June, have sadly disappointed the planters, by overflowing their dams and low lands, and either drowning, or bringing the craw-fish among the young plants: At a moderate computation, the crop will be reduced to less than one third. Most people have planted the seed; even to a third time, (when the season was almost too far advanced) and have lost all.

As to our new manufacture, indigo, tho' encouraged by the king and parliament, it meets with so many discouragements from the merchant, that 'tis justly questioned, whether 40,000 lb. weight will be made this year.

Of Indian corn, 'twas thought a much greater quantity would be raised than ever was known; but, within a month past, a kind of bugs have introduced themselves into the fields, that destroy it almost all.

About a month ago, I was at *Purrysburgh*, the Southern boundary of this province, where some *Swiss* are settled; and saw above 1200 lb. of silk balls, made there this year, which will give 120 lb. of neat silk. What I saw of it, that was organized, was equal, at least, if not preferable, to any foreign growth. And we have some hopes of making that manufacture a considerable branch of our trade.—† The mulberry trees grow wild, and very fine there, and the

† See Vol. II. p. 835.

whole work, from raising the worm to putting up the balls, takes up but six weeks, at a time of the year, when our planters have the least to do.

As to trade, it is very dull: And very little money stirring. The *Spaniards* continue to seize, and confiscate, many of our vessels, trading to their coasts. (See p. 411 G) And, a letter I had from *Jamaica*, about 10 days ago, acquaints me, that their trade is as dull, and money as scarce as ours, that that island is in a terrible condition, by the return of their whole South key fleet, without so much as breaking bulk. The *French* on *Hispaniola*, and *Martinique*, also seize our trade. And *Tobago, &c.* continues settling. What the consequence of these things may be, we, in *America*, are not so good politicians as to foretell.

But one thing more I have to tell you, which is of great consequence to the province. And that is, that the *Spaniards*, at *St Augustine*, who, during the war, seduced and encouraged our negroes (or slaves) to desert from this province, and gave them freedom, continue that practice, now in peace, notwithstanding all the remonstrances made on that subject. And there is hardly a yeeck but a dozen of them go off at a time in canoes. The governor has promised to make, on this occasion, a representation to his majesty. The ships of war on this station, are

Arundel; John Reynolds, 20 Guns, in port. Rye, Cha. Wray, 20 G. at Hobeaw careening. Otter snow. — Ballot, 16 G. on a cruise. Yours, &c. R. T.

ANOTHER letter relates that his excellency *James Glen*, Esq; governor of *S. Carolina*, in his speech to the assembly met at *Charles town*, in *April* last, took notice of the many signal proofs of his majesty's favour toward that province, particularly the late bounty upon indigo, for the encouragement of that manufacture, and the laying out annually 3000 *l.* in *Great Britain*, for purchasing presents for the *Indians* in amity with them, and the neighbouring colony of *Georgia*; also the orders he had received from his majesty to treat with the *Cherokees*, for the purchase of a convenient spot of a ground, for building a fort in their country, to enable them to exclude and repel the common enemies; and recommended to the assembly the enacting a law for preventing the frauds committed in manufacturing and exporting indigo, of which complaint has been made by the merchants.—The

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assembly, in return, assured his excellency of their grateful sense of the royal favour, and that they would, with great cheerfulness, take into consideration the matters which he had recommended to them, particularly that of *indigo*, that they might secure that important acquisition to their trade, and merit the bounty bestowed upon it.

KINGSTON IN JAMAICA, Apr. 129.
The humble ADDRESS and REPRESENTATION of the Council and Assembly of the island of JAMAICA.

Most Gracious Sovereign,
WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the council and assembly of your majesty's island of Jamaica, crave leave to approach your royal throne, being convinced we should be wanting in that duty we owe your majesty, and the trust reposed in us, if we did not take the earliest occasion of laying before your majesty those burthens which disturb the happiness of your people, and threaten ruin and destruction to a colony of such importance to your majesty's government.

The expense in supporting that just and necessary war, which your majesty engaged in for vindicating the trade of your subjects, and supporting the liberty and independency of Europe, called upon us to bear a part of that burthen, which we did with a warmth and cheerfulness disproportioned to our abilities, and as we apprehend in a much greater degree than the rest of your subjects.

These were our efforts whilst we were labouring under an additional duty on molasses spirits, which, though unavoidable from the exigency of the times, does in a most grievous manner affect the inhabitants in general, but more particularly the poorer sort, and prevents the cultivation of the unsettled lands, it being evident that sugar produced from new lands, abounds with a greater proportion of syrup, than that raised from old plantations.

And whilst we were under the pressure of that duty, we had the mortification to find ourselves subjected to a further tax of one shilling and sixpence per hundred imposed the last session of parliament upon all sugar produced from your majesty's colonies, which we fear, if continued, must in the end answer that valuable commodity to our great rivals in trade, the natural enemies of your majesty's crown and government.

Permit us further, most gracious sovereign, to represent our just apprehension of a further distress arising from the interruption of a free navigation in these seas, being informed that the Spaniards, our dangerous and jealous neighbours, have detained, and searched on the high seas, a vessel belonging to your majesty's subjects, bound to this island, as may appear by two affidavits, which we humbly beg leave to lay before your majesty.

These, royal sir, are melancholy truths, and the true causes of our distress. From these

causes arise our want of money, and credit, both at home and abroad: From thence the scarcity of inhabitants in a country so extensive and so happily situated for trade may easily be accounted for, notwithstanding the great encouragement given by our laws to every white person that shall become a settler.

From these a further desertion of our island is to be justly apprehended, and under such circumstances, we cannot think of any other means of security, than an immediate protection from your majesty's great care and tenderness of your subjects.

These considerations oblige us to renew our applications to your majesty for another regiment of soldiers to guard and defend us: Daily apprehensive of an insurrection of our negroes, and thereby in danger of losing whatever in our distress'd condition remains valuable.

We therefore do most humbly beseech your majesty to take into your royal consideration this our humble address and representation, and that you will be pleased to grant us such relief as is suitable to your majesty's great goodness and wisdom.

MR URDAN,

HAVING observed in your Magazine given by Mr Samuel Ley of *Lanmorran*, (to whose person and residence I am an entire stranger) of a diving boat, invented some years since, by Mr Nathaniel Symons of *Harberton*, near *Totness*, in *Devon*, a house carpenter; and Mr Ley having asserted, that Mr Symons invented the famous diving engine, for taking up wrecks, tho' his cousin *L—*, and some others, deprived him both of the honour and profit; and as I am the first inventor of a diving engine in *England*, without communication of air from above, I, therefore, presume Mr Ley means me, under the title of Mr Symons's cousin *L—*, (to which kindred I have not the least pretension). Now whether this assertion proceeds from prejudice, or false information, I will not determine; but whatever may be the motive, I think it incumbent on me to give an answer thereto, which shall be genuine. And, first, as to the diving boat, insisted on, I shall say nothing of it, having never seen it, nor ever heard that it was any wise serviceable, but readily agree with Mr Ley, that his account of it is imperfect; and as to the famous diving engine, which Mr Ley is pleased to say, was invented by Mr Symons, I take the liberty to aver it is my own invention. It is observable, that Mr Ley is silent, with respect to its description; but as it hath been of such singular service to the publick, I shall here insert a particular description thereof, with the principal motive

mor's Speech.

n raising the worm to balls, takes up but six of the year, when our least to do.

is very dull: And stirring. The Spaniards, and confiscate, s, trading to their coasts. And, a letter I had from o days ago, acquaints me is as dull, and mourns, that that island is ition, by the return of a key fleet, without fo bulk. The French on *Martinique*, also seize *Tobago*, &c. continues the consequence of be, we, in *America*, politicians as to foretell.

more I have, to tell of great consequence to and that is, that the *Maguffine*, who, during and encouraged our to) to desert from this rem freedom, cons e, now in peace, notice remonstrances made. And there is hardly a of them go off at a The governor has prom this occasion, a 10's majesty. The ship ion, are

olds, 20 Guns, in port. G. at *Hobcaw* careening, 1100, 16 G. on a cruise. *urs*, &c. R. T.

relates that his excellency, *Lieut. Governor of S. J.* toward the assembly in, in *April* last, took y signal proofs of his bounty upon indi- agement of that ma- e laying out annually *Britain*, for purchasing *Indians* in amity with ighbouring colony, d orders he had received ty to treat with the purchase of a conveni- o, for building a fort o enable them to ex- the common enemy: to the assembly the preventing the fraud, manufaturing and ex- which complaint ha- merchans:—The assen-

tive of the invention. Necessity is the parent of invention, and being, in the year 1715, quite reduc'd, and having a large family, my thoughts turned upon some extraordinary method, to retrieve my misfortunes; and was prepossessed, that it might be practicable to contrive a machine to recover wrecks lost in the sea; and the first step, I took towards it, was going into a hoghead, upon land, bung'd up tight, where I stay'd half an hour, without communication of air; then I made a trench, near a well, at the bottom of my orchard, in this place, in order to convey a sufficient quantity of water to cover the hoghead; and then try'd how long I could live under water, without air-pipes, or communication of air; and found I could stay longer under water than upon land. This experiment being try'd, I then began to think of making my engine, which was soon made, by a cooper, in *Starbroke-Street, London*, of which you have the following description. It is made of waincot, perfectly round, about six feet in length, about two foot and a half diameter at the head, and about eighteen inches diameter at the foot, and contains about 30 gallons; it is hoop'd with iron hoops without and within, to guard against pressure; there are two holes for the arms, and a glass about four inches diameter, and an inch and quarter thick, to look thro', which is fixed in the bottom part, so as to be in a direct line with the eye; two air-holes, upon the upper part, into one of which air is conveyed, by a pair of bellows, both which are stop'd with plugs, immediately before going down to the bottom. At the foot part there's a hole to let out water sometimes; there's a large rope, fix'd to the back, or upper part, by which it's let down; and there's a little line, called the signal line, by which the people above are directed what to do, and under is fix'd a piece of timber, as a guard for the glass. I go in with my feet foremost, and when my arms are got thro' the holes, then the head is put on, which is fastened with serues. It requires 500 weight to sink it, and take but 15 pound weight from it, and it will buoy upon the surface of the water. I lie straight upon my breast, all the time I am in the engine, which hath many times been more than 6 hours, being, frequently, refreshed upon the surface, by a pair of bellows. I can move it about 12 foot square, at the bottom, where I have stayed, many times, 34 minutes. I have been ten fathom deep many a hundred times, and have been

12 fathom, but with great difficulty. With this engine, I dived 3 years, before I saw Mr *Symons*. I solemnly declare, and, I think, I never heard of such a man, 'till he came to the *Lizard* to see my engine, which he liked well, that he desired to adventure with me, on some wrecks near *Phymouth* where we adventured together without success. Sometime after this, Mr *Symons* reported, behind my back, (but I declare, never to my face) that he was the inventor of my engine; but, I protest, I never saw a diving engine, before I saw my own, nor did I ever see Mr *Symons's* diving boat, (as Mr *Ley* calls it, nor ever saw him dive in an engine in my life; of all which I am ready to make affidavit. As I have given a clear and just answer to the assertion, and offered to support it, as strongly as any reasonable man can expect, I must therefore, beg leave to observe the improbability of my stealing an invention from another man, (and if Mr *Ley* say true, it is nothing less) for a man must be little otherwise than mad, to try an experiment in a hoghead, the very day and hour of the great eclipse, in 1715, in order to contrive an engine, of which he was master before. Now this experiment in the hoghead, is no fiction for the person, who assisted me, dye, but three years since, and I appeal to his children, now living here, and my well disposed neighbours in general, for the truth of it. I can't conclude, without remarking the absurdity of the assertion. I mean of taking away the honour and profit. Now, for argument's sake, suppose I had taken the dimensions of Mr *Symons's* engine, and made one like his, as is alledged, would that have stopp'd his progress? would he not (like an *Englishman*) have asserted his right, and prov'd me an impostor? might he not have dived in the *West Indies*, at the *island of May*, at *Porto Santo*, (near *Madera*) and at the *Cape of Good Hope*, as well as myself? But, perhaps, a stranger to him may object, that he wanted either money, or friends, to which I answer, that he wanted for neither, and, as for myself, in the beginning of my project, no man ever wanted for more of both. I could (if necessary) quote many gentlemen of considerable rank, in the kingdom, and *Holland*, who are well acquainted with my capacity, and verity in this respect.

H
Newton Abbot, near Exor, Devon,
Sept. 19, 1749.

I am, Sir,
Yours, &c.
John Lethbridge
P. S.

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notion of what they are reading, how
 is the intent of their reading it answer
 ed? (2) Can it be necessary, or indeed
 congruous, that any thing should be
 read as a public declaration of faith,
 which is so much above the capacities
 of most who read or rehearse this creed?
 How then shall he, who occupies the
 room of the unlearned, say Amen, to
 what he hears, or reads, seeing he un
 derstands not what is utter'd, either by
 himself or others? For, except we ut
 ter with the tongue words easy to be
 understood (as well in our creeds as
 prayers) do we not, in effect, speak to
 the air; and, in our speech, become
 barbarians, not only to one another, but
 even to ourselves? (3) But, suppose it
 should be granted that the truth of the
 doctrines, contained in the creed, are
 sufficiently made out, yet, how does it
 appear that these doctrines are such fun
 damental articles of christianity, as that
 a belief of them is necessary to a christi
 an's salvation? How can we defend a
 creed, which makes the minute and
 critical definitions, it gives of these
 doctrines, so necessary to the everlasting
 salvation of all men, that *whosoever*
will be saved, it is necessary, before all
things, that he hold the catholic faith,
as it is there (with so much curiosity)
explain'd? And that except every one
do keep it, in the sense there explain'd,
whole and undefield; without doubt he
shall perish everlastingly?

VII. *Catechism.* (1) Does not the
 judgment of those worthy members of
 our church deserve to be attended to,
 who (not without reason) think this ca
 techism somewhat defective in some
 points, and to want a little explanation
 in others? May it not then (by a few
 gentle touches of some masterly hands)
 be amended, and improv'd in these
 respects; and thereby rendered one of
 the most perfect of the sort, as design'd
 at first for beginners? And since his ca
 techism was design'd at first for begin
 ners only, namely for young children,
 and the church intended to have provid
 ed another for the instruction of youth
 and more adult persons, (which yet was
 never done, and publicly authorized)
 may we not, very properly, ask (II) Might
 not a form of instruction be drawn-up
 by authority, fitted for such a pur
 pose? Might not, for instance, a larger
 catechism, compendiously exhibiting
 the chief points, and principal evidences
 of the christian religion, be of eminent
 service? Is it not likely that, by such
 a catechism as the Bp. of *Man* has drawn

up for his diocess, this most useful or
 dinance would soon recover its ancient
 credit, and efficacy; and the ignorance
 in divine things, by degrees, wear off;
 and the power of religion, together
 with the knowledge of it, make equal
 advances in the minds of men?
 [To be continued.]

456

LETTER from a learned Gentleman at Paris,

M. Monnier has publish'd an addi
 tion to his memoir, containing
 his observations on the last great solar ec
 lipse, made in Scotland. (See Jan. last
 p. 13.) In this he declares, he has suf
 ficient reason to think that the latitude of
 Edinburgh is 2 degrees, and an half fur
 ther north, than it has been computed
 by Mr Maclaurin, in round numbers,
 who fixes it at 55 degrees 55 minutes.
 Among other curious subjects to
 which the academy of *Toulouse* apply'd
 their researches last year, is the follow
 ing on the quality of the blood.

When the red part of the blood,
 is examin'd with an microscope, it is im
 mediately perceiv'd to consist of small
 globules: those who have observ'd them
 with the greatest attention, affirm, that
 when this part of the blood changes in
 to Serum, every red globule divides
 into six yellow globules, each of which
 is again subdivided into six aqueous glo
 bules, very transparent, and so minute,
 as that their component parts are not to
 be discern'd by the best microscope;
Leuwenhoek, discovered blood vessels,
 the diameter of which, is less than the
 tenth part of a red globule, the aqueous
 globules, therefore, are not the insensit
 parts: into which the blood is divided.

To preserve the analogy, some inge
 nious persons have supposed that there
 is a series of globules, gradually decreas
 ing in magnitude, each consisting of six
 globules, to the tenth degree: but why
 should each be supposed to consist of six
 globules? is there any mysterious quali
 ty in that number? True science rejects
 such virtue in numbers, but they allege
 that six globules unite with each other
 better than any other number, and give
 a more durable form to the globule
 which they compose: if the component
 globules were 2, 3, 4, or even 5, in
 number, the aggregate globule wou
 ld be too angular, and the component glo
 bules would be too easily divided; if
 on the contrary, the number of compo
 nent globules was increased to 7, 8, 9,
 or more, many of them would touch
 but in one part, and consequently their

MS. 1749

I am, Sir,
 Yours, &c.
 John Lethbridge
 P. S.

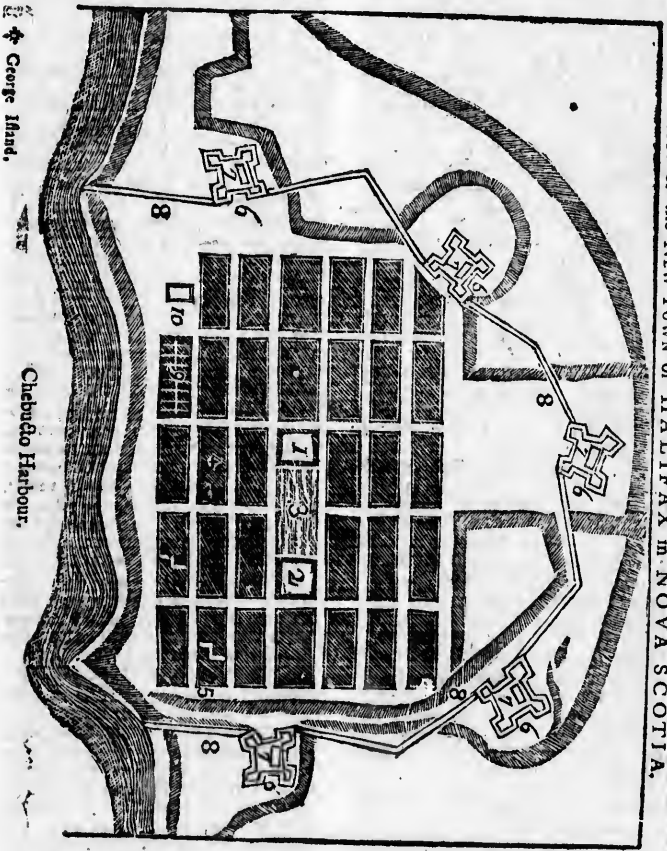
mutual adhesion would be capable of less resistance.

This system has opened an ample field to *M. Garipuy*, and occasioned a new and curious geometrical dissertation on the arrangement and various combinations of globules; in which he examines the situation of the component globular parts, with respect to each other, the cause of their adhesion, &c. *The rest of this acceptable Let. in our next.*

Mr. URBAN, Cambridge, July 10, 1749.
PRAY insert the following question, in the next Magazine, with an answer and you will greatly oblige yours &c. M.N.

Q Is there any safe, and easy method to make hairs fall off the human body by the roots, and to prevent their growing again, particularly such as are irregular and troublesome about the cheeks or eyebrows; if there be, what is it?

Ans. Flour rubbed often on the part—Millers hands are without hair.



George Island.

Chabudo Harbour.

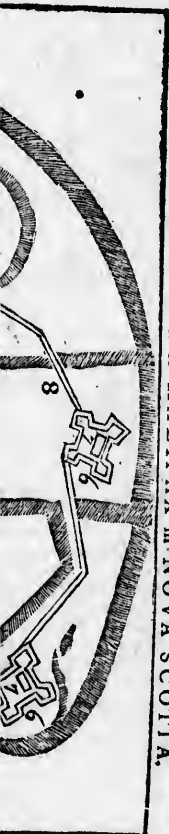
PLAN of the NEW TOWN of HALIFAX in NOVA SCOTIA.

- Explanation.**
- 1 Court house and prison.
 - 2 The church
 - 3 Parade
 - 4 Governor's house
 - 5 Store houses.
 - 6 Palliaded forts
 - 7 Barracks in the same
 - 8 Lines of palisades to defend the town.
 - 9 Shewing the number of lots
 - 10 Vidua's office.

Mr. URBAN
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Wakefield, Se
20, 1749.

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Cambridge, July 30, 1749.
following question, in the
with an answer and your
yours &c. M.N.
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without hair.



Explanation.
1 Count house
and prison.
2 The church

MR URBAN,
Am the unhappy person that met with the
monster, that I gave you an account of, last
month. (See p. 423.) My madness (for such my
senses think it, tho' I, like other madmen,
think otherwise) manifested itself by symptoms
very different from those, which usually attend
madness. In the first place, I have no abhorrence
of water, but have, at some seasons, drunk of it
in great eagerness, especially when mix'd with
wine. In the next place, I am as gentle as if no-
thing was the matter to me, insomuch that none
of my friends are afraid of approaching me, when
I am in the worst. There are two things, indeed,
which bear hard upon me, one of them is, that
I have been frequently heard to call upon one
of the gods, tho' I must have known that he
is 20 miles distant; the other is, that I have
late amus'd myself with counting my fingers,
if I were not before fully satisfied of their right
number, muttering, at the same time, something
myself. The inclosed paper consists of some
of the aforesaid mutterings. I confess I am at a
loss what to think of myself, and wait your de-
termination, before I venture to pronounce my-
self either mad, or in my senses. If I am really
mad, and my madness may be any way diverting,
it sometimes happens, I shall contribute pretty
much to the entertainment of your readers.
Wakefield, Sept. Yours, &c.

OWN DAMON.
20, 1749.

Damon's cheeks fast flow'd the
tear,
His cheeks now pale by sorrow made:
Silent from all his soul held dear,
He languish'd in the lonely shade:
The shade, where *Calder's* crystal stream,
In mazes, gently murmur'd by:
Here Echo learn'd the shepherd's theme,
And kindly answer'd sigh with sigh.
Return, he said, thou much-lov'd fair,
To glad this pensive gloomy breast,
Return, and banish my despair;
Oh! bring my soul its wonted rest.
Content, what pleasure can I know?
What else can *Damon* do but grieve?
In rural sports insipid grow,
Tho' wont such sprightly joys to give!
Learn what made these sports delight,
And what, at present, makes them cloy;
Return, dear maid, and blest my sight,
So shall I rural sports enjoy.
Sit on the river's brink I lie,
Which *Sophy's* presence us'd to cheer,
In pleasures past I think, and sigh,
For, oh! my *Sophy*, is not there!
I sleep I view thee, hear thee speak
Kind, as when near, thou sooth'dst my
while enjoy the scene, then wake, [pain,
And turning, strive to dream again.
Here'er my restless steps I bend,
My mind is still intent on thee:

O may thy breast my vows befriend,
And shew a like concern for me!

I've known thee pity those that mourn,
And with their sorrows to relieve:
For pity then, O! quick return,
And bid thy shepherd cease to grieve.

If strangers can thy pity move,
For trivial sorrows which abound,
In justice let thy shepherd prove
Thy cure, to whom thou gav'st wound!

My sighs to her my soul esteems,
O bear, ye currents, as ye glide,
Tell her, the tears increas'd your streams
Of *Damon* weeping on your side.

Ye breezes that perfume the air;
Ye gentle zephyrs, bear my sighs:
Breathe all my sorrows to the fair,
If she returns not, *Damon* dies.

Just waking from a pleasing DREAM.

WHAT is it all a dream, and nothing
more?

And am I just the thing I was before?
Who would not wish for everlasting night,
When sleep can furnish out such gay delight?
But ah! 'tis past, nor more my soul will bleis;
So die the dreams of earthly happiness:
Just when we think to grasp the wish'd for prize,
Before us still the painted shadow flies.
Panting behind, the phantom we pursue,
Oft lose the tempting game, as oft start new;
For, *Proteus* like, it varies oft its shape;
With fatal art each earthly joy 'twill ape,
And with its dazzling ignis-fatuis light,
Perverts our senses, and deceives our sight.

Some latent power magnetic draws us on,
While Hope and Fancy cry, it may be won.
Now just before the lovely shade appears,
The sum of all our wishes, hopes and fears,
We strive to seize the object of our care;
But grasp a shade, and fill our arms with air.

Then full before our streaming tortur'd eyes,
We see an ugly, frowning spectre rise;
Deluded fool, he cries, thy course restrain,
Nor follow what no mortal e'er shall gain;
If happiness cleaves on earth you'd find,
You hunt a shadow, and pursue the wind;
And know, when e'er you'd seize the airy gaze,
I'll rise, and *Disappointment* is my name.

To earth we fall, and sticken at the sight,
Curse our past folly, and abhor the light:
But soon the gloomy spectre dies away,
And the fair phantom, eager to betray,
Drest in another garb, salutes our view;
We rise, and with fresh warmth the chase renew,
Forget our cares, our pains, our dangers past,
And in fantastick dreams our moments waste;
The fleeting, tempting, painted air we chase,
Till death arrests us in the fruitless race.

Rest then, my soul, with humble bliss content:
Nor let thy time in vain pursuits be spent
To higher joys be all thy hopes confin'd,
For those alone can satisfy the mind.

Hell, *With Care*, Oct. 7, 1749.

STEVIA.

Barada. Nova Scotia 1749

Historical Chronicle, October 1749.

Extract of a letter from Chebucto harbour, Nova Scotia, August 17.

After the several vicissitudes of fortune, I am arrived at this new settlement, which far exceeds any idea I could possibly have of it. At our first landing

in this harbour, which is the finest I ever saw in the world, we found the place on each side an entire wood, upon a gradual declivity to the shore, the trees large and standing close together, and light fern growing between, the passage not interrupted with thorns and briars, as the *European* woods are, and furnished with delicate springs of water. The air is very temperate, and I believe exceeding healthful. This is the hottest part of the summer; the mornings and evenings are delightfully pleasant, and the middle of the day not warmer than I have found it in *England*. Every body arrived at present have excellent appetites, from the good temperament of the air; which puts me in mind of *Italy*, and I think there is a good prospect of its being altogether as fertile, and in time as enchanting to its inhabitants. The soil is of the finest mould I ever saw, capable of producing any thing; and I fancy much less difficulty will be met with in clearing the woods than was expected; for about two miles from the water-side, at the summit of the hill, the trees are in general very small, and at a distance from each other; where there is fine shooting, viz. plenty of partridges, pigeons, hares, rabbits, and a sort of black game that we meet with in some parts of *England*. I have dined upon a porcupine, that is as delicious as a young fawn: whether I may venture to do so on a bear I know not: Some of the people have caught several young ones. The harbour abounds with fish of several sorts, lobsters and mackrel in great quantities, and other small fish in abundance. There are several fresh rivers well stored with fine salmon; which many have experienced, and brought great quantities down to our new town of *Halifax*: But the absolute necessity of every one's assisting in clearing the ground, does, for the present, divert them from the employments of fishing and shooting, and obliges us to be satisfied with what a few *Indians* supply us with, who come fre-

quently to us in their canoes, at reasonable rates.

There is an island situated at the entrance of the harbour, where a fortification, I apprehend, will be built, and will not be unlike the wooden fort at the entrance of the *Tagus*. We have had various rumours about the number of the *Indians*, and their molleling the settlement; but I give no credit to it, for I am satisfied we have sufficient force to protect us. The governor has got the hearts of the people, by amiable deportment, and has taken care of their healths, and subsistence as far as possible, and to render an uninhabited place as convenient to them as is in his power: However, many difficulties must be encountered with in the infancy of such an undertaking. We lie in tents, and the great fogs, frequent in this place, render it sometimes uncomfortable; but I do not find it prejudicial to our healths. The rain falls here pretty heavy; but tho' we are wet thro' our little fortifications, yet it is not attended with any cold shivering or disorders whatsoever. The winter is what we have to fear: D from good intelligence it is very severe, and of long continuance, and we are making preparations for our security against that inclement season.

The township is laid out, and an allotment of ground is given to every family; the single people mix together as they approve themselves. We hope we shall be able to preserve ourselves from the severity of the weather, by little boarded huts; but it is feared much hardship must be endured, the summer being too far advanced to do great things this year. The little knowledge I have obtained, in the short time we have been here, of the usefulness of the place to *England*, satisfies me, that those gentlemen who first proposed this colony, and have so zealously served their country thereby, will reap immortal honour for having so singularly distinguished themselves, and in time will be the authors of the happiness of others, who might have lived useless and died miserable at home. Many things to forward the success of this undertaking must be done by parliament; but every body is so well satisfied with the gentleman that governs them, that they have no doubt but proper remonstrances will come from him, who shews the greatest tenderness for their welfare: And the

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our, where a fortifi-
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welfare: And the
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fulness of the settlement, will entitle
it to the protection of the government,
who have begun so glorious a work, for
which posterity must be ever thankful,
and will be one amongst the many in-
stances of his majesty's affection for his
subjects. (See p. 112, 408, 440.)

On the 29th ult. a petition, signed by
87 principal inhabitants of *St Clement*
Danes, in behalf of the two condemned
rioters, was presented to the D. of *New-*
castle, who, the next day, presented it
to his majesty. (See p. 465.)

SATURDAY, OCT. 3.

At *Rewabbon* in *Denbighshire*, was interr'd
late in the night, in a private manner, the bo-
dy of Sir *W. W. Wynne*, Bart. The herse was
attended by his domestick and menial servants,
amounting to a very great number. At the
park-gate of *Wynflay* the corpse was solemnly
received by multitudes of people, whose out-
ward gestures of affliction pathetically repre-
sented the inward sentiments of their hearts:
Few men have ever deserv'd so general a lamen-
tation! In his publick character, he was re-
solute and unmoveable; in his private charac-
ter, he was generous, and of exceeding good-
nature: He lov'd his country with a sincerity
which seem'd to distinguish him from all man-
kind: His morals were untainted: He had
an utter detestation of vice: His manners,
like his countenance, were open and undig-
nify'd: He was affable by nature; he knew
how to condescend, without meanness: He
was munificent, without ostentation: His
behaviour was so amiable, as never to create a
personal enemy; he was even honour'd, where
he was not believ'd: In domestick life, he was
the kindest relation, and truest friend; his
house was a noble scene of regular, yet almost
unbounded, hospitality: His piety towards his
creator, was remarkable in his constant atten-
dance on the service of the church; he revered
religion, he respected the clergy, he feared God;
the whole tenor of his conduct was one con-
tinued series of virtue: So prepar'd, he had
little reason to be afraid of sudden death; eve-
ry day of his life was a preparation for heaven;
and the loss of him will be a lasting calamity to
his country. *Chester Journ.*

THURSDAY.

A proclamation was issued, for sum-
moning the parliament, which stood
prorogued to *Nov. 16*, to assemble
then for the dispatch of business.

An order was made for all causes, re-
lating to prizes taken during the late
war, to be forthwith adjust'd, and ac-
counts thereof laid before the Privy
Council.

FRIDAY 6.

An eminent factor, in the woollen
manufacture, was taken into custody of
a messenger, for being a principal in
the clandestine sending of artificers, and

(*Genl. Mag. Oct. 1749.*)

utensils, for the said manufacture, into
Spain, (See p. 426.)

TUESDAY 10.

Were presented to the Privy Council,
some petitions from consuls, residing a-
broad, who have no other allowance
than tonnage from ships entering the
ports where they reside, declaring that
the money arising thereby, fell very
short of their expences, for defending
the property and privileges of the *Brit-*
ish subjects, and praying relief.

The E. of Harrington's speech to the
Irish Parliament.

HIS majesty having honoured me with his
commands to meet you again in parlia-
ment, it is with great pleasure that I congrat-
ulate you on the re-establishment of the public
tranquillity; and I am perswaded, that you are
duly sensible of his majesty's wisdom and good-
ness, in procuring the honourable peace which
has been happily concluded since the last session,
to the manifest advantage of his subjects of this
kingdom, in common with those of his other
dominions.

In order to contribute to the more effectual
securing the continuance of that inestimable
blessing, his majesty has judg'd it necessary to
regulate his forces in this kingdom, so as to be
speedily prepared, in all events, to defeat any
attempt which may be made to disturb our pre-
sent happiness.

Gentlemen of the house of commons,

I have order'd the several accounts and esti-
mates to be laid before you, and have a particu-
lar satisfaction in acquainting you, that I
have nothing in command from his majesty to
ask but the usual Supplies.

The batteries which have been thought nec-
essary for the defence of the harbour of *Corke*,
are in considerable forwardness; and a new dis-
position of the barracks, for the more conveni-
ent reception of his majesty's troops, and for
the publick security, has been proceeded upon,
in pursuance of your address to me of the last
session, with as much expedition as the nature
of that service would admit. An account of
the expence of each of these works shall like-
wise be laid before you.

My lords and gentlemen,

The encouragement lately given to your lin-
nen manufacture by the legislature of Great Bri-
tain, calls upon you, in the strongest manner,
to attend to the advantages of that great source
of national industry and wealth: And their
favourable disposition to promote the general
welfare of this kingdom, must incline you to
cultivate, by all suitable returns, that reciproc-
al confidence and harmony, which will at all
times be found essentially necessary to the inter-
est of *Ireland*. Every audacious attempt to
create a jealousy between the two kingdoms,
and to disunite the affections of his majesty's
common subjects, so closely connected by the
same civil and religious interests, must excite

N n n See p. 462.

the highest indignation in all true lovers of their country.

You have abundant reason to depend upon the continuance of his majesty's protection and favour; and your past conduct leaves no room to doubt, that you will gratefully testify your loyalty and duty, by rep-essing a just confidence in his majesty, and exerting a steady zeal for the security and honour of his government.

Duty and inclination will, upon all occasions, equally engage me to concur with you, in every measure, which may tend to increase the welfare and prosperity of this kingdom.

This speech produced suitable addresses from both houses.

WEDNESDAY II.

The anniversary of his majesty's coronation was loyally observed as usual.

FRIDAY 13.

Ended the sessions at the Old Bailey, which proved a maiden one. *Thomas Yeldon* was try'd for forging, and uttering, a seaman's letter of attorney, and the jury brought in their verdict special.

The persons in custody, on account of the woollen manufacture were examined, and two persons, who had been articled, but, afterwards, refused to go, were examined against them; upon which, the matter being fully proved against them, they were ordered into closer confinement.

Ten waggon load of specie, being above 500,000 dollars, by the *Blandford*, from *Lisbon*, arrived at *Portsmouth*; it has since been carry'd to the *India* house, the company having purchased it for exportation.

SATURDAY 14.

Advice was received of the safe arrival of a ship in *Spain*, with above 60 artificers in the woollen manufacture, and many callimancoes, and worsted damasks half finished, besides a great quantity of utensils. — A messenger was dispatch'd to *Brabant*, to solicit the delivery up of one *Bevan*, formerly a noted clothier in *Wiltshire*, a principal in sending over artificers, but he had remov'd into *French Flanders*.

MONDAY 16.

Mr *Solomon Avola*, a *Bohemian Jew*, embraced the Christian faith, and was publicly baptized at the *Savoy* chapel.

A journeyman hatter was committed to hard labour for 14 days, and to be once publicly whipped, for embezzling the materials delivered to him, by his master, pursuant to a late act.

The herring fishers at *Yarmouth* caught, in their nets, a grampus, or young whale, which weighed 4000 lb. was 27 foot long, 8 broad, and 4 in thickness, and was brought on shore, tho' it did the nets above 100 l. damage.

WEDNESDAY 18.

Fifteen of the condemned malefactors (See p. 426.) among these *Bosavern Pen Lez*, the rioter (*Wilson*, the other, being reprieved, the night before) and *Mooney*, *Donovan*, and *Crawford* (reprieved for transportation) were executed at *Tyburn*. Mr Sheriff *Tanfield* holding his white wand, surrounded by his officers, attended the execution, on horseback, and dismissed, very civilly, a party of footguards at *Holbournbars*, who attended to escort the criminals to *Tyburn*: Where a rescue, by the sailors, was apprehended, but the necessary peace was preserved without military aid. — The body of *Pen Lez* was brought to an undertaker's, and interr'd the same night in *St Clement's* church by order, and at the expence, of the parish. See p. 465.

Was a meeting of the proprietors of the 7 per Cent. Emperor's loan, who were laid before them, proposals from the K. of *Prussia* to pay the arrears of the interest thereon, at 3 different payments, provided the proprietors would consent to take 3 and a half per Cent. per Ann. from *Christina*; next, instead of 5 per Cent. but, after a short consideration, the proposal was rejected.

FRIDAY 20.

A pardon passed the great seal to *George Mackenzie*, Esq; late Earl of *Cromartie* convicted of high treason, with provision that he remains in such place as his majesty shall direct. — 500 l. per Ann. is also granted to the said E. of *Cromartie*, of his forfeited estate, for the maintenance of his family; and the rest of the money, arising from the sale of his estate, is to be settled upon his children — 500 l. per Ann. is also granted, by his majesty, to the master of *Loval*, one of his late father's estate.

SATURDAY 21.

A porpus was puri'd by near 10 boats, through *London Bridge*, and then taken a little above it.

WEDNESDAY 25.

Were consumed at *Toucester* 36 houses with barns, &c. by fire.

FRIDAY 27.

The Earl of *Suffex* and Lord *Cathcart* arriv'd in town from *France*. See p. 460.

A bow and quiver, in which were 24 arrows, made of reed, pointed with steel, and bearded, were found in *North Forest*, *Hampshire*, supposed to have been there since K. *William Rufus*, who was shot there 649 years ago; the reeds were not decay'd, nor the points rusted.

A grant has passed the seals to re-estab-

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VOL. XIX.

WEDNESDAY 18.

the condemned malefactor (6.) among these Bofaw, the rioter (Wilson, the convicted, the night before, *Annawan*, and *Crawford* (transportation) were executed. Mr Sheriff *Tanfield* presided, surrounded by a hundred the execution, ordered dismissed, very civilly, *Holbourn* bars, who brought the criminals to *Ty* a rescue, by the sailors, but the necessary served without military body of *Pen Lez* undertakers, and interred in *St Clement's* church at the expense of 65.

of the proprietors of Emperor's loan, where they, propals from *a* to pay the arrears of loan, at 3 different payments the proprietors would and a half per Cent. *per Annum* next, instead of after a short consideration rejected.

THURSDAY 20.

the great seal to *Gr* late Earl of *Cromer* in treason, with provisions in such place as his Majesty's *per Ann.* is said E. of *Cromer*, on estate, for the maintenance; and the rest of the from the sale of his settled upon his children. *Ann.* is also granted, by the master of *Lowat*, on estate.

FRIDAY 21.

is pursued by near 100 London Bridge, and shot above it.

WEDNESDAY 25.

ed at *Toucester* 36 hours by fire.

THURSDAY 27.

uffex and Lord *Cathcart* from France. See p. 46. quiver, in which were of reed, pointed wood, were found in *Ne*, supposed to have been *William Rufus*, who was years ago; the records, nor the points refused the seals to re- copy

the sea is open, and the weather mild, they will have better opportunities of passing, in search of a passage into the North seas; but tho' these advantages appear to be equivalent to the length of the voyage, it is said, that something more than a bare discovery of a passage intended (See p. 546, E.)

An affidavit has been made by *Samuel* *Bin*, a master of a ship, and *Samuel* *Calmer* and *George Lockyer* mariners, that for three several nights, since *June* last, they sailed by the *Coykets*, and saw no lights there, tho' the weather was clear, and they were within two leagues of them, so that if any lights had been then lighted, they must have seen them.

[If this should be often the case, mariners are to take greater caution, than if lights never had been kept there.]

The greatest number of horned cattle are already come to pasture within five miles of *London*, pursuant to the order of council, as was ever seen in the memory of man.

GRANTS for 1750.

628,230 l. for 18,857 land forces in *Gr. Britain*, *Guernsey*, and *Jersey*. — A farther reduction of 3000 was proposed, but over-ruled, 211 to 81.

236,420 l. for guards and garrisons in the *Plantations*, *Gibraltar*, &c. and for provisions, &c.

10,000 l. for *Greenwich Hospital*.

293,625 l. for *Navy Ordinary*.

197,896 l. for repairs and rebuilding of ships.

520,000 l. for 10,000 seamen.

109,259 l. for land-service Ordnance.

35,448 l. ditto not provided for.

AT a court martial held on board his Majesty's Yacht the *Charlotte*, at *Deptford*, on the 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 18th, 19th and 20th days of *December*, 1749.

William Rowley, Esq; Rear-Admiral of *Great Britain*, and Admiral of the *White Squadron* of his Majesty's fleet. } President,

Sir Edw. Hawke, Vice-Admiral of the blue.

John Forbes, Esq; Rear-Adm. of the white.

Thomas Sturton. *Richard Haddock*.

William Parry. *Matthew Buckle*.

Merrick de L'Angle. } G

The court, pursuant to an order from the Right Hon. the Lords of the Admiralty to *William Rowley*, Esq; dated the 31st instant, proceeded to enquire into the conduct and behaviour of *Charles Knowles*, Esq; a rear-Admiral of his Majesty's fleet, in, and relating to, an action which happened on the 1st of *October*, 1748, between a *British* Squadron under his command, and a Squadron of *Spain*; and having heard the witnesses, as well for the crown as the prisoner, and also what the prisoner had to say in his defence, and thoroughly

considered the same, the court do unanimously agree, that it had appeared that *Mr Knowles* by forming the line to the northward, upon seeing the enemy in the morning, acted properly, and like an officer; but, while he was standing for the enemy, he might, by a different disposition of his Squadron, have begun the attack with six ships, as early in the day as four of them were engaged, and that therefore, by his neglecting to do so, he gave the enemy a manifest advantage; but in the situation the Squadron was at the time the *Tilbury* returned the enemy's fire, the rear-admiral seems to have acted properly in making the signal for battle, and beginning the engagement then as he did; that it appears the *Cornwall* continued in close and smart action better than an hour, and that *Mr Knowles* remained on board her, with his flag, after she was disabled from continuing the action, tho' he might, upon her being disabled, have shifted his flag on board another ship; and the court are unanimously of opinion, that he ought to have done so, in order to have conducted and directed, during the whole action, the motions of the Squadron entrusted to his care and conduct; but as it appears that *Mr Knowles* expressed great earnestness and zeal to get into action, and, while the *Cornwall* was engaged, shewed great personal courage, therefore, the court do unanimously think, that his not removing his flag arose from a mistake, and not from backwardness to bring his person into action; and upon consideration of *Mr Knowles's* whole conduct relating to the action, the court do unanimously agree, that he falls under part of the 14th article of the articles of war, namely, the word *negligence*, and no other, and also under the 23d article. And the court do therefore unanimously adjudge, That he be reprimanded, for not bringing up the Squadron in closer order than he did, and not beginning the attack with as great force as he might have done, and also for not shifting his flag, upon the *Cornwall's* being disabled. And he is hereby reprimanded accordingly.

Wm Rowley, *Tho. Sturton*, *G. Fearn*, *Edw. Hawke*, *Wm Parry*, *Jud. Adv.* *John Forbes*, *Rich. Haddock*, *Mk. de L'Angle*, *Matthew Buckle*,

Malta, Nov. 20. On the 8th fifteen Turks were broke alive on the wheel; they all died seemingly in the christian faith; 5 were branded on their foreheads and sent to the galleys for life, and seven more, with the balhaw of *Rhodes*, expected to die in a few days.

Halifax in *Nova Scotia*, Oct. 30. The settlers continue to enjoy perfect health, and have by their industrious labours so far advanced their works, that 350 comfortable and convenient houses are already built, and many more will, in all probability, be built before the winter, as the weather continues warm and fine beyond expectation; there are some few

how-

Canada MS 1749

however, less industrious, for whose reception, in case their houses should not be finish'd before the cold weather sets in, the governor has retain'd one of the transport ships. The settlement is greatly increased by a number of useful and industrious families from *New-England* and other places. Some hundreds of fishing vessels have already been here, and many more are expected next year. The *Indians* of the *Peninsula* have committed some hostilities, but as their numbers are only inconsiderable, and as all proper measures have been taken to reduce them to obedience, by raising a company of rangers to scour the woods, and setting a reward upon their heads, there is little apprehension of their being any further troublesome, more especially as the town is secured by a palliade, and the troops posted round it. The *French* inhabitants have sent fifty of their people to assist in the publick works, and they are employed by the governor in cutting a road to *Minas*. *Gaz.*

I R E L A N D.

On the 11th, the Lord Lieut. and privy council issu'd a proclamation for the apprehending *Charles Lucas*, apothecary, pursuant to an address of the H. of Commons. (See p. 523.)

The wife of the Rev. Mr *Mills* of *Galloway*, was deliver'd of 3 children at a birth, after 20 years marriage without children.

LIST of BIRTHS for the Year 1749.

Nov. 28. **L**ady of *Thomas Dod* of *Edge*, Esq; deliver'd of a daughter, at his seat in *Cheshire*, where 'tis remarkable, that tho' the estate has continued regularly in the name near 600 years, there has not been known a child born there for 150 years past.

DEC. 21. Lady of *James Stewart Mackenzie*, Esq; member for *Dute*, &c.—of a son.

A LIST of MARRIAGES for the Year 1749.

Nov. 30. **T**omas *Craven*, Esq; was marry'd to Miss *Byron* at *Chesunt*.

DEC. 6. **L**erd *George Manners*, 3d son of the D. of *Rutland*,—to the only daughter of late *Thomas Chapin*, Esq;

5. Sir *George Meredith*, Bart.—to Miss *Amy Lee* of *High Lee Hall*, *Cheshire*, 30,000 l.

7. *Edmund Cox* of *Essex*, Esq;—to Miss *Sally Pevell* of *Stange*, *Radnorshire*.

9. Mr *Snell*, merchant,—to Miss *Chauntrey* of *Cornhill*, 6000 l.

12. Lord *Parber*, son of the E. of *Macclesfield*,—to Miss *Heathcote*, eldest daughter of Sir *John Heathcote*, Bart. with 30,000 l.

Mr *Rich. Vernon Sadler*, brewer of *Souhampton*,—to Miss *Gwen*, nearly related to Lord *Gawaz*.

18. *Richard Boveet* of *Wellington*, *Somersetshire*, Esq;—to Miss *Jaane Thomas*, with 20,000 l.—On this occasion he gave 200 carcasses of 20 sheep, a fat ox, and 200 hog loads of wood to the poor; and one of the bells being cracked with jingling, he ordered new bells to make the ring eight; also the organ pipes to be repaired, and added 10 l. year to the organist's salary.

Rt Hon. Lord *Clifford*,—to Lady *Lee*, sister to the Earl of *Litchfield*.

A LIST of DEATHS for the Year 1749.

Nov. 25. **H**on. *Theodosa Farrington*, together to the Dukes of *Ancaham Dedpole*, *Norfolk*, aged 93.

DEC. 1. Right Hon. *Thomas*, Lord *Leigh Baron of Stonleigh*; succeeded in title and estate by his only son *Edward*.

2. Mrs *Susan Jutt*, at *Fi. Williams Plumtree's*, Esq; in *Greenwich*, aged 112; she was in good health a few hours before her death.

3. *Fitz Williams Plumtree*, at *Greenwich* Esq; first clerk to the treasury of ordinance.

Wm Dunbar, Esq; *Antigua* merchant. Sir *Charles Hungeat* of *Yorkshire*, Bart.

8. *John Hassell*, Esq; counsellor at law, *Lincoln's Inn*.

John Partberich, Esq; high bailiff of the Isle of *Ey*.

Sir *John Cope* of *Bramhall*, *Hants*, Bart.

9. Mrs *Carter* of *Crutched Friars*, of *Greenwich* for her son, who was found drowned in the *Thames*. (See p. 329.)

Hon. Mrs *Elizabeth King*, daughter of late Chancellor.

Isaac Palmer of *Mile End*, Esq; *Italian* merchant. *James Simmonds*, Esq; a very considerable planter in *Virginia*.

Joseph Shallon, Esq; *Virginia* merchant.

10. *Edw. Willis*, Esq; page of the back stairs to King *Wm* and *Q. Anne*, aged 101, the *Charter House*.

13. *Humphry Townsend*, Esq; in *Canon Street*, aged 73.

Col. *Duckett*, formerly member for *Calne*.

15. Sir *Wm Fortescue*, master of the rolls.

16. Mr *Johnson*, secretary to Lord *Chilcheste*, Justice *Willes*.

And. Percival, Esq; agent to several Regts.

17. *Robt. Graham* of *South Warnborough* *Hampshire*, Esq;

19. Sir *Thomas Lee*, Bt, brother to Sir *Wm Lee*, Kt, Chief Justice of *England*, to whose baronetage and estate descend.

22. Rt Rev. *Richard Smallbroke*, D. D. Bishop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, aged 76. He was made Bishop of *St David's* in 1723, and translated to the See of *Litchfield* and *Coventry* in 1730.

Rich. Shuttleworth of *Cawtorp Hall*, Esq; member for *Lancashire*, which county he represented in 11 parliaments.

Wife of *James Annesley*, Esq; who claimed the title and estate to the Earldom of *Anglesey*.

24. At his house in *Upper Brook Street* *John Lindsay*, Earl of *Craveford* and *Lindsay*, a Lieut.

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NOTES for the Year 1749.

Theodosia Farrington, m
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blk, aged 93.
Hon. Thomas, Lord Leig
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Esq; page of the back
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nsend, Esq; in Cannon
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secretary to Lord Ch
agent to several Reg.
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Dt, brother to Sir W
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Smallbroke, D. D. L
Coventry, aged 76. H
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dividend of two per cent, for the half
r's interest due on their capital stock
Christmas last, was declared, payable
Feb. 9 next.

FRIDAY 12.

A petition, signed by a great number
gentlemen, was presented to the house
commons, for an act to build a bridge
over the Thames at Hampton Court.
Came an account that some English
sels were taken off *Porto Bello* by some
miss guarda costas.

SATURDAY 13.

Was published in the Gazette, a new
er of council, which see p. 21, with
erations following.

MONDAY 15.

In a court of the E. India company
proceedings on their silver contract
re approv'd; after which a motion was
de for the states of Madras, before the
inning of the war, to be laid before
m, which, after some debate, was ad
rd to the next quarterly meeting.
A new fish-market for Westminster
s open'd near Cannon Row on one side
Bridge street, for the temporary use
roof, till the ground allotted by par
ment can be spared from the works
Westminster bridge; the market was
y plentiful, and continues so.

THURSDAY 18.

One Thomas Hayes was convicted at Hicks's
of taking dead bodies out of several church
ds in and about town, and selling them
geons, and sentenced to lie six months in
ewgate, and to pay a fine.

THURSDAY 20.

At the late meetings for settling the
ght of election for Westminster; Sir
George Vandepur's counsel insisted that
was in the inhabitants, householders,
small in the city and liberty of Westmin
r, paying *scot and lot*; and the occu
ers of chambers in the several inns of
ancery within the said liberty; Ld
tentham's insisted, that it was in the
useholders within the city and liberty
Westminster. The high bailiff, after
10 days consideration declar'd:
That the right of election for the city
d liberty of Westminster, is in the in
habitants, householders, within the said
y and lib ty, paying, or being liable to
(G. 1. Mag. JAN. 1750.)

TUESDAY 30.

Several persons of distinction having
been, within a few days, robbed in the
streets, it was thought necessary to re
F

pay, *scot and lot*; and in the occupiers of
chambers, in the several inns of chancery
in the said liberty; and in the inhabitants,
householders, of Whitehall, Scotland-
Yard, the Mews, and Stable-Yard, St
James's, (not being the king's menial ser
vants); and in the several watermen be
longing to the chest, and living in the pa
rishes of St Margaret and St John the
Evangelist: He did not settle the right
of voting for the city and liberty of
Westminster claimed by the inhabitants
of St Martin le Grand, but left it to a
future consideration. — Sir Geo. Van
deput friend's have retolved, not only
to make an enquiry into the bad votes,
but to take account of the several male-
practices made use of, in order to ob
tain such votes, the offenders names,
their encouragers and abettors, and the
evidence to support the same.

THURSDAY 25.

At a court of common council a peti
tion was presented, signed by Thomas
Nugent, John Williams, John Charnock,
and Walter Long, Esqs. the 4 city coun
sel, importing that they gave 800l. for
their places, and that the income of
them, as lately reduced by that court,
was not more than common interest for
their money; that their offices required
much attendance; and therefore pray'd
that so much of the resolution of that
court of July 29, last, as related to them
might be repealed, and it was repealed
unanimously. — Mr Robert Henshaw
moved in the next place, that the salary
of the Recorder might be augmented
to 400l. the sum his predecessors had,
which motion was postpon'd to another
court. — A petition from the governors
of the London Hospital, concerning
some ground to build a house for the
reception of their patients, by the road
to Stepney, was read and refer'd to the
committee of city lands. — After this the
affair of the master freemen with regard
to the journeymen (See our last Vol. p.
569.) was consider'd, petitions being
received from both parties; and a moti
on being made to refer the matter of
both petitions to a committee, it was al
most unanimously agreed to, and a
committee appointed consisting of 6 al
dermen and 12 commoners, of which
6 aldermen and 6 commoners to be a
quorum, and the Recorder, Chamber
lain, and Common Serjeant were desir
d to attend the committee.

TUESDAY 30.

Several persons of distinction having
been, within a few days, robbed in the
streets, it was thought necessary to re
F

publish, in the Gazette of this day, his majesty's proclamation of 100 l. for taking any robber, &c. in the cities of London or Westminster, or within 5 miles of the same, with a promise of pardon to impeachers.

WEDNESDAY 31.

A packet boat is again appointed for carrying letters and passengers between Falmouth and the Greysne, as before the late war with Spain.

The Earl of Albemarle having complained to the Fr. court of the almanack, entitled, An Historical Calendar for the year 1750, in which the author, speaking of the Stuar. family, and of Prince Charles Edward in particular, makes use of certain titles and expressions, which his excellency judged his court could not but resent. No sooner was his complaint exhibited, than the work was suppressed by the king's command, and the author sent to the Bastille. A charge was given, at the same time, to the licensers of the press, to take special care not to suffer any thing to be printed which may give offence to the powers with whom France is at peace.

The Phoenix, Carberry, of Bristol, from Malaga, was taken on christmas eve by an Algerine corsair off the rock of Lisbon, on pretence that his mediterranean pass was not good, and ordered for Algiers with an officer and six other turks; but in the passage Capt. Carberry, with three English sailors and a boy, recovered the vessel, after slinging the Turkish officer and 2 other Turks overboard, and brought it, with the Turkish sailors prisoners to Bristol, the 10th instant.

Upon a report this month of the plague being on board a Smyrna ship at Bristol, the mayor, postmaster, and collector of the customs of that city, sent letters express to London, to certify that there was not the least foundation for it, and that no ship from Smyrna had arrived there for many years.

At a court martial held on board his Majesty's yacht the Charlotte on the 15th, 16th, 17, and 18th of Jan. 1749. Wm Rowley, Esq; Rear Adm. president, the members as in Dec. Mag. p. 571, except Capt. Geo. Bridges Rodney, added in stead of Fladdock.

THE court, in pursuance of an order from the hon. the lords of the admiralty to Wm Rowley, Esq; (dated the first of last month) proceeded to enquire into the conduct and behaviour of Capt. Charles Holmes, upon a charge exhibited against him by Rear Adm. Knowles for bad conduct, breach of orders, disobedience to signals, and not doing his utmost to take and endamage a Spanish Squadron in an action off the Hawanna, in 1748; and having heard the witnesses produced both by Mr Knowles and the prisoner, and thoroughly considered their evidence, the court do unani-

mously agree, that it hath appeared Capt. Holmes behaved like a good and gallant officer during the whole action; that he likewise showed every good conduct for the preservation of his ship when he fell in with the Spanish Squadron, a day or two before the action, and great zeal for his King and country, in directing his homeward course to go in quest of Rear Adm. Knowles, in order to inform of that Squadron, and to strengthen him by the addition of his ship, the better to enable him to engage them, when he had at the time not only a large part of his own force on board the ship, but was pressed by the enemy to proceed directly home. The court therefore unanimously agree to acquit Capt. Holmes with honour, of every part of the charge exhibited against him, and he is accordingly hereby honourably acquitted. Signed by all the Judges. Capt. Poulett was also honourably acquitted.

A copy of a letter, dated Nov. 30, 1749, from Geo. Hick, late a blacksmith of York, who went over to Nova Scotia last spring.

My dear and loving wife,
This being the fourth letter I have written you, and I hope that they all found in good health as I am at present, and in a very good state of life, and liveth very well, could be very glad you would come over, as you'd live better than ever you did in old England: a country well fortified with batteries and cannon, well supplied with wood and other; plenty of salt provisions and fresh meat and fish of all sorts; and where there is plenty of work, and good wages, and every country labourer that is willing to work in the summer time, will earn 2s. 6d. a day, and a tradesman 5s. a day. I bring set up for myself, keep a man at work with me, and pays him 7s. a week from martinmas till candlemas. I earn 10s. a week, and in smaller quantities. I have it at 2s. a gallon, and lays out two guineas a week in it, by which I find I get money very fast; I am this day worth 50l. in cash and goods, but my lot of fifty acres will not be out till the spring. My dear, I live as well as man can desire, I want for no money but cloaths; I want for no victuals nor drink, nor lodging; I want for nothing but you and dear children, and should be very glad that you would come in the Fleet, the next spring, in the year 50; you shall be kindly welcome to enjoy my prosperous labour, as you may live an easy life, without labour to toil yourself. Pray you can, send a letter before you come; do me your letter for Halifax in Nova Scotia.

I am your loving husband G. Hick

- LIST OF BIRTHS for the Year 1750.
- JAN. 5. Lady of Hon. John Talbot, delivered of a son and heir.
 - 7. Lady of Hun. John Boscorven, Esq; of a son and heir, and the day'd on the 13th.
 - 13. Lady Mary Mackerzie, wife of W. Fortrose, — of a daughter.
 - 19. Queen of Denmark, — of a prince.
 - 23. Lady of Sir Hugh Smithson, Bart, of a son.
 - A woman at Pully in Caernarvonshire aged 73, — of a fine girl.

ump where besides the dally over o some loar y set, three fur, the c y white, g rilled in f y sharp, f farther in f slight touch ally drawn g one about a blacke the quills we ng the hair. hese were are present are now in on at Chelsea has not befo are white e Plate a qu lize. friend of m at my reques hes I sent ure.

From his August The porcu beat which under the ro cepts much; niper and c in juniper; i head of drink summer like ally avoids g and quills res alteration of her grows w our growth in on this count end on better or they are v main, several depending on easons of the Your

The precedi in Mr George of birds, ch have neit rided; a wo cuted with h respect to quity of the d and elegance (Gent. M

that it hath appeared Capt. Th...
 good and gallant officer do...
 n; that he likewise shew'd...
 for the preservation of his...
 ill in with the Spaniards...
 wo before the action, and...
 a King and country, in a...
 ward course to go in que...
 owler, in order to inform...
 n, and to strengthen him...
 his ship, the better to en...
 nem, when he had at the...
 large part of his own fe...
 p, but was pressed by the...
 eed directly home. The c...
 unanimously agree to acquit C...
 hour, of every part of the c...
 him, and he is accordi...
 ly acquitted. Signed by all...
 as also honourably acquit...
 , dated Nov. 30, 1749...
 se a blacksmith of York...
 Nova Scotia last spring...
 d loving wife,
 the fourth letter I have...
 I hope that they all found...
 I am at present, and in a...
 fe, and liveth very well...
 d you would come over, w...
 than ever you did in old...
 y will fortified with batt...
 f supplied with wood and...
 it provisions and fresh m...
 ts; and where there is pl...
 d wages, and every com...
 willing to work in the f...
 rs. 6d. a day, and a tra...
 bing let up for myself, k...
 with me, and pays him 7...
 times till candlemas. I...
 d in smaller quantities. I...
 and lays out two guine...
 which I find I get money...
 day worth 50l. in cash...
 of fifty acres will not b...
 . My dear, I live as we...
 I want for no money...
 or no victuals nor drink...
 for nothing but you and...
 should be very glad that...
 feet, the next spring, in...
 I be kindly welcome to...
 our, as you may live an...
 or to toil yourself. Pray...
 ter before you come; di...
 lifax in Nova Scotia.
 loving husband G. Hic...

ump where the hair was thin; it
 besides the soft fur which was all
 belly over of a dark brown or sable
 or, some long stiff itraggling hairs
 by set, three inches longer than the
 or fur, the ends of which being of
 ry white, made the fur appear a
 A griffled in some places; the quills
 ery sharp, several of them having
 farther in my fingers than the skin
 slight touch, they are bearded, and
 easily drawn out when enter'd the
 There came over with this, a
 g one about the bigness of a rat; i
 d a blacker fur than the old one,
 B the quills were plainly seen and felt
 the hair.
 These were brought from Hudson's
 and presented to Dr R. M. Maffey,
 are now in Sir Hans Sloane's colou
 at Chelsea. I believe this crea
 has not before been described. The
 s are white with black points. See
 the Plate a quill of its natural shape
 and size.
 A friend of mine residing at Hudson's
 at my request has resolved me some
 es I sent him relating to this
 ture.
 A draft from his Letter, dated Albany,
 August 10, 1742.
 The porcupine, in this country, is
 besk which makes its nest or den
 under the roots of great trees, and
 keeps much; it feeds on the bark of
 birch and other trees, but chiefly
 E in juniper; in winter it eats snow in
 stead of drinking, and laps water in
 summer like a cat or dog, but care
 fully avoids going into it. His hair
 and quills remain all winter without
 alteration of colour; but as the wea
 ther grows warmer in the spring, the
 fur grows thinner, as in all creatures
 in this country. But you may de
 pend on better information next year,
 for they are very plentiful on the east
 main, several of my trading Indians
 depending on them for food at some
 seasons of the year.
 Your humble Servant,
 ALEXANDER LIGHT.
 The preceding account is copy'd
 in Mr George Edwards's natural his
 tory of birds, in two parts, most of
 which have neither been delineated nor
 scribed; a work which appears to be
 cuted with great abilities, as well
 H in respect to the accuracy and per
 suity of the description, as the beau
 ty and elegance of the cuts, which are
 (Gent. Mag. FEB. 1750.)

graved from figures of the author's own
 painting after the life, on copper plates;
 and he has met with such general appro
 bation and encouragement, that he is
 about to publish another part.

N.B. As the figure of this porcupine
 was drawn from a stuffed skin of that
 animal, it is supposed that the skin as
 it dried sunk away from the teeth, for
 those that were seen in Nova Scotia last
 summer have not their lips so contract
 ed,—and not having the winter fur, did
 not appear so bulky.]

From OLD ENGLAND, Feb. 17.
 METHOD to induce the Spaniards to
 settle the Treaty of Commerce with Mr
 Keene, the British Minister.

I Should think the insurrection now in
 Peru, is an inviting circumstance to
 C tempt us to fit out a fleet for the Carac
 cas, to assist a people that appear so ripe
 for a revolt, to set up for themselves in
 dependent of the crown of Spain. This
 perhaps might end not only in the utter
 ruin of the dominions of that haughty
 court in America, but give such a mort
 ifying blow to the pride and ambition
 of the various branches of the over
 grasping house of Bourbon, as might hum
 ble and render them more tractable and
 tame in Europe for the future. We owe
 a debt of honour of this kind to Spain;
 for the visit they paid us in his late ma
 jesty's reign in Scotland, in favour of the
 pretender, is too recent to be forgotten
 among us. We have a precedent like
 wise for it, from the conduct of the
 French in the last rebellion in the same
 part of our island: And shall we tamely
 let so desirable an opportunity slip out
 of our hands, of retorting like for like
 upon them, and so enforce the execution
 of treaties?

The inhabitants of Peru are under
 grievous oppressions from Spain. The
 son of a natural Spaniard, born in that
 country, becomes incapable of any pub
 lic employment there. They were kept
 utterly ignorant of the advantages of
 free trade, till the breaking out of the
 last war, which has given them such an
 ample taste of the sweets of liberty and
 gain, as they are now unwilling to fore
 go, and submit themselves to the arbi
 trary measures of the Guipuscoa com
 pany, which the court of Madrid supports
 in tyrannizing over them. 'Tis natural
 to think, that a people so restrained
 would not be averse to accept of assist
 ance to establish themselves in a state of
 independency; and therefore I appre
 hend

hend it is incumbent upon us to catch at the advantage which opens so fairly to our hands, which at least may have the good effect of compelling the court of Spain into a real definitive treaty of peace and commerce with us.

From the OLD ENGLAND, Feb. 24.

The Author, after alarming us with the increasing power of the house of Bourbon in Italy, says,

THE French, according to their method of explaining treaties, will without doubt, in the approaching negotiations for settling the boundaries of Nova Scotia, endeavour to stretch their pretensions, and allow us little more than the peninsula, vulgarly called Nova Scotia; whereas, in fact, it comprehends all that tract of ground which they call Acadia, yielded to us by the treaty of Utrecht. It should seem indeed, that they have been meditating encroachments for some years past, for their geographers have greatly enlarged their own, and in proportion lessen'd our boundaries; which our map-makers, and some of them in royal pay too, have as stupidly followed without a meaning, as the French have meaningly contrived them. I make no doubt, that the descriptions of our own copying geographers will be produced and insisted upon against us: but they are no evidence against the express letters and words of the charter of K. James the first. It is incumbent therefore on our commissaries to attend to this.

I will make no doubt of their knowledge and skill in the geography of the country, and in the opposite interests of Great Britain and France; nor of the experience of the board of trade in giving them clear and explicit instructions as to their negotiations; which it is hoped they will use, as there is a fair occasion given to catch the French in their own snare, even at Paris; or at least that they will carefully avoid making any concession towards the sea that may facilitate the navigation of the French, or enable them to disturb or any way incommode our new colony in their peaceable possessions, so as to render the peace of Utrecht less ignominious than their patrons have represented it, by receding to the French what they have so amply ceded to us by that treaty: so shall our commissaries deserve the liberal appointment of four

pounds per diem, which our superiors have assigned each of them, during negotiations.

Dear mistress Bety the 12 January
two thousand seven hundred an

I Kan't eespres hou mutch i an' oll meda ar oblegd to yu—I live in a famly, an' this nu yeer mi mistress was to fum cumpne, an' i had a pia of bef larg ornare, an' i spet it as evn as i kud, wud not go a bowt, thof the gak vent vel an' the chane tu—then i put in it 5 hevy skuers, but itil it twos no betar; i an' grombeld, an' wilt i was in this agum mastr with an uthur gentelman kam to fealed me, an' mastr sein the gak and moving, an' the spet standin fill, sed the a leter in the gentelman magseen bi a made hoo was derected bi hur mistress to pu the skuers an' han, a wate on the spet n the chane—Pish! sed the gentelman the mades in London neuer do so, an' the C wont signifi a fart—put an hevy skuer on upper side of the meet—but mastr sed no wud try the wate, far he was shur mist' h wud not infart it if it was not tru. but sed he, we wil fure se that without a w so presing his hand on the end of the spe the trol, it made the spit go rownd—mastr got a huk an' put it on the spet an' h boks iorns an' eaters to the huk, an' the D spit went uere wel—now sed the gent hu the devl wud ha thot that anging a w whot semed tu hevey befor for the gak, mak the spit go rownd—fer, sed mastr a vere ingenus man, an' nun of yor meke yu fe our spet is smal an' the weel (so the trol) is of smal furkumfents, an' E worn smuth, the chane slips, an' as not to turn this hevy gint, wich his thicku the wheel is wide an over ballens it—now if ther was teeth in this wheel, an' the of the chane tuck old of them, yu must ceive that wud mak it turn—now the w these boks iorns maks the wud an' the eling togethe—As to yor putting in skuers, that wud be mor to obstruck F plasing the wate furder from the fenter a wheel—besides (ses mastr) yu ma see the spet sein but smal it actually bens wi mete an' the gibbosity is a furder inde but (sed mastr) tho I never herd of the thord befor, and tho yu never saw it in dun, yu ar not to linte cunty inventi mastr was verre cite, for I vind yor Lun ar gretly konfered of thare one wayes— G mist' bety yu ma nou no the natrel fill of the opperashon of the huk and wate, is a mutch betar wa than to spile a wud g stikkin it full of skuers an' lettin ou grave, so no mor at presnt from

Your lovin friend,
JANE ROSTW

H * * * We have received Azariah W
Truth's Examination of Tim
Try-Truth's Essay on the Natur
Extent of Lexical Prohibitions.

[* This board has taken care, that maps, lately published, should not py the French with regard to the borders.]

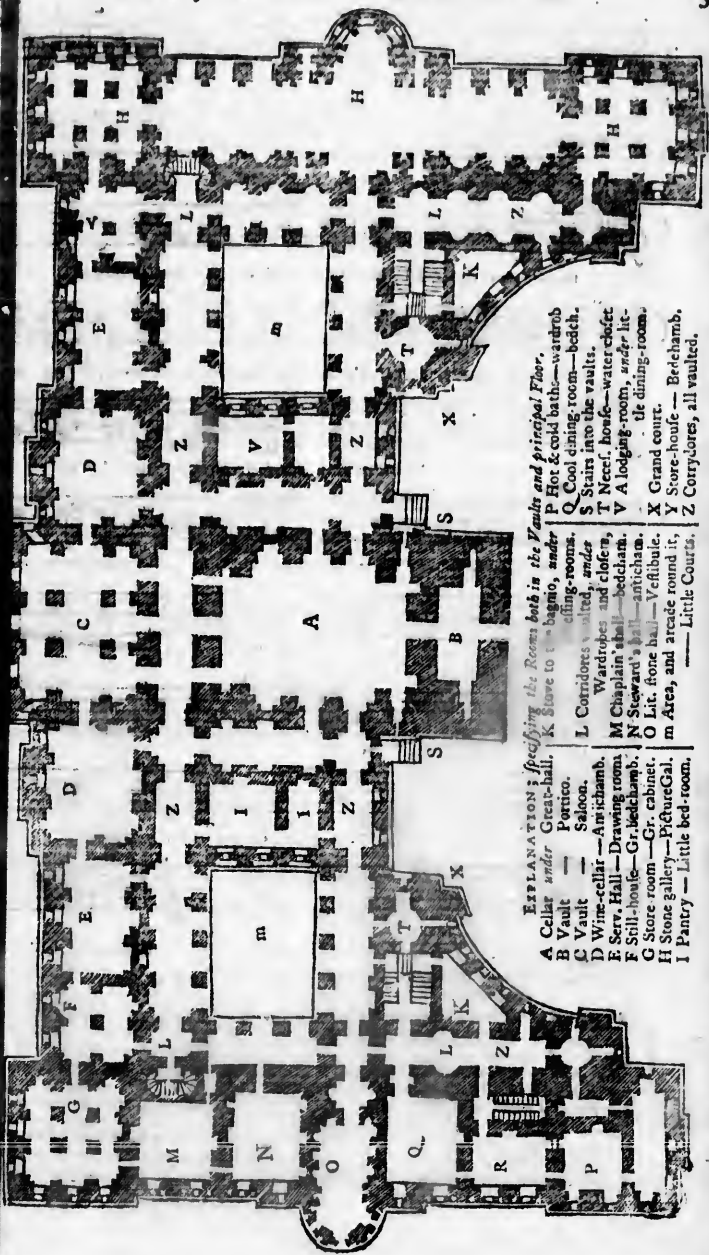
d's discovery.

em, which our super
each of them, during

ety the 12 January
thoofand feun hunderd an
23 hou much i an' oll
leegd to yu—i live in a
nu yeer mi mistra was to
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t ill it twos no beter; i
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mastr sein the gak and
: spet standin fil, sed the
gentelman magieen bi a
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an, a wate on the spet n
! fed the gentelman the
never do so, an' the
part—put an hevy skuer on
meet—but mastr sed no
t, for he wos thur mistr
if it was not tru. but
une fe that without a w
and on the end of the spe
the spit go rownd—mastr
ut it on the spet an' hu
aters tu the huk, an' the
el—now fed the genty
ha thot that anging a w
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smal an' the weel (so h
mal furkumfrents, an'
e chane slips, an' as not
y gint, wich his thicke
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b in this wheel, an' the
k old of them, yu must
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fes mastr) yu ma see the
nal it actually bens wid
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rite, for I vind yor Lun
ed of thare one wayes
a nou no the natrell fill
n of the huk and wate,
wa than to spile a god g
of skuers an' lettin ou
r at preint from
or lovin friend,
JANE ROSTW

received Azariah W
examination of Tim
s Essay on the Natur
ritical Prohibitions.

PLAN of the VAULTS in Blenheim-House:



EXPLANATION; specifying the Rooms both in the Vaults and principal Floor.

A Cellar under Great-hall.
B Vault — Salon.
C Vault — Wine-cellar — An-sichamb.
D Wine-cellar — Drawing room.
E Serr. Hall — Gr. bedchamb.
F Serr. Hall — Gr. bedchamb.
G Store room — Gr. cabinet.
H Stone gallery — PictureGal.
I Pantry — Little bed-room.
K Store to the bagnio, under dining-rooms.
L Corridors vaulted, under Wardrobes and closets.
M Chamberlain's hall — bedchamb.
N Steward's hall — antichamb.
O Lit. stone hall — Vestibule.
P Hot & cold batho — wardrob.
Q Cool dining room — bedch.
R Stairs into the vaults.
S Stairs into the vaults.
T Necerl. horse — water chace.
V A lodging-room, under lit- the dining-rooms.
X Grand court.
Y Store-house — Berichamb.
Z Corrylores, all vaulted.
— Little Courts.

Come, come, my friends, your glass - es fill ; Come, come, my friends, your glasses fill ; Here's that which will your spirits cheer ; friends, your glasses fill ; Here's that which will your spirits cheer. 'Tis wine that bids dull cares be still, And makes, and makes the coward void of fear. For when the shining sparkles rise, The flowing li - quor crowns our joys.

NOVA SCOTIA. A New BALLAD.

To the Tune of King John and the Abbot of Canterbury.

[See the rest in the Weekly Entertainer.]

LET'S away to *Nova Scotia*, where Plenty fits queen
O'er as happy a country as ever was seen ;
And blesses her subjects, both little and great,
With each a good house, and a pretty estate.
Derry down, Derry down,
There's wood, and there's water, there's wild
fowl and game ;
In the 'prent good ven'ison, good fish in the stream,

Good grafs for our cattle, good land for
plough
Good wheat to be reap'd, and good barley
Derry down,
No landlords are there the poor tenants to
No lawyers to bully, nor stewards to seize
But each honest fellow's a landlord, and dare
To spend on himself the whole fruit of his
Derry down,
They've no duties on cranes, no taxes on
Nor do they, as we do, pay fauce for their
But all is as free as in those times of old,
When poets assur'd us the age was of gold,
Derry down,

nova scotia

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[See Vol. x
113, 408,
VA SCOT
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duced the le
every one of
half a foot lo
The river
stant from th
ry useful rive
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ians settled
present, from
Scotia govern
Canadian Fre
falls of tides i
of not less th
perly cataract
over rocks,
head of water
here pent up



and of *Jupiter*, and had a numerous progeny of ARTS and SCIENCES.

Further Account of NOVA SCOTIA. [See Vol. XVIII. p. 28. Vol. XIX. p. 113, 408, 472; and our Map of NOVA SCOTIA, &c. in February 1746.]

NOVA SCOTIA is the most northerly and easterly province of all the *English* range on the *Continent*, and consequently the nearest to *Europe*.—It was called *Nova Scotia* by Sir *W. Alexander*, secretary of state for *Scotland* under *King James I.* and afterwards created Earl of *Sirling*. By means of Sir *Ferdinando George*, president of the *New England* or *Smyth* company, he obtained a royal grant for this tract in 1621.

As to the climate, it is not, indeed, agreeable as in the southern parts of *France*, tho' situate in the same degrees of latitude, because it is subject to severe frosts, and thick fogs; but it would be much better and better every day, if a proportion as the woods are cut down, and the country cleared and improved; and when the country to the north of it comes to be a little inhabited and cleared, it may, perhaps, become one of the pleasantest spots upon the globe; for, according to *Charlevoix's* account, there is not a country in the world of its extent, where we meet with finer natural harbours, or which more abundantly produceth all the conveniences of life. In confirmation of which he says, that near the harbour of *La Haive*, one single grain of wheat produced 150 pretty ears of corn, and each of them so loaded with grain, that they were forced to inclose all the ears in a ring of iron, and support them by a pole; and that near the same place there was a field of wheat, where every grain of the seed, even those that produced the least, put forth eight stalks, every one of which had an ear of at least half a foot long.

The river of *St John*, 10 leagues distant from the gut of *Annapolis*, is a very useful river, of long course, and has a considerable tribe of the *Abnaki* Indians settled upon it; But they are at present, from the neglect of the *Nova Scotia* government, in the interest of the *Canadian French*. There are prodigious falls of tides in this river, near its mouth, of not less than 30 fathoms; not properly cataracts, occasioned by a course over rocks, but the effect of the great head of water above, the channel being here pent up betwixt two steep moun-

tains. By this river, and the help of some land carriage, there is a communication with the river of *St Lawrence*, and across that, with *Quebec*, the metropolis of *Canada*.

More northerly, is *Cape Doré*, or *Gilt Cape*, about 30 leagues from *Annapolis*. Here is plenty of mineral coal for firing, which must be esteemed a very great natural advantage. Some years ago, a company was set on foot in *New-England*, in order to work these mines: But, tho' that project was soon dropped with loss, a better use will, doubtless, be made of this treasure, when *Nova Scotia* itself comes to be inhabited. About the same cape are some slender veins of copper ore, some thin laminae of virgin copper, and a gold sulphur marcasite.

Upon the easterly shore, or gulph of *St Lawrence*, after we are past the point, is the gut of *Canso*, and a short and safe passage from the *British* settlements to *Canada* river, and to all the other parts of *Nova Scotia* on this gulph. This gut is six leagues long, and only one league broad: the navigation of it is very good, as appears from the journals of captain *Gayton*, who passed it in 1746, on a cruise to *Green Bay*.

Twenty five leagues beyond the gut is *Tatamaganabou*, a considerable district or settlement for the *Nova Scotians*, and a good road for vessels. *Green Bay*, or *Bay Verte*, lies 14 leagues farther, and is shallow water. This is the landing-place from *Canada*, where disturbance from the *French* is chiefly to be apprehended, and ought peculiarly to be guarded against in the settlement of *Nova Scotia*. There are four miles land-carriage from this bay to *Chignecto River*, which runs by the *French* town of the same name into the opposite bay, dividing the isthmus in the narrowest part. It is proper here to take notice, that on the side of *Chignecto* bay, the tide flows 11 fathoms: But on the gulph of *St Lawrence* or *Green Bay* side, the swell is not above 4 or 5 feet.

Farther upwards, before we reach *Ile Bonaventure*, and *Ile Peace*, where the *French*, by the treaty of *Utrecht*, have a right to cure and dry codfish, we come to *Mirachi Port*, at the mouth of a long river of the same name, where I do not find any settlement. There are some other small bays betwixt this and that of *Chaleurs* (so called by the *French*) which runs a great way into the land, and has a small island at the bottom of it, besides several others near the en-

nova scotia 1750

trance. Then proceeding towards the river St Lawrence, below the south entrance of that river, lies the bay of Gaspée, which is a deep and good harbour. Here the French, contrary to treaty, have continued to carry their fishery, and pretend to assume to themselves a right over the country behind it, which they distinguished in their modern maps by the name of Gaspé. This name they do indeed sometimes extend so far, as to take off the greatest part of Nova Scotia, and leave us little, if any thing, more under the title of Acadia, than the peninsula. (See Vol. xviii. p. 30.) Such a paper incroachment, if not well attended to, may in time be construed into a sort of claim by prescription: But as this province is now thought worthy the regard of the administration, (See Vol. xiv. p. 426-7.) it is to be hoped the true and ancient limits of it will be properly ascertained: For tho' we may not suddenly settle more of it than the Peninsula, yet an indulgence to our rivals, in the other parts, will be a great check to the industry of our new colonies.

Nova Scotia is at present divided into 10 or 12 districts. Each district annually chuses one deputy, to be approved by the commander and council at Annapolis: He is a sort of agent for his countrymen, the French, in that district, and reports the state of it from time to time; but in what manner, we need not be at a loss to determine. There is, in fact, no civil power, either legislative or executive. The French missionaries, who are not only appointed by the bishop of Quebec, but absolutely under his direction in their several districts and villages, act as the sole magistrates or justices of the peace: but all complaints may, if the parties think proper, be brought before the commander in chief and council of Annapolis: a liberty, which, if we consider the state of these people, and their prejudices to the English, we may be certain, is not often made use of. But the numerous settlements at Halifax which may soon be reputed the metropolis of Nova Scotia, and the continual accession of planters and cultivation of lands, will naturally produce a more regular system of government.

DESCRIPTION of the two Birds on the
PLATE.

The Green CROWN BIRD (A) is a very stately fine fowl, of the bigness of a large turkey. Its body is cover'd with

long feathers resembling hair; and a dark green colour, having a purple cast on the back and sides, some broad stripes of red on the wings tending downwards, the thighs of a yellow buff colour; the legs and toes long, and a pale yellow colour; the claws black. Upon the top of the head of this bird grow certain shafts or stalks, bearing little round balls on their tops, like that of an Earl's coronet, of a yellowish colour; On the fore-part of the head, a little above the bill, it has a small comb, and two red marks on each side of the head. The bill is short, thick, strong, a little bowed, and of a yellow colour. This bird is found in the East Indies.

Of the FLAMMANT (B)

It is near the size of the green crow bird, its bill is of a singular shape; its upper mandible is flat and broad, crooked and toothed; the lower thicker than the upper; the tip black, in young birds of a dark blue. It is two years before this bird arrives to its perfect colour; which time it is entirely red, except the prime feathers of the wings, which are black when it is at its full bigness. Its legs are long, and of a red colour; bare of feathers a good way above the knees; the toes web'd together; the claws black. The birds make their nests on hillocks, in shallow water, in which they sit with their legs extended downwards. They breed on the coast of Cuba and the Bahama islands, and frequent the salt water; a man by concealing himself from their sight, may kill great numbers of them, for they will not rise at the report of a gun; neither is the sight of those killed close by them, sufficient to terrify the rest, and warn them of the danger; but they stand gazing, and as it were astonished, till they are most or all of them killed. When they feed (which is always in shallow water) by bending their necks they lay the upper part of their bill near the ground, their feet being in continual motion up and down in the mud by which they raise a small round sort of seed or grain, resembling millet which they receive into their bill; and as there is a necessity of admitting into their mouths some mud, nature has provided the edges of their bill with fine teeth like those of a comb, with which they retain the food, and reject the mud that is taken in with it. They are thought by some to feed on fish likewise.

Edr W

Nova Scotia 1750

resembling hair; and of
 colour, having a purple
 black and sides, some bred
 on the wings tend to
 the thighs of a yellow
 the legs and toes long,
 colour; the claws black
 of the head of this bird
 shafts or stalks, bearing
 on their tops, like the
 coronet, of a yellowish
 fore-part of the head,
 bill, it has a small
 red marks on each side
 The bill is short, thick
 bowed, and of a pale
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 They breed on the coast
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Mr U

young lady thrown from her horse,
 her arm broke, and life endanger'd, by
 saving her horse's heels bit as she rid by
 cottage; these and many other mil-
 liefs may be prevented by a law, which
 could prevent the common people from
 keeping such numbers of useless curs;
 gentlemen will not be unwilling to pay for
 certain number of dogs kept for their
 version. I hope the ladies lap-dogs will
 be excused, as they are pretty innocent
 animals, harmless as the beaus their
 companions.

Yours, &c.
Ro. HERMITT.

Extract of a Letter from Nova Scotia,
dated Sept. 22, 1750.

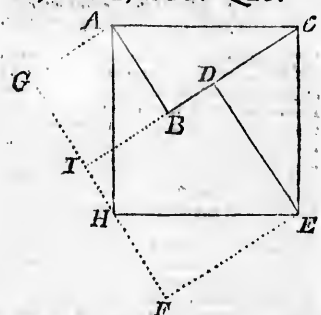
At the beginning of this month, Gov.
 Cornwallis sent to *Chignecto* a large
 force, consisting of three or four sloops
 war, and about 1000 regular forces,
 to repel the *Indians*, who had annoyed
 our settlements ever since our first land-
 ing, and who, instigated by the *French*,
 burnt *Chignecto* [See p. 295.] On the
 arrival of the forces their landing was
 interrupted by the *Indians*, mingled with
 the neutral *French*, who, to the number
 of 700 or 800, had intrenched themselves
 behind strong banks and palisadoes,
 impenetrable to cannon proof; major *Lawrence*, there-
 fore, who commanded this expedition,
 at the head of about 100 chosen men,
 advanced a mile and half from this in-
 trenchment, but was opposed by the
 enemy with their small arms. He re-
 sisted their fire (by which he lost only
 five or six of his men) reserving his own;
 and marching up with all expedition
 before they could load again, bravely
 repulsed their intrenchments, and dis-
 charged his fire just at their noses, by
 which he kill'd a great number; the rest
 fled with precipitation, and passed the
 river to the other side on the *French*
 ground, where a *French* officer with a
 couple of 100 regular troops stood and was
 a witness of the action. Our forces then
 landed, and took possession of a fine
 country, cleared of trees for 20 or 30
 miles, with the harvest standing on the
 ground. The *French* who resided here,
 and were strictly our subjects, have gone
 over to the *French* commander; but as
 they were in arms jointly with the
Indians, it is thought they will be
 demanded of him as rebels to the crown
 of *England*, who will very probably de-
 liver them up, as he is not able to pro-
 tect them. As this action has effectually
 strengthened our settlement, so it has
 weaken'd the *French*, especially those
 of *Cape Breton*, who received most of

their supplies of provision from *Chignecto*,
 and it is with reason we expect this to be
 the most flourishing colony in *America*.
 (See *hist. chron.*)

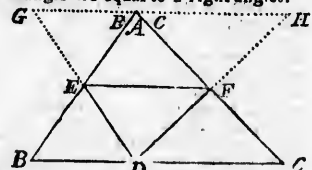
Mr URBAN,

Having lately seen in your Maga-
 zine two or three attempts to-
 wards an ocular demonstration of 47
 Euc. I send you the following, which I
 imagine is more concise and plain, than
 any you have yet published.

Draw the triangle *ABC* right angled
 at *B*, and on the hypotenuse *AC* draw
 the square *AEG*, make *CD=AB*, and
 cut out the triangles *ABC*, *CDE*,
 then apply these to the dotted triangles
AGH, *HEF*, and the thing is done.
 For *AC* and *EC*, being equal to *AH*
 and *HE*, will evidently coincide with
 them, and the figure *ABDEFG*
 will represent the sum of the squares of
AB, and *DE*, or *CB*. Q.E.F.



Several other geometrical propositions
 are capable of ocular demonstration, a-
 mong which the following is extremely
 easy, viz. That the 3 angles of any
 triangle are equal to 2 right angles.



In the triang^l: *ABC*, cut thro' the
 black lines *EFD*, parallel to their op-
 posite sides respectively, and turn round
 the triangles *EBD*, *FDC*, on the
 points *E* and *F*, so as that the points *B*
 and *C* may coincide with *A*, and they
 will fall into the right line *GH*, and
 consequently make 2 right angles.—But
 this is too evident to need any explana-
 tion.

Yours, &c. W. P. C. O.

Nova scotia 1750

C O K A Y N E, M A Y O R.

A common council holden in the chamber of the Guildhall of the city of London, on Thursday November 22, and in the 24th year of the reign of our sovereign Lord George the second, king of Great Britain, &c. before Francis Cokayne, Esq; Lord Mayor, Sir John Barnard, Knt, Sir Henry Marshall, Knt, Sir Richard Hoare, Knt, William Ben, Esq; Sir Robert Ladbrooke, Knt, Aldermen; Richard Adams, Esq; recorder, Thomas Winterbottom, Esq; Robert Alsop Esq; Crisp Gascoyne, Esq; Thomas Rawlinson, Esq; Sir Wilham Smith, Knt, Marsh Dickinson, Esq; Charles Asgill, Esq; Richard Glyn, Esq; Thomas Chitty, Esq; and Matthew Blakiston, Esq; aldermen, and the greater part of the commons of the said city, in the same common council then and there assembled.

An ACT to explain and amend two several acts of common council, the one passed the 15th day of April 1606, and the other the 4th day of July, 1712, concerning Foreigners.

W H E R E A S by an act of common council of this city, made and passed the 15 of April, 1606, in the mayoralty of Sir Leonard Haliuidae Knt, it was among other things enacted, that no person whatsoever, not being free of the city of London, should at any time after the feast of St Michael then next ensuing, by any colour, way or mean whatsoever, either directly or indirectly, by himself, or by any other, use any art, trade, occupation, mystery or handicraft whatsoever, within the said city, the liberties or suburbs of the same, upon pain to forfeit the sum of five pounds of lawful money of England, for every time wherein such person should use any art, trade or occupation, mystery or handicraft whatsoever, within the said city or liberties, or suburbs of the same, contrary to the true intent and meaning of the said in part recited act: And whereas by another act of common council of the said city, made and passed the 4 of July 1712, in the mayoralty of Sir Robert Bearbroest, Knt, entitled, an act concerning foreigners, it was among other things enacted, that no person whatsoever, not being free of the said city, should at any time after the feast day of St Michael the Arch-Angel then next ensuing, by any colour, way, or mean whatsoever, directly, or indirectly, by himself, or any other, use, exercise or occupy any art, trade, mystery, manual occupation or handicraft whatsoever, within the said city or liberties thereof, contrary to the true intent and meaning of the said last in part recited act: And also, that no person or persons then being free of the said city, or who thereafter should be free of the same, should after the said feast day of St Michael the Arch-Angel, by any colour, way

or mean whatsoever, set on work in any manual occupation or handicraft, within the said city or the liberties thereof, any person or persons being a foreigner or foreigners; from the liberties of the said city, knowing or having due notice given to him, or them that such person or persons so by him or them to be set on work, is, or are a foreigner or foreigners as aforesaid, upon pain of forfeiture of five pounds of lawful money of Great Britain, for every time that any such person or persons should offend, commit, or do any thing contrary to the purport, true intent and meaning of the said last in part recited act:

And whereas several of the mysteries, occupations and handicrafts, exercised and carried on within this city and liberties thereof, cannot at all times be supplied with a sufficient number of fit and able journeymen, being freemen of the said city; in which cases the restrictions in the said in part recited acts contained, may be prejudicial to the trade and manufactures of the said city:

For remedy whereof, be it enacted, ordained and established, by the right honourable the Lord Mayor, the right worshipful the aldermen his brethren, and the commons of this city in this present common council assembled, and the authority of the same, that notwithstanding any thing in the said in part recited act or either of them, contained to the contrary from and after the first day of December next ensuing; it shall and may be lawful, to and for the court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the said city, by order of the said court, to give grant licence or authority to any person or persons, being free of the said city, and residing within the same, or the liberties thereof, who shall make it appear to the satisfaction of the said court, that he, she, or they respectively hath or have used their best endeavour and cannot procure a sufficient number of fit and able journeymen, being freemen of the said city, to work or be employed in his, her, or their respective mysteries, occupations handicrafts, to hire, retain, employ, and set on work, in his, her, or their said respective mysteries, occupations or handicrafts, so as foreigners, from the liberties of the said city for and during such time or times, and under such restrictions and conditions as to the court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen shall from time to time seem fit and necessary. And that it shall and may be lawful, to, and for the Lord Mayor of this city, for the time being and he is hereby empowered, upon any Tuesday on which no court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen shall be holden, by warrant in writing under his hand and seal, to give and grant licence and authority to any person or persons being free of the said city, and residing within the same, or the liberties thereof, and who shall make it appear to the satisfaction of the said Lord Mayor, that he, she, or they respectively, hath or have used their best endeavour and cannot procure a sufficient number of fit and able journeymen, being freemen of the said city, to work or be employed in his, her, or their respective mysteries, occupations handicrafts, to hire, retain, employ, and

set on work in any manual occupation or handicraft, within the said city or the liberties thereof, any person or persons being a foreigner or foreigners; from the liberties of the said city, knowing or having due notice given to him, or them that such person or persons so by him or them to be set on work, is, or are a foreigner or foreigners as aforesaid, upon pain of forfeiture of five pounds of lawful money of Great Britain, for every time that any such person or persons should offend, commit, or do any thing contrary to the purport, true intent and meaning of the said last in part recited act:

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in council assembled, and be
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the said in part recited acts
contained to the contrary
first day of December next
may be lawful, to and for
Mayor and Aldermen of the
of the said court, to give
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sons of the said city, and refuse
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to a sufficient number of
men, being freemen of the
city, to be employed in his, her
mysteries, occupations, or
trades, to retain, employ, and
use, or their said respective
sons or handicrafts, to make
use of the liberties of the said
city, at any time or times, and
under such conditions as to the
Mayor and Aldermen shall in
this behalf see fit and necessary.
And that it shall be lawful, to
and for the said city, for the
time being empowered, upon any
Court of Lord Mayor or
Court of Aldermen, by warrant in
writing, to give and grant
privilege and authority to any
person or persons of the said
city, and residing within the
liberties thereof, and to
order to the satisfaction of
that he, she, or they respect-
ively used their best endeavours
to a sufficient number of
men, being freemen of the
city, to be employed in his,
her, or their respective
mysteries, occupations, or
trades, to retain, employ, and

to which his Royal Highness was pleased to
make the following most gracious Answer,
Gentlemen,

ALL marks of regard that come from any
branch of the city of London are very ac-
ceptable to me; and your company will always
be to me a sincere and hearty friend.

SATURDAY 22.

On account of the frequent robber-
ies, assaults, &c. (see p. 475 F) a pro-
clamation was published in pursuance
of an order of council, dated Dec. 20,
1750, promising 100*l.* over and above
other rewards, for the discovering
and apprehending any offender who
should be convicted, or before the 20th of Dec. 1751
shall commit, any murder or robbery
with violence; or make an assault with
any offensive weapons, with intent to rob,
any of the streets of London or with-
in five miles of that city. And if the
person discovering and apprehending
the offender (except the person actual-
ly giving a portal wound) shall have
been an accomplice, he is by this pro-
clamation entitled to a free pardon.

THURSDAY 27.

At a grand council at St. James's his
Majesty declared vacant several posts of
of trust and importance. See p. 562 F
Norwich, Dec. 11. Mr Madineau, sur-
geon of this city extirpated one testicle
of a man aged 36, which weighed 2
pounds and half, and he recovered.
The Ironmongers company have paid
to the treasury, towards the redemp-
tion of British slaves 7647*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*
being the amount, since the last dispo-
sition of the legacies left them for that
purpose. See Vol. XVIII. p. 530.

On the 31st ult. two highwaymen
robbed all the turnpikes from Ken-
sington to Reading, except one, where the
highwayman demanding the cash, the
other going in to fetch it, spy'd a red-
coat in the fire, which he snatched
up, and thrust it against the breach of
the robber's horse, which ran off with
the rider.

This is the most impoli-
tically they could commit, as the turn-
pike men have it in their power to mark
the, and might, if encouraged to it,
to other turnpikes such descriptions, as
would prevent the long reign of any high-
wayman.

Nova Scotia, Sept. 30. Capt. Barclow
went out with a party of rangers from
Fort built at Chignecto, was fired up-
on by a party of Indians and killed; en-
sign Cummings was wounded, but had
not given him; but 13 Private men
were killed. Monsieur Carne has
led the French flag on the other side

[Gent. Mag. DEC. 1750.]

the river to the northward, which, he
says, he will defend, as the property
of the French king.

Cheluito, O.S. 4. This day capt. How,
who usually went to confer with the
French and Indians, as well understand-
ing their language, had half an hour's
conversation with a French officer; but
as he took his leave some Indians, who
lay concealed in a ditch, fired a volley at
him, and killed him on the spot.

MONDAY 31.

An earthquake, a rare thing in Lap-
land, happen'd there last month, and
caused great terror with little damage.

By two persons arriv'd express from
Nova Scotia, we are inform'd, that they
have cleared the ground about nine
leagues round; that the town of Hali-
fax is completely fortified, and that up-
wards of 300 officers are employ'd in
building forts and outworks on the bor-
ders between them and the French In-
dians, who, for some small time past,
have not made any attempt on their set-
tlement; that upwards of 100 French
families, who had put themselves under
the English government, and settled
there, had withdrawn themselves, and
many others are preparing to follow
them, to Cape Breton and Canada. They
have three thousand regular troops, be-
sides four free companies of 240 men
each, who constantly range about the
borders of the colony: That, as yet,
the lands are not parcelled out: that
the government of the colony goes on
without any obstruction whatever: that
courts of justice, and a strong garrison,
being erected for offenders, some of whom
have been punished according to their
demerit: That they have provisions of
all sorts in great plenty, and the country
is so pleasant, that very few would desire
to return.

Bill of Mortality from Nov. 20 to Dec. 25.

Buried		Christened	
Males	1119	Males	731
Females	1268	Females	621
Under 2 Years old	713		
Between 2 and 5	95	Buried	
5 and 10	91	Within the walls	211
10 and 20	73	Without the walls	561
20 and 30	225	Mids. and Barry	1142
30 and 40	282	City & Sub. W. of	473
40 and 50	301		2387
50 and 60	257		
60 and 70	185	Nov. 27	502
70 and 80	133	Dec. 1	501
80 and 90	59		478
90 and 100	13		11
100 and 101	0		523
			25
			384
			2387

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LIST of BIRTHS for the Year 1750.

- DEC. 9. **L**ady of Hon. *Edward Fiach*, de-
liver'd of a daughter.
Cfs of *Balcarras*, near *Edinburgh*,—of a da.
10. Lady of *Sir Rich. Hylton Bart.*,—of
a son and heir.
15. Wife of *Tbo. Hufsey Apreece*,—of a dau.
17. Countess of *Berkeley*,—of a daughter.
Wife of *John Briflow*, Esq;—of a son.
19. Wife of *Peter Burrell*, Esq;—of a dau.
23. Dutcheſs of *Geordon*,—of a daughter.

A LIST of MARRIAGES for the Year 1750

- Nov. **T**ho. *Cokayne* of *Sobam*, *Cam-*
bridgeshire, was marry'd to a
daughter of *Tbo. Ewin* of *Cambridgesh.* Esq;
22. *George Thompson*, Esq; of *York*,—
to *Mifs Lewther*, 10,000 l.
Stephen Maurice Fox of *Suffex*, Esq;—
to *Mifs Lutterwick* of *Bradley*, *Hampshire*.
27. *Bonneval* of *Richmond*, *Surrey*,
—to a niece of *Baron Sebuz*.

- DEC. 4. *Fitzwilliams*, Esq; bro-
ther to the *Viſc.*—to the only daughter of
Thomas Boucher, Esq;

5. *Michael Adolphus*, Esq;—to a daughter
of *Joſeph Hart*, Esq; a Jew merchant.
Capt. Walker,—to a daughter of late *Sir*
Wm Billers.

13. *Stephen Theodore Janſſen*, Esq;—to a
daughter of *Col. Soulegra* of *Antigua*.

17. *Sir John Morgan*, Bt. of *Kinnerſly*, late
member for *Hereford*,—to a daughter of
late *Sir Jacob Jacobſon*.

18. At his feat at *Epfom*, by a ſpecial li-
cence, *Sir John Boſworth*, Knt. chamberlain
of *London*,—to *Mifs Serk*, 8000 l.

19. *Tbo. Wbitall*, M. A. of *Oxford*,—
to a daughter of *Wm Prior*, Esq;

22. *Charles Edwards* of *Linfield*, *Warwick-*
ſhire, Esq;—to the only daugh. of *Mr Gore*.

26. *Lord Viſc. Gage*,—to the relict of
Henry Jermyſn Bond, Esq;

A LIST of DEATHS for the Year 1750.

- Nov. **G**eorge *Wilson*, Esq; ſolicitor in
Chancery.

25. *Henrietta*, Cts dow. of *Hoſtoun*, *Scotland*.

- DEC. 3. *Dame Margaret Deſarce*, at
Barking, *Eſſex*.

5. *John Brooke*, Esq; Stationer, formerly
ſerjeant of *London*.

- Capt. Limeburner*, of the *Fubbs yacht*.

6. *N. S. Wm Earl of Sutherland*, at *Mon-*
tauban in *France*, aged 42; ſucceeded by his
ſon *Lord Stratbrouer*, aged 15.

- In the *New Goal*, *Southwark*, *Rich. Phi-*
lips, ſentenced for blaſphemy. (See p. 240.)

10. *Cockin Sale* of *Bobbin Place*, near *Sit-*
tingbourne, *Kent*, Esq;

21. *Widow Braidford*, ag. 109, at *Edinburg*.
James Barrett, Esq; at *Brentford*.

24. *Thomas Waiſon Wentworth*, Marquis
and *Baro. of Roſtingham*, *Earl of Malton*, &c.
ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon *Charles E. of Malton*.

15. *Wm Legge*, *Earl of Dartmouth*, (See
Suppl. 17 17) aged 78. He marry'd in 1700,
Anne Fiſch, 3d daughter to the *Earl of Ayle-*

ford, by whom he had 6 ſons and 2 daugh-
ters and heirs of *Sir George marry'd Elizabeth* da-
ughter and heiress of *Sir Arbut Kaye*, *Bart.*
dy'd of the ſmall-pox in 1732, leaving
one ſon, *William*, about 18, now *E. of*
Mountb. His ſurviving ſons are, *Henrage L.*
Esq; a baron of the *Exchequer*, and *L.*
Legge, Esq; 4th ſon, member for *Oxford*,
treſurer of the navy; *Edward Legge*, his
ſon, dy'd an admiral in the *W. Indies*;
and *Robert*, the 3d and 6th ſons dy'd into
his daughter *Barbara* is marry'd to *Sir W.*
Bagot, *Bart.* and *Anne* unmarried.

16. *Jonab Collins*, at *Harving*, *Eſſ.* ag.
17. *Stephen Poyntz*, Esq; paymaſter,
formerly preceptor to the *Duke of Cumber-*
land and a privy counſellor.

John Gaſcoyne, Esq; brother to the alder-
Martin Lawrence of *Dorſetſhire*, Esq; and
Charles Heſter, Esq; ſenior of the gold-
ſmith company.

19. *John Carew* of *Camelford*, *Cornwall*
a governor of the ſeveral hospitals in *Lon-*
don and a mortification in the bowels.

Edward Owen, D. D. a ſenior fellow
of *John's college*, *Oxford*.

Capt. Younge, late of the *Kinſale*.
Ephraim Egerton of *Merton Hall*, *Cheſ-*
hire.

24. *Mr Solomon Louis*, maſter of a
ſchool at *Hammerſmith*, and an ac-
countant.

25. *Tbo. Youdward*, Esq; formerly a
ſchool-maſter in *Exchange-Alley*.

A LIST of PREFERMENTS for the Year

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, **T**he king has been plea-
ſed to conſtitute and appoint
Rainsford, Esq; to be deputy to the Lieut.
of his majeſty's tower of *London*.

Charles Henry Collins, Esq;
major of his majeſty's garrifons in ſaid
Whitehall, Dec. 6. His majeſty in
conſideration of his ſervices in the
war was this day pleaſed to declare his grace
the *duke of Dorſet*, *Ld. Lieut.* of the king's
regiment of *Ireland*.

Sir James Chamberlayne, appointed *Ld.*
of the *Reg.* of horſe-guards blue.

James Johnson, Esq;—Major of
John Forbes, Esq;—Lieut. Col. of
of *Rothes's North Britiſh* dragoons, in
George M. Dougal, reſign'd.

George Preſton, Esq;—Major of di-
Anthony Heron, Esq;—Capt. of
in room of *Mr Preſton*.

Wm Bury, Esq;—Lieut. in ditto.
Thomas Gilbert, Esq;—cornet.

The king hath been pleaſed to grant
the ſignet-ring of *Earl and Baron of the king's*
Ireland to *Charles Wentworth*, Esq; (el-
deſt ſon of the lately deceas'd *Marquis of Rock-*
ingham) by the name, ſtile and title of *Earl*
and *Baro. of Malton* in the county of *Wicklow*.

From other Papers.

HON. *Stone*, Esq; appointed Sec-
retary of the lieutenantancy in *Ireland*,
and *Francis Herbert*, Esq;

Novo Decembris 1750

DEATHS.

hom he had 6 sons and 2 daughters
 George marry'd Elizabeth daughter
 of Sir Arthur Kaye, Bart.
 small-pox in 1732, leaving
 William, about 18, now E. of
 surviving sons are, Henrice L
 on of the Exchequer, and
 4th son, member for Orford
 the navy; Edward Legge, his
 admiral in the W. Indies;
 the 3d and 6th sons dy'd in
 Barbara is marry'd to Sir W
 and Anne unmarried d.
 ab Collins, at Havering, Ess. 23
 ben Poyntz, Esq; paymaster,
 exceptor to the Duke of Cumber
 counsellor.

Cooyne, Esq; brother to the alder
 Lawrence of Dorsetshire, Esq; 23
 Jofier, Esq; senior of the god

Carew of Camelford, Cornwall
 of the several hospitals in London
 tion in the bowels.

Owen, D. D. a senior fellow
 age, Oxford.

unge, late of the Kingsale.

Egerton of Merton Hall, Cheshire
 Solomon Lowe, master of a p
 at Hammer Smith, and an

Woodward, Esq; formerly a b
 re-Alley.

PREFERMENTS for the Year

in the LONDON GAZETTE.

THE king has been pleas
 confidate and appoint
 Esq; to be deputy to the Lie
 tower of London.

Charles Henry Collins, Esq;
 his majesty's garriſons in said

11, Dec. 6. His majesty in
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Robnſon, Esq;—Major of
 Forbes, Esq;—Lieut. Col. of
 North Britiſh dragoons, in

Dougal, reſign'd.

Preſton, Esq;—Major of dr
 Heron, Esq;—Capt. of dr

Mr Preſton.

y, Esq;—Lieut. in ditto.

Gilbert, Esq;—cornet.

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 and Baron of the king's

Charles Wentworth, Esq; (el
 ely deceas'd Marquis of Rock
 ie, ſtile and title of Earl and
 in the county of Wicklow.

From other Papers.

Stone, Esq; appointed Soc
 Francis Herbert, Esq;—
 of the lieutenantancy in Ireland,

Historical Chronicle, June 1751.

the Pennsylvania Gazette, of the 11th of A-
 pril last, are the following relations of Mur-
 ders and Robberies, committed by Felons trans-
 ported from England, called convict Servants.

Eremiah Swift, servant to Mr
 Hatberly, of Elkridge, while
 his maſter and miſtreſs were
 gone to a funeral, quarrell'd
 with two of their ſons in the
 field, one aged 11, the other 9
 years, and killed one of them by
 knocking out his brains with a hoe; with
 which he alſo knocked down the other, and
 left him for dead; tho' it is hop'd he may re-
 cover. He then went to the houſe, and mur-
 der'd Mr Hatberly's daughter aged about 15,
 who is ſuppoſed with an ax, the dead body be-
 ing found horribly mangled; he was ſoon after
 taken, and confeſs'd the facts.

Six convicts transported for 14 years, and
 shipped at Liverpool, roſe at ſea, ſhot the cap-
 tain, overcame and confin'd the ſeamen, and
 got poſſeſſion of the veſſel 19 days; coming
 a ſight of Cape Hatteras, they hoisted out the
 ſtar to go on ſhore; when a veſſel paſſing by,
 ſaw they had not confin'd, hail'd her, and at-
 tempted to tell their condition, but was pre-
 vented; and then the villains drove a ſpike
 thro' his under and upper jaws, and wound
 run-yarn round the end that came out near
 his noſe, to prevent his getting it out: They
 then cut away the ſails from the yards, left
 the ſhip, and went aſhore. But a New Eng-
 land ſloop coming by ſoon after, and ſeeing a
 ſhip driving in the ſea in that manner, board-
 ed her, found things as above-mentioned, and
 carried her into North Carolina; from whence
 ſhe and every went after the villains, who
 had ſtroll'd along to Virginia; they were tak-
 en at Norfolk, and one of them confeſs'd the
 facts upon which they were order'd up, a-
 bout two weeks ſince, to Williamsburg, for
 trial as pyrates.

A convict ſervant at Maryland, went into
 his maſter's houſe, with an ax in his hand,
 determin'd to kill his miſtreſs; but changing
 his purpoſe on ſeeing, as he expreſs'd it, how
 innocent ſhe look'd, he laid his left
 and on a block, cut it off, and threw it at
 her, ſaying, Now make me work if you can."

After interting theſe accounts, the Gazetteer
 remarks that the peopling our colonies with
 thieves and murderers; cannot but produce
 the moſt dreadful effects; the manners of the
 natives muſt be corrupted, as the horror of
 vice will wear off by its becoming familiar;
 and neither property nor life can be ſecured
 in a ſociety of which ſo great a proportion have
 been habituated to rob and to kill. And yet,
 ſays he, we have been adviſed by a certain
 board, to repeal every law that we have made
 to prevent our being overwhelmed by this de-
 bauch of wickedneſs, with this cruel ſarcasm
 that theſe laws were againſt the publick utility,

becauſe they prevented the improvement and
 well-peopling of the colonies.

Charities omitted in our laſt for want of room.

A M P. Edm. Brooks of St Mary Achurch, late-
 ly deceaſed, bequeath'd in reverſion, after
 the death of his father, to St Bartolomew's
 and London hospitals, 50l. each.—Mr Witham, late of Ba-
 ſinghall-ſtreet, left 50l. to St Thomas's and
 London hospitals.—Samuel Thayer, Esq; left to
 the Foundling and St Bartolomew's hospitals,
 200l. each.—Late Counteſs of Portland left
 1000l. to the poor of St Margaret's, Weſtmi-
 nſter.—Lieut. Gen. Hargrave left 1000l. to the
 Foundling hospital.—John Hopkins, Esq; and
 Mrs Katharine Beckingham, gave 50 guineas
 each to the Lying-in hospital for marry'd wo-
 men in Broadſtreet, which entitle them
 perpetual governors.—46 debtors releaſed out
 of the Marſhalſea priſon, by the truſtees of
 late Henry Alnut, Esq; who left 100l. annu-
 ally to be thus employ'd. Mr Blunt, diſtil-
 ler in Trinity-lane, gave 50l. to Beſtem hospital.

Lady Bulkeſ, late of Hampton Court, left,
 to the ſociety for promoting chriſtian knowledge
 100l. to the ſociety for propagating the goſpel
 in foreign parts 50l. to the Weſt ſchool on
 Clerkwell Green 50l. to Scotch ſchools 25l.

Mrs Mary Sah, widow, of King-ſtreet, near
 Guildhall, left 1000l. to Beſtem hospital in
 Nerwich, and 50l. to the poor of St Peter's in
 that city.—Wm Cheſelden, Esq; a gov. of the
 Foundling hospital, lent a benefaction of 50
 guineas to that charity, incloſed in a paper, with
 the following lines:

'Tis what the happy to th' unhappy uſe;
 For what man gives, the gods by him beſtows.
 Benjamin Low, Esq; late commander of the
 Waſpale at Bombay, left to the Foundling hoſpi-
 tal 200l.—Ralph Perkins, L. L. D. left to
 the hospitals of Beſtem, Guy, Foundling, and
 London infirmary each 100l. To 10 poor cler-
 gymen, either rectors or vicars in the diocceſe
 of Ely, and neither curates nor fellows of any
 college 20l. each. To 10 poor widows of cler-
 gymen, whoſe husbands were either rectors or
 vicars, or otherwiſe benefited in the diocceſe of
 Ely at the time of their deceaſe, each 20l. to the
 ſocieties for promoting chriſtian knowledge in
 the highlands of Scotland, and that for pro-
 pagating the goſpel in foreign parts, each 20l.

To the poor of St Clement Danes, and to its
 charity ſchool, each 10l. beſides many other
 charitable legacies.—Rev. Mr Cankam, curate
 of St Dunſon in the Eaſt, has lately given for
 the uſe of Tower Ward ſchool, St Katharine's
 ſchool, for the ſupport of the ſacrament on
 holidays at Bow church, towards the new hoſpi-
 tal for lunatics, each 10l. for the uſe of the
 religious ſociety of Crooked lane 20l. to the
 Fleet and Wood-ſtreet compter priſons he di-
 ſtributed to each 7l. 10s. to White Chapel priſon
 5l. 9s. releaſed from Ludgate 7 debtors,
 from the Marſhalſea 12, and from Newgate

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750

280 HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

2, with the sum of 15*l.* at each prison; bestowed between 40 and 50*l.* in relieving decay'd house-keepers, and 50*l.* for instructing and apprenticing poor children.—Mrs. Tannir, of Clapbam, left 50*l.* to the London hospital.—Richard Clifswell, Esq; late of Hackney, left A 230*l.* to the London infirmary.

A LATE BILL OF FARE

Some Gentlemen * of Distinction a few weeks ago having agreed to dine together, the following is bandied about as their Bill of Fare.

BREAD and beer	0	4	0
Potage de Tortue	0	10	6
Calipath	1	1	0
Calipees	0	16	0
Un Paté de Jambon de Bayons	2	10	0
Potage Julien verd	1	12	0
Two turbot to remove the soops	2	0	0
Haunch of venison	2	12	0
Palais de mouton.	0	6	0
Selle de mouton	0	6	0
Salade	0	4	0
Saucisses aux cerceilles	0	18	0
Boudin blanc a la reine	0	18	0
Petits patca a l'Espagnol	1	10	0
Coteletta a la cardinal	0	16	0
Selle d'agneau glacé aux comptres	0	18	0
Saumon a la chambord	1	11	0
Fillets de saules royales	1	10	0
Une bisque de lait de maqueraux	1	15	0
Un lambert aux innocents	1	10	0
Des perdrix sauce vin de champagne	1	20	0
Poulets a la Russe	0	20	6
Ris de veau en arlequin	0	18	0
Quéce d'agneau a la Montaban	0	10	6
Dix caillies	2	2	0
Un lapreau	0	10	6
Un phéfant	0	12	0
Dix ortolens	7	4	0
Une toarte de cerises	1	1	0
Artichaux a le provençalle	0	16	0
Cheufleurs au flour	0	16	6
Cretes de corq en bonets	0	10	6
Amorte de Jesuits	0	12	6
Salade	0	4	6
Chicken	0	2	6
Ice cream and fruits	5	5	0
Fruit of various sorts forced	16	16	0
Fruit from market	2	10	0
Butter and cheese	0	2	0
Claret	1	10	0
Champaign	7	10	0
Burgundy	0	6	0
Hock	0	12	0
White-wine	0	2	0
Madeira	0	1	6
Sack	0	1	6
Cape	2	0	0
Cyprus	0	3	0
Nauiiy	0	10	6
Uisquebaugh	0	10	0
Spa and Bristol waters	0	6	0
Oranges and lemons	0	5	0
Coffee and tea	0	10	6
Lemonade	0	16	0
Total	51	11	0

* W... .., S... .., C... .., B... .., D... .., M.S. L... .., C. F... .., C. G... ..

SATURDAY June 1.

Came advice that a store-ship of 900 tons from France, was arrived at Louiburg with 100 pieces of cannon from 12 to 42 pounders, and a large quantity of warlike stores; that they had almost completed a large mine between the west and south gates, and had form'd a plan for erecting a strong fortification in the light-house point.

SUNDAY 2.

The P. of Wales and P. Edward, went for the first time in their equipages to Kensington; the footmen of his highness in the livery of the late prince, and Pr. Edward's in crimson, turned up with green; when they attended his majesty to the chapel, and heard a sermon by Dr Stuckford.

MONDAY 3.

Was an order of admiralty for shipping off from Wexwith on board the Garland sloop, and a transport, a large quantity of warlike stores for Nova Scotia.

WEDNESDAY 5.

Sailed from Southwold, the fishery society's busses, the Norfolk, Newcastle, Bedford, Argyll, Chesterfield, Holderness, Shaftbury, Felban, and Carteret. A premium of 50*l.* will be given that ship's crew which shall take and best cure the most herrings, 20*l.* to the second, and 15*l.* to the third.

Was a trial at the king's bench between a gentleman confined in a madhouse, plaintiff, and the keeper of the madhouse, defendant, on an action of 1000*l.* damages brought by the plaintiff for false imprisonment; but it appearing, by the opinion of several physicians, that he was a lunatic, during confinement, he was adjudged to pay costs, and the cause was withdrawn.

A fire happened at Amelbury, Wilts, which consumed 32 houses. Damage computed at ten thousand pounds.

The high constable of Westminster went about 12 o'clock to a private masquerade near Exeter Change, where several idle persons of both sexes were assembled, most of whom were apprehended and carried before justice Fielding, who sat up all night to examine them; and several of them being found to be persons of distinction under 20, the justice not thinking proper to expose them, after a severe reprimand dismissed them all.

THURSDAY 6.

The Hon. E. India company came to a resolution to take into their service 14 ships for the present year, and contracted for cloth of the British woollen manufactory to the amount of 150,000*l.*

SATURDAY 8.

A court martial was held at the Savoy when a foot soldier was sentenced to receive 1000 lashes on the parade in St James's Park at 3 different times, for striking his officer.

This day his majesty was pleased to present the garter of his late R. Highness the Prince of Wales, to Prince Edward. The vacant garters of the Dukes of Richmond and Montague, are to be presented to the D. of Somerset, and E. of Lincoln.

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Nova Scotia. 1757

FRIDAY June 1.
A store-ship of 900 tons arrived at Loughburg with in from 12 to 43 pounds, of warlike stores; that appeared a large mine be- both gates, and had firm'd strong fortification on the

SATURDAY 2.
and P. Edward, went for equipages to Kensington; highness in the livery of Pr. Edward a in crimson, when they attended his heard a sermon by

SUNDAY 3.
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SUNDAY 5.
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SUNDAY 6.
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PERSIA,
SINCE the victory obtained by Schach Doub over the most formidable of his adversaries in a most bloody battle near *Ispahan*, he seems likely to reduce all the provinces of that spacious empire to his obedience, and to establish himself on the throne; and commerce will once more flourish at the port of *Gomron*, whence the *English* and *Dutch* factors had withdrawn their feets for fear of being plunder'd by the mutineers.

TURKEY.
Besides the calamity of the plague, on the 10th ult. N. S. a fire broke out at *Constantinople*, which lasted 10 hours, and consumed 4000 houses. The ministry have assured the *Russian* ambassador of the grand Signor's intentions to be in good harmony with the empress, and to contribute his good offices for maintaining the peace of the north.

DENMARK.
His majesty's consul has concluded a treaty with the emperor of *Morocco*, by which the *Danes* are to be put in possession of the two ports of *Sante Croce* and *Saffia* on the coast of *Africa*, that they may carry on trade there exclusively of other nations, and may build forts there. And all this on consideration of 70,000 ducats paid to the emperor, besides a considerable present of artillery, and warlike and naval stores. On after a *Danish* ambassador, with two men of war, and three merchantmen, arrived at *Saffia*, and gave notice the *European* merchants at *Saffia* and *Sante Croce*, that none but ships under *Danish* colours would be allowed to traffick in those ports after *Sept. 1.* next, allowing them 40 days to settle their affairs, and sell off their goods.

ITALY.
Genoa. Our government has received the disagreeable news, that some of the eyes or communities of the *Corsicans* will not submit to the new regulations, ordered by their deputies under the mediation and guaranty, as it is said, of the late christian king, alledging that instead of securing to them the enjoyment of the privileges they have so long followed, they are as much as ever subjected to the authority of the republic, and the arbitrary jurisdiction of her officers; our senate has met on this occasion, but their resolutions are not known, it is supposed they must at last resolve to sell the island to the best bidder, if they can't keep possession of it without the help of foreign force.

See Hist. Chron. Sept. 4.

We have since more sanguine advices that the Marquis of *CarJay*, so famous for polishing the manners of the *Corsicans*, (See Vol. xx. p. 426.) has disarmed the inhabitants of the district of *Niolo*, and prevailed on them to give hostages for their future behaviour, and has likewise brought their deputies, and those of *Coluzans* to subscribe the act of submission, so that the sovereignty of the republic will probably be soon established thro' the whole island.

S A V O Y.
July 31 last, the rock in the mountain of *Plainejou*, in this dutchy, sunk so suddenly, that the earth which tumbled down at the same time from the mountain, crush'd 6 persons to death, and 30 herd of cattle; soon after the mountain was cover'd with cinders, and out of the rock issued two columns of thick smoke; the rock continued sinking and crumbling away, with a dreadful rumbling noise, and thick smoke, sometimes black, and sometimes reddish; his *Sardinian* majesty has sent a professor of the university of *Turin*, to make observations on this new burning mount.

H O L L A N D.
The Prince Stadholder has laid before their high mightinesses a plan, which after representing the present situation of trade, and the reasons of its decay, proposes, as the means of restoring it, to have all sorts of goods exempted from paying toll throughout the dominions of the republic, to establish a general or a limited free port, and to distinguish by a general tariff, the several commodities which shall be liable to pay duty; those which shall be exempted from it, and those which shall be prohibited. The states returned thanks to the prince, and have refer'd the plan to the consideration of the colleges of the admiralty.

PLANTATION NEWS.
Boston, July 8. By a vessel from *Chiguetto* we have advice, that the *French* are erecting a large and strong fort, within a mile and a half of ours; and that they had fired several shot from it at the *Dover Sloop*, as she lay at anchor in a creek near our fort. It appears by this step, that the *French* claim all the territory without the peninsula of *Novia Scotia*, under which denomination we were made to believe was included the territory about *St John's* river, and others between the peninsula and the river of *St Lawrence*. See vol. xx. p. 295; 264, and our map of *Nth America*, vol. xviii.

1751

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. THE only true and genuine account (approved by Dr Howard) of T. Jones, and James Welch, executed for the murder of Sarah Green, 4 d. Nicholson. [Ditto, 3 d. Dodd.] (See p. 423.)

2. Jones's and Welch's positive denial examined, and compar'd with Coleman's full and solemn declaration. 3 d. Underwood.

6. The case of John Hamilton against Joseph Hickey, attorney: 1 s. Hamikon.

7. Memoirs of a coxcomb. 3 s.

8. Letters of Pliny the younger, with observations on each letter, and an essay on Pliny's life, address'd to Charles lord Boyle, by John earl of Orrey (his father). 2 vols 8vo. 12 s. Bailliant.

POETRY AND ENTERTAINMENT.

9. Vocal melody, book liii. Music by Mr Arne. 3 s. Walp.

11. Eleanora; or, a tragical but true case of incest in Great Britain. 1 s. Cooper.

LAW, POLITICS.

13. Collection of English precedents relating to the office of a justice of peace; by James Harvey, Esq; 3 s. Shuckburgh.

MEDICINE, SURGERY.

15. Ad V. C. Ric. Mead, M. D. epistola, varias lithontripticum Joanne Stephens exhibendi methodos indicans. Auctore D. Hartley, A. M. 6 d. Cooper.

16. A practical essay on the use and abuse of warm bathing in gouty cases; by William Oliver, M. D. of Bath. 2 s. 6 d. Brindley.

PHYSICS, MATHEMATICS.

18. A new book of Chinese, Gothic, and modern chairs; with the manner of putting them in perspective, according to Brook Taylor, L. L. D. 1 s. 6 d. Printshops.

19. Harmonics; or, the philosophy of musical sounds. By Rob. Smith, D. D., F. R. S. and master of Trinity College, Cambridge. 6 s. Merril, Cambridge.

20. The mathematician. 6 s. Wilcox.

21. Euclid's elements, translated from the Latin of I. Barrow, D. D. a new edition, carefully corrected, to which is now first added, an appendix, containing the nature, construction, and application of logarithms. 5 s. Ward.

22. Philosophical transactions for April, May, June, and July, 1750. Davis.

THEOLOGY.

23. A practical discourse concerning death; by Wm Sherlock, D. D. Price only 9 d. in sheets, sold before this edition at 2 s. 9 d. in sheets. J. Osborn. [Ditto, only 7 d. in sheets. R. Baldwin.]

24. Itinerarium totius sacrae scripturae; or, an abstract of the holy bible, by way of question and answer; by C. Brown, No. I. pr. 4 d. Subscriptions are taken in by E. Comyns, &c.

25. The lord's day evening entertainment; by John Mason, M. A. 2 first vols. Buckland. SERMONS.

26. God the mariner's only hope; by Theodore de la Faye, A. M. 1 s. Cooper.

27. Moderation recommended; by John Watfen, A. M. 6 d. Robinson.

28. Preached before the incorporated society for the relief of widows and orphans' ekegymen, by John Clubb, rector of Whitefield. 6 d. Graignion in Ipswich.

Ex aedib. acad. Glasguensis, 7 Jan. 1750.

ROBERTUS ET ANDREAS FOLLIPS, academiae GLASGUENSIS typographi, orbis literato proponunt, se, favente subscriptione editionem suscepisse PLATONIS; typographi, grandioribus, pulcherrimis; quibus in hunc finem, ad exemplar typorum antiquiorum quibus edidit Novum Testamentum in folio Robertus Stephanus, elegantissime sculptis ALEXANDER WILSON A. M. Academiae Glasguensis typorum editifex.

Proditur opus, et in quarto, et in folio.

I. IN QUARTO, in IX Voluminibus: Nimirum; Graeci Platonis occupabuntur VI Volumina;

Versio Latina, atque annotationes, reliqua III Volumina.

Pretium subscribentibus erit, pro unaquaque plagula [SHEET] denarius Britannicus dictus apud nos a penny sterling; quorum XIII conflant aërem Sterlinsensem five Britannicum; XXIIII libram Britannicam; XXI aëris aureum nummum Regium Britannicum, vulgo dictum GUNEA; et unum aequivalens aureum nummum Regium Gallicum, dictus LOUIS D'OR.

Totum opus constabit plagulis quasi 18 librum 1 aëre et VIII denariis; five duo nummi aërei, plus minus, in CHARTA MAGNA.

Imprimuntur quaedam exemplaria in CHARTA MAGNA, NITIDISSIMA; quorum pretium erit, pro unaquaque plagula denarii Britannici; adeoque pretium totius erit, quasi QUATUOR NUMMI AUREI.

II. IN FOLIO, in VI Voluminibus. Obversione, scilicet, Latina, una cum Graecis, et in ima pagina. Pretium erit, itidem, pro unaquaque plagula, denarius Britannicus: totum constabit plagulis DCXXI; adeoque pretium totius erit, plus minus, TRES NUMMI AUREI. Imprimuntur etiam quaedam exemplaria in CHARTA SCRIPTORIA PURISSIMA eadem, scilicet, in qua impressimus Cronem; quorum pretium erit, pro unaquaque plagula, seique denarius Britannicus; adeoque pretium totius constabit, quasi, QUATUOR NUMMIS AUREIS DIMIDIO, plus minus.

GRAECA PLATONIS

summa totius imprimuntur ad editionem H. STEPHANI.

Variantes Lectiones; ut et ipsius Stephani conjecturae, quas utraque in margine affuit, deferentur ad imam paginam, signis invicem distinctae.

Et, quaequocumque aliae Lectiones, aut, ex conjectura Doctorum, Emendationes, utcumque comparari poterunt, imprimuntur itidem, aut in ima pagina, aut in fine, utque Voluminis, idoneis distinctae signis.

II. ST

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t. 1751.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

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of widows and orphans
an Club, recto of Whit
ton in *Spawick*.

d. Glaguenfis, 7 Jan. 1751.
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ALEXANDER WILSON
ie *Glasguensis* typorum u

et in quarto, et in folio.
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matters, that also require your immediate attention; two vessels are at present in this harbour, with upwards of 800 foreign protestants on board; and two others are hourly expected, with the like number: This will be a considerable addition to our strength, and if they are comfortably settled, they will not only by that means be kept here, but they will encourage many others to come; but as there is a paragraph in a late law relating to this matter, that has been found to be attended with great inconveniencies, I must recommend to you to revise and alter it."

I am loth to accumulate any mere business, at a time when your own affairs make it necessary for so many of you to be in the country, but it is proper, at all times, to have a watchful and attentive eye upon Indian affairs, and even the settling of those foreign protestants in proper places may be made subservient to our security in that quarter."

JAMES GLEN.

From the CAROLINA GAZETTE, Oct. 3.
CHARLES-TOWN, October 3.

On Sept. 30. we had another terrible hurricane, which began, with wind and rain, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, but ceased soon after 7 in the evening. For 2 or 3 days before, the violence of the wind (which blew from N. E. and E. and at last settled at S. E.) and the great quantity of rain that had fallen, kept the tides from ebbing their due course of time, so that when this hurricane began to subside, tho' the water should have been low, it was higher than at common spring-tides; and had the wind rose, as was expected, when the flood should have come in, our situation would have been more deplorable indeed! But the same providence that interposed before, was again visible here.

From the CAROLINA GAZETTE, Oct. 9.
The hurricane which happens on the 30th ult. has done greater damage at sea and to the southward, than that of the 15th: Abundance of trees and several houses having been blown down that did not suffer before: At Port-Royal, the water rose 4 feet and an half higher than usual, and a sloop was drove ashore that entirely beat away Mr Puery's wharf: A sloop from Rhode-Island, — Waldron master, bound for this port, put into Edisto, lost her anchors, bowprit, sails, boat, &c. The captain wath'd out at one of the port-holes, and thrown in again: The schooners *Geary*, John Mills master, from Maryland, with German passengers, and *Minerva*, Isaac Stock, from Philadelphia, were obliged to get into Edisto: The snow, *Bristol Merchant*, Capt. Parsons, from Bristol for this port, with a very valuable cargo on board, that sail'd to some round, from Port-Royal, at. at the first hurricane, lost her bowprit, top-masts, sails, &c. in this; and is since beat to pieces upon Edisto bar, the vessel and cargo entirely lost: A large sloop, whose quarter was painted green and white, drove ashore and beat to pieces upon Keywob island, none of the people, but many limes, found: Capt. Tadar's snow, drove into a smash at St Helena; near which
(Gent. Mag. Dec. 1752.)

to let another snow, from sea, is said to be beat to pieces: A large ship beat to pieces, upon the *Hunting Islands*. And another sloop said to be ashore upon the southern coast.

'Tis reported, that a ship and sloop are also ashore upon the *Racoon keys*. — The ship *Africa*, of Barbadoes, and snow *Pine*, of *Livorno*, drove ashore on the 30th ult. are since beat to pieces; but their cargoes have been saved: *Tucker's* schooner has been got off. — All the books, surveys and papers, &c. in the surveyor-general's office, were 5 feet under water, in the first hurricane, many of them wath'd away, and the rest are in a perishing condition, tho' the utmost care has been taken of them.

CHARLES-TOWN, Oct. 30.

On this calamity rice rose from 60 per Cento to 70, but since the hurricane the weather having been warm, we now hope to make 60,000 barrels of rice; it's just after it we expected no more than 30,000.

By a storm that happen'd on the 1st of October, much damage has likewise been suffer'd in North Carolina and at Cape Breton, at the latter of which places no less than 57 vessels were driven on shore, none of which can ever be got off. On the 9th of October, much loss was sustained also, by a storm on the coast of New England amongst the shipping.

THURSDAY Nov. 30.

Being the birth day of her royal highness the princess dowager of Wales, was celebrated as usual, and there were great courts at *Leicester House* and *St James's*.

Came on, at their house in *Crane Court*, the election of council and officers of the Royal Society for the year ensuing; when the Right Hon. *George Earl of Macclesfield* was elected president, in the room of *Martin's Folkes*, Esq; who resign'd. The following gentlemen were elected of the council:

- Rev. Tho. Birch, Bishop of Bangor.
- M. A. Sec.
- Rev. Rich. Bradley, Peter Colffson, Esq;
- D. D. astronomer royal
- James Burrow, Esq;
- Pet. Davall, Esq; Sec.
- Martin Folkes, Esq;
- Sir Hans Sloan, Bart.
- Mr Wm Watson.
- John Ward, L. L. D.
- Ja. West, Esq; treasr.
- Rt Hon. Hugh Lord Willoughby of Parham.
- Zachary, Lord Bishop of Bangor.
- Sam. Clarke, Esq;
- Peter Colffson, Esq;
- Rev. Dr Cha. Lyttelton, Esq; dean of Exeter.
- Ja. Parsons, M. D.
- John Pringle, M. D.
- R. Roderick, Esq;
- Mr Samuel Sharp.
- Mr James Short.
- Honourable Phillip Yorke, Esq;

Those marked * are new members.
G After a very learned and ingenious oration, suitable to the occasion, by the Rt Hon: the Lord Willoughby of Parham, vice-president, the annual prize medal of gold was given to Dr Pringle, for his curious and useful experiments and observations upon the nature of septic and antiseptic substances; (P. xxi; p. 600)

THURSDAY Dec. 7.

A fire consumed four houses at *Poplar*.

FRIDAY 8.

The sessions ended at the *Old Bailey*, when 6 received sentence of death, Wm Clarke for forging.

Cccc

6 N.S. 1752

forging, and publishing an order for 287l. 15s. 9d. *Wm Croft* for stealing a box with money and goods value 120l. *Wm Lee* for stealing a silver watch and about 30l. in money; *Eliza Dean* for stealing goods and money in a dwelling house; *Wm Morris* for robbing, and cruelly wounding *John Burtz* and *Alva Ward* for the murder of *Eliza Saunders*, (who was executed on the 11th) one was sentenced to be transported for 14 years; 13 for 7 years; 3 to be branded, and 4 whip'd.

THURSDAY 14

Moravia and *Mamury*, flood a second time in the pillory, and were severely pelted by the populace. (See p. 333.)

WEDNESDAY 20.

Richmond Park was opened, by his majesty's order, (See p. 380.)

THURSDAY 28.

The *Swallow* flood of war, arrived from the *East Indies*, (having been out 5 years) has brought an account of the great battle between the *Mogul's* army, assisted by the *English* under the command of *Major Lawrence*, and the rebellious natives, assisted by the *French*, wherein the latter were entirely defeated. A thousand private men, and above sixty officers of the *French*, together with the *French Nabob*, surrendered themselves prisoners to the *English*, but they delivered them up to the *Mogul's* Nabob, who immediately struck off the *French Nabob's* head. A great number were killed, and many pieces of cannon taken. The *English* behaved with great conduct and resolution throughout the whole affair.

SATURDAY 30.

The *K. of Prussia* pretends to deduct out of the last payment of the *Selsha* loan 194,700 *Brandenburgh* crowns, as a satisfaction to his subjects for their ships and cargoes taken by our privateers during the war, having on board contraband goods.

Cambridge, Dec. 16. The *Hon. Mr Finch*, and the *Hon. Mr Townshend*, members of parliament for this university, have given two prizes of 15 guineas each to the senior bachelors of arts, and the like to the middle bachelors, who shall compose the best exercises in *Latin* prose, to be read publicly by them on a day hereafter appointed near the commencement.

Bristol, Dec. 16. Last *Tuesday* we had a terrible storm of thunder, lightning, rain and hail, attended with hard gales of wind. One of the clays of thunder was exceeding loud between 5 and 6 in the evening, and the lightning at the same time very much surpris'd many people in the streets and houses. A great ball of fire was seen to issue from the clouds, which shot with great swiftness to the northward. Several people on the road, coming to this city, were struck with such a panic, that they got off their horses to shelter themselves from the tempest. 'Tis thought that the lightning came with such large flashes, as to exceed any thing of the kind ever seen here before.

Gloucester, Dec. 25. At four this afternoon, a remarkable meteor being a large ball of fire

with a long tail, pass over this place, in direction from the N. E. to the S. W. and after having exhibited, for some time, the various colours of the rainbow, it burst into a thousand sparks of fire, and was immediately follow'd by a great shower of hail.

Halifax, in *Newa Scotia*, Aug. 1. On *Sunday* last his excellency Governor *Hobson* arrived here, in his majesty's ship *Tajon*, of 40 guns, and on *Monday* his excellency landed under the discharge of the cannon from on board the ships in the harbour, and from the parade; was received on the beach, by a number of the gentlemen of the army, &c.

B PLAYS acted. BRURY-LANE.

- Plays. Entertainments.
- 1 Every man in his humour D. Disappoint.
 - 2 Henry VIII. Intriguing Chambermaid
 - 3 Macbeth (Garrick) Letitia
 - 4 Suspicious Husband D. Disappointment
 - 5 Love makes a Man Queen Mab
 - 6 Don Sebastian Double Disappointment
 - 7 Rehearsal Devil to pay
 - 8 Ditto Anatomist
 - 9 Don Sebastian Intrig. Chambermaid
 - 10 Rehearsal Devil to pay
 - 11 Ditto Double Disappointment
 - 12 As you like it Harlequin Rango
 - 13 Beggar's opera Ditto
 - 14 Rehearsal Intrig. Chambermaid
 - 15 Loves last shift King and Miller
 - 16 Prov. husband (Townly, Ross) Letitia
 - 17 Hamlet (Goodfellow) D. Disapp.
 - 18 Love's last shift Ditto
 - 19 Ditto (Loveless, Garrick) K. and Millar
 - 20 Every man in his humour D. Disapp.
 - 21 As you like it (Touchstone, Woodw.) || Genii
 - 22 Prov. husband Th. Genii, Harl. Woodward
 - 23 Confucious Lovers Ditto
 - 24 Retr. officer (Plume, Palmer) Ditto
 - 25 Love makes a man (Caro, Dexter) Ditto

This new entertainment, I think, hath fully decided the controversy, and fix'd the superiority of pantomime to Drury-lane theatre, as it had before had of almost every thing else; and I must say, that for beauty of scenery, elegance of dress, propriety of music, and regularity of design, it exceeds all the boasted grandeur of Harlequin Sorcerer, or of any I have seen, either separate or collective.—The last scene beggars all description; the most romantic and account of sumptuous palaces are but fair to this display of beauty, this glow of light, this profusion of glittering gems, which adorn the whole, and much exceeds all expectation.—I rejoice and congratulate myself that I am not of that modern way of thinking, (or rather seeming to think) that nothing can deserve the epithet good from their superior taste, but while I am pleas'd will own it, and not endeavour to gain the character of a critic, at the expense of violation of my senses.—See our C, N^o 14.

COVENT-GARDEN.

- 1 Othello The Fair
- 2 Suspicious Husband Ditto
- 3 Confucious Lovers Ditto
- 4 Retial Contrivances
- 5 6 Romeo

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Nova Scotia 1752

over this place, in direc-
 tion to the S. W. and after
 some time, the various
 snow, it burst into a thou-
 sand and was immediately fol-
 lowed by hail.
 Nova Scotia, Aug. 1. On Sun-
 day Governor Hobson arriv-
 ed in his Majesty's ship *Jafon*, of 40
 tons, his excellency landed
 on the bank of the harbour,
 and from the beach, by a
 detachment of the army, &c.

AYS acted.
 Y-L-A-N-E.

Entertainments.
 D. Disappoint.
 Intriguing Chambermaid
 Lettice
 D. Disappointment
 Queen Mab
 Doubt Disappointment
 Devil to pay
 Anatomish
 Intrig. Chambermaid
 Devil to pay
 Double Disappointment
 Harlequin Ranger
 Ditto
 Intrig. Chambermaid
 King and Miller
 Lettice
 D. Disapp.
 Ditto
 G. Garrick K. and Millar
 D. Disapp.
 Muchness, Woodrow, & Genii
 The Genii, Harl. Woodward
 Ditto
 G. Palmer
 Ditto
 G. Carro, Dexter
 Ditto
 Entertainment, I think, hath
 destroyed, and fix'd the fix-
 ture to Drury-lane theatre, as
 if almost every thing else;
 for beauty of scenery, ele-
 gance of music, and regu-
 larity of all the boasted gra-
 duer, or of any I have
 seen collective.—The last
 description; the most roman-
 tic palaces are but false
 beauties, this glow of light,
 glittering gems, which adorns
 exceeds all expectation.—
 I hate myself that I am not
 of thinking, (or rather
 that nothing can deserve the
 superior taste, but while
 in it, and not endeavour to
 a critic, at the expense
 of his.—SCOURGE, N^o 14.
 C-GARDEN.

The Fair
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ration, and grant them such relief as
 to the house shall seem meet.

Ordered, that the said petition be re-
 ferred to the consideration of the com-
 mittee of the whole house, to whom it
 is referred to consider of the state of
 the British fishery.

The proceedings of this committee
 terminated in an act for encouraging the
 British white herring fishery, in which,
 no it is directed, that those who are en-
 gaged in this fishery 'shall fish in an or-
 derly and regular manner, without
 impeding or obstructing other vessels,
 which shall be employed in the same
 fishery,' which directions may perhaps
 be interpreted to extend to the Dutch,
 yet certainly they cannot be understood
 to mean, that the British fishermen shall
 patiently submit to be impeded and ob-
 structed, much less insulted and da-
 maged in their utensils by Dutchmen.

Upon the whole as it appears, that
 the Dutch and we, if we pursue with
 vigour the design of this act, must be-
 come rivals in the herring fishery: the
 single question is, which shall have the
 greatest encouragement given them, and
 the greatest facilities procured them,
 the Dutch or our own subjects? The pur-
 port of my papers concerning the Dutch
 has been to shew, that they do not
 merit from us any particular favour or
 preference considered in themselves,
 much less when their interest comes in
 competition with that of Britons. This is
 plain, but whether the protection to our
 own subjects ought to be extended so
 far, as to include a prohibition of the
 Dutch, for fishing at all upon particular
 coasts, or in certain parts of our narrow
 seas, is another question, the determina-
 tion of which must be left till it is seen
 how far the present law will operate to
 our own advantage. And if this law
 be not sufficient to give that ascendancy
 to the British fishery, which seems natu-
 ral for it to acquire, I would not doubt
 but a more effectual will be enacted.

Extract of a Letter from a Person of
 note in Nova Scotia, communicated to
 the Publick by a Merchant, to supply
 the defects and errors of other accounts.

WHEN the fleet from England
 arrived here last summer, it was
 reported that the French governor of
 Canada had posted a detachment, con-
 sisting of an officer and sixty regular
 troops, at St John's river on the north
 side of the bay of Fundy, and in the
 heart of this province; This was more
 easily credited, as the ramparts of an

old fort there, with a very little expense,
 might have been repaired into a defensi-
 ble fort. Upon a seeming confirma-
 tion of this report, Capt. Ross, in the
 Albany sloop of war, was sent thither to
 know the truth of it; and with orders,
 as is supposed, to dispossess them: On
 his return we found that the French had
 attempted nothing near the mouth of
 the river; but that they were about to
 secure themselves at some considerable
 distance from it, at a place the French
 governor claimed as a southern bounda-
 ry of Canada or New France. That be-
 ing in a country inhabited by Indians,
 and the navigation of the river being
 unknown to most of the English, no-
 thing farther could then be done.

In September or October following,
 Mons. le Corne an experienced French
 officer, at the head of 70 regular troops,
 and a party of Canada irregulars, was
 sent to take post at the isthmus of Chig-
 netto, being about 40 leagues eastward
 of that river, and of the extent of a line
 they claim, from lake Champlain to the
 westward on the back of New England,
 to the gulph of St Lawrence. To this
 place the Indians resorted, to the num-
 ber of 300; who fixing here their
 head quarters, made several incursions
 upon the peninsula since; but have sel-
 dom done any mischief.

As the Nova Scotia French in that part
 of the province are the most disaffected
 of any, and have always behaved with
 contempt to the British government,
 tho' possessed of a very fine country,
 Governor Cornwallis, who had indulg-
 ed them in a long term of deliberation
 in regard to the taking the oaths to his
 majesty, to no purpose, sent a strong
 party, consisting of near 500 troops and
 rangers (to take possession of Chignecto,
 and to break up the rendezvous of the
 French and Indians) commanded by Major
 Lawrence of Warburton's regiment.

The Albany sloop, and several sloops
 and schooners, were sent round to Mi-
 nna, where the forces embarked on the
 20th of April, and arriving safe, landed
 at Chignecto the 23d. On their ap-
 proach to the town, which consisted of
 about 140 houses and two churches, the
 Indians, probably induced by the French
 commandant, reduced the whole to
 ashes in a few hours, and the inhabi-
 tants crossing the river, threw them-
 selves under his protection, on what
 they call the French side of the line.
 The reason assigned for their burning
 the town is, that it stood on ground
 they pleased at present to call English.

11 S 1780

As many of the inhabitants had taken arms, making their united force consist (as they say) of near 1500 armed men, the major sent a flag of truce (they having hoisted a French flag) to know the reason of their acting in this hostile manner, and afterwards had an interview with *M. le Corne*; upon which our forces re-embarked, and are safely returned to *Minas*.

What passed at this interview is not made publick, but it is probable the enemy were too well secured, and had too great a superiority, to make an attempt practicable.

This line, which the French would now extend their claim to, will range easterly from *Crown point* nearly in the latitude of 44 deg. 30 minutes; which will not only cut off some millions of acres, the indisputable property of the *New-England* colonies; but falling into a place called *Penobscut Bay*, gives the French near three quarters of *Acadia*, or *Nova Scotia*, according to its ever known and acknowledged boundaries, and above 100 leagues of fine sea coast, covered with innumerable islands, fine harbours and fishing banks, that will in time of war put it in their power to cut off the whole trade of the northern colonies, ruin the settlement we are making, and begger the whole continent; besides furnishing them with a fertile country covered with an inexhaustible stock of trees and timber, for building and masting their navy; and appears to me of much more consequence to the nation, than the scorched neutral islands of *Tobago*, *St Lucia*, &c.

A character of the late War, so far as regards Italy, from a Latin work just publish'd at Rome, entitled, *CAS-TRUCII BONAMICI Commentarius de Bello Italico*.

“The subject of this work is truly memorable, and distinguish'd by such a variety of fortune, that the victors were sometimes driven to despair; the vanquish'd never relinquish'd their hopes; those who had no martial appearance, erected themselves at once into heroes, fierce and intrepid, who suffered all things, who attempted all things, for the sake of liberty. The defeat and slaughter of armies and noble commanders, the reduction of cities, the conquest of provinces, may be met with in other histories, and are indeed events that are common to all wars. But the chief characteristic of this war, of which we are writing, is, that by so many battles, such repeated

slaughters, the powers of so many kingdoms exerted, nothing was accomplish'd answerable to the greatness of such exploits: the ambition of princes was not allayed; the felicity of their people was not establish'd: In short, vehement and cruel war was suddenly concluded by such a peace, as was rather desirable to the lazy, and necessary to the weary, than either commendable or honourable to the contending parties on either side.

—This plainly shews, that it is not England alone that the said war, and the consequent peace, have been criticis'd.

Extra of a Letter from Rome.

Several antique statues, most exactly wrought, lately discover'd in the cavernous caverns, have been repaired by the best artists, and order'd to be set up in the capitol. The first is the statue of the Egyptian God *Anubis*, with a head of a dog, but in all other respects human shape, having a crescent on his head, in his right hand, a musical instrument called a *Sistrum*, and a *Caduceus* in his left; it stands on a magnificent quadrangular pedestal, embellish'd with a variety of hieroglyphics most exquisitely wrought in Bas-Relief. The second piece is a *Group*, consisting of a man and woman, the man holds a spear in his hand, and has on his head a *Greco-helmer*; the man's head is declined, attentive to what the woman has to say to him, and she views him in a languishing manner, and seems to have her arms extended, in order to caress him with the utmost tenderness and affection. Some Connoisseurs pretend that the two beautiful personages are *Neptune* and *Venus*; others imagine that they present the last sad adieu between *Heracles* and *Andronacce*. A 3d. statue represents an angry *Jove*, with his thunder in his right hand; another, a *Sisoon* with his reed or flute lying by him.

QUERY to Philaretus. (See p. 25)

Allowing it not irrational to suppose that a spirituous or aetherial body may be a proper vehicle to the soul, and that both may be locally separated from the grosser body, without destroying their connection with it; is it possible, that, during this separation, a body very different in substance from the grosser one as this aetherial, should be capable of making exactly the same impressions upon another gross body, as two gross bodies make upon each other?

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I.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

ving on his breast a paper with the follow
words, viz; 'Thomas Randall, late an offi
of the sheriff of Middlesex, hath been adju
by the right hon. Philip E. of *Han*
wicke, lord high chancellor of Great Britain;
the right hon. Sir *Dudley Rider*, Knt. chief
office of our lord the king, assigned to hold
seat before the king himself; and the right
hon. Sir *John Willes*, Knt, chief justice of
his majesty's court of common pleas, to be a
violator of the laws of nations, and a dis
rber of the public repose; and stands con
fined thereof upon a complaint made again
him by *Joseph Francis Zovarius*, Count *H*
ang, envoy extraordinary and minister ple
ipotentiary of his most serene electoral
highness of *Bavaria*, at the royal court of
Great Britain.' Randall was afterwards
ried back to *Newgate*, there to remain three
ths, according to sentence.

WEDNESDAY 7.

Was the hottest press upon the *Thames* that
been since the warrants were granted, ta
g not only those who had, but even the
res of coasters and colliers; in all, above
o men.
On opening one of the charity boxes of the
ndling hospital, the committee found a
k note of 20l.

FRIDAY 9.

Peter Lebeup, Esq; appeared at the king's
ch bar, and received judgment for some
demeanours in a late lottery, (see his trial,
184) when the court fined him 1000l.
wh. he paid immediately in court.
A command of the royal regiment of artil
embarked at *Woolwich* for *Nova Scotia*.
The five malefactors were executed at *Ty*
p, pursuant to their sentence. See p. 184.
A gentleman of *Ely* has undertaken to ride
same horse a thousand miles in a thousand
essive hours, upon the new race ground in
the bet is 200 guineas to 100 that he
not perform it; play or pay.

SUNDAY 11.

Admiral *Holbourn* fell from *Spithead* with
Terrible, *Grafton*, *Tarmouth*, *Chichester*, *E*
org, *Augusta*, and *Arandel*, to join Adm.
Beacon. Remain at *Spithead* 17 ships of
line.

MONDAY 12.

A fire broke out in the house of Justice *Quar*
an oil and colour-man in *Whitechapel*,
ch did much damage. The oil boiling
set fire to some goods in the warehouse,
ch reached a barrel of gunpowder, and by
xplosion a cross beam was thrown over the
e and killed a man in the street; another
as he was carrying to the infirmary, and
man in the warehouse was likewise killed.
The right hon. the lord mayor heard a com
t of the inhabitants about *Fleet market*
nt several butchers for keeping swine there
their great annoyance; when his lordship
ared, he was determined to put the statute
of *3d. William* and *Mary* into immediate
ation throughout his jurisdiction; which
te enacts, that no person whatsoever shall
feed, or keep swine within the city of
(*Genl. Mag.* MAY. 1755)

London, upon pain of forfeiting the same to th
use of the poor.

WEDNESDAY 14.

Thomas Marwby, of *Stilton*, was examined by
Ld. Carysfort, rev. Dr *Neave*, and *John Wilms*;
A Etc; justices, about the murder of a man 18
years ago, charged on the evidence of *John*
Capes. *Marwby* formerly kept the crown inn
in this town, and *Capes*, about 11 or 12 o'
clock one night, knocked at the kitchen door,
and asked for a pint of beer; *Mrs Marwby*
told him she would draw none. *Capes* seeing
a light in the kitchen, looked thro' the key
hole of the door, and there saw *Mrs Marwby*
and one *Perkins* the oiler, stripping a man,
whom he supposed to be dead; for *Perkins* said
I'll have his shirt; *Mrs Marwby* replied, *So you*
shall, or any thing else. *Marwby* said to his
wife and *Perkins*, *See what a little knave will do*
for a man when he is in liquor. *Mrs Marwby*
said, *Where shall we bury him*; and they all a
greed it should be under the Six-shalls window.
She said, *Put him in any ways, and cover him*
up, and the dung will be thrown over him. The
place being now opened, several human bones
were found. *Mrs Marwby* and *Perkins* are both
dead; *Marwby* is committed to *Huntingdon*
goal.

THURSDAY 15.

The anniversary sermon of the *Middlesex*
hospital was preached at *St Anne's* church,
D *Westminster*, by the rev. Dr *Nichols*, master of
the Temple. After divine service, the right
hon. the E. of *Northumberland*, president, *Sir*
Wm Beauchamp Proctor, Bart, and Col. *Corn*
wallis, vice-president, with the stewards and
governors, walked from the church to the
ground appointed for erecting the new building
for the *Middlesex* hospital in *Marybon* fields;
E where the president, assisted by the two vice-
presidents, laid the first stone. They then re-
turned to the great concert room in *Dean*
street, where, at the chamber door, the collec
tion amounted to 400l. *Sir Wm Beauchamp*,
Proctor, gave 100l.
Seven thousand stands of arms were shipped
at the tower for *Ireland*.

FRIDAY 16.

A cause was tried in the court of common
pleas in *Westminster-hall*, between the rev. Dr
Nichols, plaintiff, and the parish of *St Marg*
aret, defendant, for distraining the plaintiff for
parish rates, who lived in the Cloisters, *West*
minster, which is an extra-parochial jurisdiction;
when a verdict was given for the plaintiff,
with 3l. damage, being the distress levied.

SATURDAY 17.

The sessions ended at the *Old Bailey*, when
the following criminals received sentence of
death, viz; *Richard Weston*, for stealing a silver
tankard; *Richard Griffin*, for sheepstealing;
and *William Bowyer*, alias *Scampy*, for private
ly stealing a capuchin.
At this sessions *Henry Govers*, otherwise *Bo*
ffer, received sentence for defrauding several
silversmiths and jewellers of goods to a very
considerable sum. He is to suffer 12 months
imprisonment, to stand on the pillory once, and
to pay a fine of 12l. and afterwards to find
security for his good behaviour for two years.

WEDNES-

6 Nova Scotia 1755

WEDNESDAY 19.

As one *Clarridge*, a labouring man, was digging on *Finchley common*, he found six pieces of old gold coin; and telling it to some other people, they went to the place and found to the value of above 20*l*.

[One that we have seen is a fair gold coin of *Edward II.* or *III.* weight about 10*g*. 6*d*. On one side, the king stands in a ship, with a drawn sword in his right hand, and a shield on his left, charged with the arms of *France* and *England* quarterly. Legend

EDWARDVS II. DEI GRA. REX ANGL. DNS HYB ET AQVIT.

On the reverse crowns round a cross. Legend
JESVS AVTEM TRANSIENS PER MEDIVM ILLORVM IBAT.

Receipts were delivered at the bank for the lottery tickets.

The following gentlemen are the commissioners of the lottery.

Henry Fane
Joseph Wright
James Monypenny
Metcalf Graham
Elfred Staples
William Leever
Edward Biggs
Charles Bodens
Nicholas Fenwick
Richard Grape
Thomas Mulse
William Proctor
Joseph Pennington
Robert Charles
William Lambton
Thomas Salter

Henry Strachey
James Pofflethwayt
Henry Boker
George Riffe
Jonathan Wharton
Thomas Congreve.
Nathaniel Kinderley
Robert Mathison
Beit Bearse
William Phillips
William Grover
William Aynsley
Rob. Vannam Lloyd
Thomas Balfitt
Wm Spence, Esqrs.

FRIDAY 21.

The bishop of *London* paid into the hands of *Messrs. Hoare* and *co.* for the use of the incorporated society for the relief of clergymen's widows, the sum of 1000*l*.

A fire broke out at *Euclid* in *Oxfordshire*, which consumed 14 or 15 houses, with a large malt-house, barns, stables, ricks, and graineries. The whole damage is computed at near three thousand pounds.

SATURDAY 24.

Newmarket. The cart-match, for one man to drive one cart and four horses 250 miles in 24 hours, was performed in the following manner. *Thomas Doll*, a *Lynn* coachman, who drove the cart, started at 12 o'clock on *Friday* night, and went upwards of 60 miles in the first four hours; by 8 in the morning he had finished 100 miles, and by five minutes after 6 at night he had gone 200 miles; then set off for the other fifty, which he finished about five minutes after 11 at night, without stirring out of the cart any more than once about half a minute.

SUNDAY 25.

Portsmouth. A tender arrived with 103 impressed men, who, on the hatches being opened to give them air, attempted to get upon deck, and take the command of the vessel, in order to escape, nor could be persuaded to desist, till the officers, in their own defence, were obliged to reduce them by force, and in so do-

ing wounded several of them.

The *Hazard* sloop of war, arrived at *Portsmouth*, brings advice that nine *French* men of war (part of the squadron that sailed the instant) were returned to *Brest*, *viz.*, two 80, two of 74, two of 60 guns each, and the frigates; the rest, with transports, were steering away *W. N. W.* and said to be bound for *Canada*.

THURSDAY 27.

Both houses of parliament met at *Westminster* and were further prorogued to the 1st of *July*.

The Lords Justices in council ordered bounties for encouraging the manning of the navy to be continued till the 24th of *July*.

WEDNESDAY 28.

M. Henri Covert, the *Frenchman*, stood the pillory at the *Royal Exchange*, according to his sentence. He was one of the greatest cheats that ever appeared at the *Old Bailey*. He professed for a *Spanish* merchant, and pretended to have come from that kingdom for 4 or 5000 worth of jewels, and three dozen of watches, under which pretence he defrauded several tradesmen of this city, to the amount of some thousand pounds. He was very fevered by the mob.

SATURDAY 31.

The late insolvent act directs only, that public notice be three times inserted in the *L. G.* previous to the general or quarter sessions adjournment, at which the prisoners shall apply to be discharged, paying twopenny for notice; which will ease them of the trouble and expence of employing solicitors for their release.

At *Thirsk* in *Yorkshire* was a prodigious cliff, very surprising; the rubbish covering some acres of ground, and drove several times great way, though they are yet standing. The weight of the great quantity of snow, and which had been lodged in the cliff for some time, is supposed to have been the cause of this terrible shock, which put the inhabitants into a great consternation, who at first imagined it was an earthquake, and indeed convulsion of the earth was so extraordinary that nothing could more resemble one.

By a letter from *York* we are informed that the impress'd men in the tender, who had risen, and knock'd down the commandant *Capt. Smith*, who is supposed to be kill'd, wounded several of the officers and sailors, and made their escape.

The premium of 30*l*. promised by the city for encouragement of arts and manufactures, for the most and best Cobalt found in this kingdom, has been adjudged to *Francis Beauchamp*, Esq; of *Truro*, in *Cornwall*, who has discovered a mine in his estate, capable of supplying our demand for home consumption or exportation.

† Cobalt is a dense, compact, and ponderous mineral, very bright and shining, and much resembling some of the antimonial. It is found in *Germany*, *Saxony*, *Bohemia*, *England*; but ours is a poor kind. From it are produced the three sorts of *Arsenic*, white, yellow, and red; as also *Zaffre* and *Smalt*.



the child which the father, where, and found; and am guilty of his body, and a lawyer being, and put the cross roads, and a appeared by a hard pretence to give him the good, to put a

Several the soldiers account the garrisons 20,000 lb. of *Cork*. An house from to lay a gene

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returned to Brest, viz, two
two of 60 guns each, and the
left, with transports, were
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WEDNESDAY, Aug. 27.



ONE Barlow, a bookfeller in
Star Alley, Fenchurch-street,
shot his child of two years
old, which died instantly,
and then himself in at the
mouth, but the ball glanc-
ing sideways did not kill
him. The inquest brought

the child's death *wilful murder*; upon
which the father was committed to the Com-
munity, where, after a few days, he died of his
sore, and the jury upon the inquest found
him guilty *filio de se*. His friends took away
his body, and buried it; of which the lord
mayor being informed, ordered it to be dug
up, and put in a hole made for that purpose
in the cross road at the upper end of Moor-
fields, and a stake drove thro' the body. It
appears by a paper left behind him, that be-
ing hard pressed by his creditors, who refused
to give him time, he took this desperate me-
asure, to put an end to all his troubles at once.

THURSDAY 28.

Several thousand weight of gunpowder,
soldiers accoutrements, &c. were shipped for
the garriſons of Gibraltar and Port Mahon, and
20,000 lb. of gunpowder for the *West Indies*.
A *Cook*. An express arrived at the custom-
house from the lord lieutenant, with orders
to lay a general embargo on beef.

FRIDAY, 29.

William Gibson was executed at *Kennington-
Common*, for robbing a gentleman and lady in
Comb wood, near *Kingston, Surrey*. He was
formerly a malster at *Lecce* in *Yorkshire*, but
living beyond his income, at last took to the
highway, and had a private cave in *Comb
wood*, where he concealed himself in the day
time, and turned out occasionally as he saw
passengers; and here he was taken by a gen-
tleman of *Putey*, and some others, who, as
they were shooting for their diversion, saw
and suspected him for a robber. In his cave
they found clean linen, and several kinds of
provisions.

At the affizes at *Brewin* it is remarkable
there was not one trial, much to the honour
of the gentlemen of that county, who meet
once a month to compromise all differences
among their neighbours, and thereby hap-
pily prevent litigious suits.

MONDAY, SEPT. 1.

Was landed at *Wapping*, out of the *Draper,
Norsk*, from *Hullfax* in *Nova Scotia*, a quantity
of salt fish, being the first brought to
England from thence, and in quality equal to
the best barrel cod.

One *James Clarke*, a smuggler, who has
been confined in the castle of *Norwich* up-
wards of four years, on an exchequer proce-
dure of 2500*l.* was, by an order from the lords
of the admiralty, sent down to *Yarmouth*, to
be entered into his majesty's sea service dur-
ing his life.

Edinburgh. Was the greatest fall of rain
ever known in this country, when swelled
all the rivers, and did a great deal of dam-
age.

to the neighbouring fields; in particular the
rivers of *Spey* and *Findhorn* rose upwards of
12 feet perpendicular more than usual, and
carried off a great deal of timber, grain, cat-
tle, &c. A woman and a boy perished in
the water of *Dolman* in *Strath Spey*; and
A woman in the water of *Luffie* near *Elgin*.
The small rivulets likewise rose to a great
height, and several cattle pasturing on the
banks of some of them were carried down,
and perished.

TUESDAY 2.

Both houses of parliament met, and were
further prorogued to the 23d inst.

WEDNESDAY 3.

Tarmouth. *John Colman*, Esq; who served
the office of mayor in the year 1742, was
elected mayor of this corporation for the
year ensuing. The inquest, consisting of 10
common council men, and two commoners
or free-men, were shut up in the *Guildhall*
from Friday till this day, and a serjeant sworn
to take charge of them, and to suffer no pro-
visions, &c. to be conveyed to them, till nine
of the twelve were agreed in the choice of a
mayor according to the charter.

THURSDAY 4.

The great collection of manuscripts belong-
ing to the late earl of *Oxford*, were removed
from the countess of *Oxford's* house in *Dover
Street* to *Montagu* house.

The anniversary meeting of the sons of
the clergy was held at *Newcastle*, when the
collection at church and at dinner amounted
to 263*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* An excellent sermon was
preached on the occasion by the Rev. Mr
Wood, from *Gal. vi. 9.* *Let us not be weary
in well doing; for in due time we shall reap.*
E. if you faint not.

Cambridge. The vice-chancellor gave no-
tice, that *The goodness of the supreme being* is
appointed for the subject of the poem for the
present year; and it is required that the per-
formance of each candidate be brought to
him before the 25th of *October* next. The
premium for this annual poem is founded on
a clause in the will of Mr *Saaton*, dated *Oct.*
8, 1738.

SATURDAY 6.

Orders were sent to all the fleets, squadrons,
and single ships, now out, to make reprisals,
particularly of outward bound ships, in con-
sequence of which, a great number of *French*
merchantsmen have been sent in to some or
other of our ports by our men of war.

MONDAY 8.

At the sessions at *Guildhall*, *Robert Aljop*, a
midshipman, was convicted upon his own
confession of riotously entering the dwell-
ing-house of *William Godfrey* at *Billinggate*, a re-
putable citizen and ivermyn of *London*, at
the head of a pris gang, on the 25th of *June*
last, (see p. 322) when the court was pleased
to fine him 5*l.* and order him to be impris-
oned one year in *Newgate*.

At the same session, *Henry Samuel* was con-
victed of being a common sabbath-breaker,
and profaner of the lord's day, by suffering
card

Yorkshire was a prodigious
surprising; the rubbish cover-
ground, and drove several trees
that they are yet standing. The
great quantity of snow, and
lodged in the cliff for
and to have been the cause
which put the inhabitants
interstation, who at first
earthquake, and indeed
the earth was so extraordina-
ly cold more resemble one
from *York* we are inform-
ed men in the tender at
knock'd down the command-
is supposed to be kill'd, and
officers and sailors, and
c.

of 30*l.* promised by the
agement of arts and manu-
factures, and best Cobalt ro-
setts has been adjudged to
of *Truro*, in *Cornwall*,
mines in his estate, capable
of being made for home consump-
tion, compact, and ponderous
weight and shinning, and
some of the antimonial
Germany, *Saxony*, *Bohemia*,
is a poor kind. *Electors*
and the three sorts of *Arfenick*
and red; as also *Zaffire*
Hill on *W*

Nov 20th 1755

card-playing on *Sundays* in his house in *Duke's Place*, and fined 12s. 6d. and ordered to be imprisoned 3 months in *Wood-street Compter*.

About 10 o'clock at night a dreadful fire broke out at *Mr Watson's*, a callico-printer, near *Cuper's Gardens*, which consumed 20 shops, or working places, with a great quantity of callicoes, linens, utensils, &c. to the damage of many thousand pounds.

TUESDAY 9.

A warrant, granted by my lord mayor, to search the house of *Mr and Mrs Hilton*, at the *Rose* in *Curfitor-street*, where public dancing and music were carried on twice a week, without the licence which the late Act requires, was executed by eight or nine constables, who brought away about 30 young men and women, and lodged them in the two *Compters*. The next morning they were examined by his lordship, and Mr alderman *Alsop*, at the *Old Bailey*, and all discharged upon reputable housekeepers appearing to their characters, but not without a severe reprimand for resorting to such houses, for the suppressing of which this statute was so wisely made. The keepers of such houses are subject to the penalty of roof, and such other punishment as the court shall think proper.

WEDNESDAY 10.

At the triennial meeting at *Worcester*, of the three choirs of *Worcester*, *Gloucester*, and *Hertford*, there was a very great appearance of nobility and gentry, and the collection at the cathedral amounted to upwards of 192l. being above 44l. more than was collected these this time three years, and about 5l. more than was collected in the two days at the meeting last year at *Gloucester*. The company at the concerts and balls were likewise very splendid and numerous.

THURSDAY 11.

The king of *Great-Britain* arriving about five this afternoon at the entrance of *Amersfort Heath* near *Utrecht*, where his majesty generally stays to take fresh horses; as soon as the coach stopped, the prince stadtholder (who came thither from *Stettin*) presented himself at the door, and made a motion to kiss his majesty's hand. His majesty was so highly pleased to see the young prince, that he got out of his coach, and embraced him with great tenderness, wishing him all the great qualities and blessings that might render him fit to fill with glory, the rank he holds in the republic.

Charles Eradbury, a methodist preacher, was tried at the *Old Bailey* for sedition and acquitted. *Hearne*, the lad that was evidence against him, was ordered to be transported for 14 years for perjury.

SUNDAY 14.

At *Lolow*, about six miles from *Castbridge*, a fire broke out at *Mr Cotton's*, and burnt with great fury till four o'clock the next morning. His barns, stables, several necks of hay, pease, and corn were entirely consumed, and it was with great difficulty the dwelling-house was saved. *Mr Cotton* had finished his harvest on *Saturday* night, and his loss amounts to several hundred pounds. "This

supposed the barns were wilfully set on fire by a man who worked at the house during the harvest, and was thereupon committed to suspicion.

MONDAY 15.

The sum of 4000l. was paid into the hands of the treasurer of the *Middlesex* hospital, being a legacy left to that charity by the earl of *Granbam* deceased.

An account arrived that the *Blandford* man of war of 20 guns, having on board Governor *Lyttleton* for *South Carolina*, was taken by the count *Guay's* squadron the 13th of *August* last, in its return to *Brest*, and the *Blandford* sent to *Nantz*.—This ship has since been restored by order of the French court.

TUESDAY 16.

About 10 o'clock his majesty happily landed at *Margate*, and arrived the same evening about nine at *Kensington* in perfect health.

The differences which have for some time prevailed among the great people in *Ireland*, it is said, are happily adjusted, to the satisfaction of all; and several gentlemen, who had been removed from their places, are reinstated. The Hon. the speaker of the house of commons, we hear, will be appointed chancellor of the exchequer, and this gentleman, and the earl of *Kildare*, will also be appointed lords justices, in the absence of his excellency the lord lieutenant.

Ended the sessions at the *Old Bailey*, where the five following criminals received sentence of death, *viz.* *Jonathan Wigmor*, for firing a pistol at *Dunkin Robertson*, who was then on the *York* coach box, and bravely defended the coach from being robbed; *John Benfon* for a street robbery near *Whitechapel*; *James Billion*, for stealing 200 guineas in his master's house; *Samuel Dibble*, for breaking the house of *Mr Willis* in *Brook-street*, *Holbourne*; and *Mabel Hughes*, for the murder of *Alexander Knight*, a lad of about 12 years of age, in *Algate* workhouse.

FRIDAY 19.

Kensington. The Right Hon. the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of *London* waited on his majesty to congratulate him on his safe return, when *Wm Moreton*, Esq. the recorder, made their compliments in the following address.

Most gracious sovereign,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of *London*, in common council assembled, humbly beg leave to address your majesty with our most sincere and joyful congratulations on your majesty's safe and happy return to your *British* dominions.

Permit us, royal Sir, with hearts full of gratitude, to express our sincere acknowledgments of your majesty's paternal care and vigilant regard for the true interest and prosperity of your people, by the vigorous measures taken by your Majesty to protect our commerce and colonies from the inroachments of the *French*.

And we do humbly assure your majesty, that we will to the utmost of our power

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... were wilfully set on fire
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MONDAY 15.
... was paid into the hands
of the Middlesex hospital, to
to that charity by the exchequer.

... rived that the *Blandford* man
s, having on board Governor
South Carolina, was taken by
quadron the 13th of August
to *Brest*, and the *Blandford*
This ship has since been refused
each court.

TUESDAY 16.
... ck his majesty happily landed
nd arrived the same evening
London in perfect health.
s which have for some time
the great people in Ireland
mply adjusted, to the satisfaction
veral gentlemen, who have
m their places, are reinstated
the speaker of the house of
at, will be appointed chan-
cquer, and this gentleman,
dave, will also be appointed
the absence of his excellency
it.

... ns at the *Old Bailey*, where
criminals received sentence
... *Wigmore*, for firing
Robertson, who was then on
, and bravely defended the
robbed; *John Benson* taken
near *Whitechapel*; *Jam. B.*
200 guineas in his matter
ible, for breaking the house
... *Book-street*, *Albourn*; and
the murder of *Alexander*
about 12 years of age, in

WEDNESDAY 19.
... Right Hon. the lord mayor
mons of the city of *London*
majesty to congratulate him
when *Wm Moreton*, Esq.,
their complaisants in the

... reign,
majesty's most dutiful and
acts, the lord-mayor, acting
mons of the city of *London*
ssembled, numbly beg
ur majesty with our most
gratulations on your ma-
y return to your *Britijh*

... Sir, with hearts full of
our sincere acknowledg-
ty's paternal care and vi-
true interest and profi-
by the vigorous measures
ty to protect our commo-
om the encroachments of

... bly assure your majesty
the object of our po-
60

The king then ordered a good house
to be made ready for me, and gave the
Moody, or victualler, instructions to
apply me with every thing necessary,
I concluded upon the following terms:
I to have the command of his vessel,
and 60 ruppes a month, with 5 l. per
cent. privilege upon the tonnage, and
all ready to sail 45 ruppes per month to
bear my charges on shore, which has
been paid me after their manner, for e-
very moon since the 29th of August.

I was in hopes to have sailed after the
rains for *Bengal*, but there being a ru-
mour that the king of *Sindy* is deter-
mined to invade this country, the king did
not care to part either from me or the
vessel; if however we are not much afraid,
or this king can raise 100,000 men, and
having powerful allies, and his towns
mosty fortified, 'tis thought his enemy
will be forced to desist from his enter-
prize; therefore I am still in hopes to
sail for *Bengal* early in September, after
the rains. The vessel is only about 100
tons, but as cotton and chank are very
cheap here, and rare commodities for
Bengal, if it please God to favour me
with success, I may chance to clear e-
nough by the voyage to put me in a
better way than ever I was in the com-
pany's service heretofore.

In the month of *October* I went upon
an expedition with the king, quite
thro' his country to the borders of *Sin-
dy*, for the space of 24 days, which was
extremely pleasant. The hill coun-
try is a perfect bed of iron and alu-
min, and in one place I saw a vein of
candle coal, which is the only one that
I ever met with abroad, but they nei-
ther know how to use nor work it. Up-
on the low ground, near the river *Paunch
Drummy*, which is a large branch of the
river *Indus*, there is plenty of salt peter,
of which they extract some, and make
a deal of allum, but have a poor notion
of managing either.

The king hearing I had some notion
of that sort of work, offered to give me
due encouragement to set up a powder
mill, and a furnace for smelting iron,
and will either lend me money to go on
with the work, for my own benefit, or
make my wages equivalent to make them
for him. As yet I keep him in
suspence, knowing that works of that
nature might hurt the *European* trade.
I had rather try my fortune at sea; for
tho' the company's usage to me might
justify such an undertaking with all im-
partial men, yet I don't care to be an
instrument to do them prejudice by way

of retaliation, especially in this coun-
try, where I hope I shall not stay long.
Believe me to be, &c. J. C.

A Short View of the Contest concerning the
Limits of Nova Scotia, or Acadia, ex-
tracted from the Memorials of the En-
glish and French Commissaries.

AS the treaty of *Utrecht* is the com-
mon foundation upon which both na-
tions build their claims, it is in the
first place necessary to transcribe part of
the 12th and 13th articles, which relate
to this subject.

Art. XII. 'His most Christian majesty
shall remit to the Q. of Great Britain
all letters and authentic deeds and
acts as shall ratify the cession which
has been made to the crown of Great
Britain for ever of *Nova Scotia*, other-
wise called *Acadia*, in its whole ex-
tent, according to its ancient limits,
also the town of *Port Royal*, now call-
ed *Annapolis Royal*, and in general all
that belongs to the said lands and
islands of the said territory, with the

sovereignty, property, possession, and
right acquire by treaty, or otherwise,
which his most Christian majesty, the
crown of France, or its subjects, have
had to the said lands, islands, and ter-
ritory, with their inhabitants; so as
that his most Christian majesty may
cede, and transfer, and confirm, the
whole to the said queen and crown of
Great Britain, in a manner and form
so full, that the subjects of his most
Christian majesty shall hereafter be
excluded from all kinds of fishing in
the said seas, bays, and other places,
within 30 leagues of *Nova Scotia* to
the South, commencing from the is-
land, commonly called *Isle Sable* in-
clusive, and proceeding S. W.'

Art. XIII. 'The island called *Cape
Breton*, and all others whatsoever situ-
ated in the mouth and the gulph of the
river *St Lawrence*, shall remain the
property of France.'

The question is, what extent of coun-
try France has ceded to England by these
clauses, and, indeed, it must be con-
fessed, that the terms of the treaty might
have been better chosen to express the
country comprized between *Penobscot*, or
Pentagoet, the river *St Lawrence*, and the
Atlantic ocean, if, as our court insists, that
was the district intended; or to express
only that part of the peninsula, which
begins at the extremity of the bay of
Fundy, extends along the coast, and termi-
nates

1756 Nova Scotia

nates at Cape *Canso*, if, as the court of *France* pretends, this only was meant.

The difference indeed is very great, and the two courts seem to have equal reason to complain of their negociators, who conducted the treaty of *Utrecht*, as the addition of a very few words would have precluded all doubt, and prevented a controversy, which both will have sufficient reason to regret, whatever shall be the issue:

But, notwithstanding this defect, it is contended that there are expressions in the treaty, which sufficiently point out the true *Acadia*, and in order to state impartially those which have been produced by the commissaries on both sides; their observations may be reduced under three general heads:

1st. That *Acadia*, which the *French* ceded, is the same with *Nova Scotia*.

2^d. It is all *Acadia*, according to its ancient limits, or as, perhaps, it might better have been rendered, confined in its ancient limits, which *France* engaged to give up.

3^d. A town and a fishery were intended by the terms, which, according to one party, express an exception; and a specification according to the other. The cession is extended to all that belongs to the country, and includes every species of right or title.

Under these three heads will be found, not only a faithful analysis of the reasonings of both parties, but a short yet comprehensive history of *Acadia*. Under the first it will appear, that the *English* and *French* established themselves successively in this part of *America*, and gave different names to the same portion of territory. Under the 2^d, will be found an account of the revolutions of this country, as described by the first historians and geographers, and limited by commissions and treaties of the two courts. And, under the third, various interpretations of the terms made use of in the treaty of *Utrecht*, derived from the circumstances in which it was made, and the intention of the parties.

I. That the *Acadia* of *France* is the *Nova Scotia* of *England*.

THIS proposition seems to be comprized in the following terms of the treaty; "*Nova Scotia* or *Acadia*." If it had not been for the disputes that have actually risen between the two crowns, no reasonable being would have thought it possible to doubt whether the country called *Nova Scotia* by the *English* was not precisely the same

with that called *Acadia* by the *French*; or that at least a certain country was meant which had been called some times by one of those names, and some times by the other.

The *French* however pretend that the *Nova Scotia* of our antient charters, which we reclaim of them, is not the country which they ceded to us. Their charters are become void by the breach of the conditions annexed to them, and by the subsequent possession of the country they specify, by others. The name which we gave to a certain infinite tract of country is nothing to the *French*, who could not be expected to take cognizance of it; the treaty of *Utrecht* having given real existence, at certain limits to a country of the name by calling it the same with *Acadia*, for according to the spirit of the treaty, *Acadia* reduced to its antient limits, ought to determine what from that time should be called *Nova Scotia*, and not the antient and chimerical *Nova Scotia*, what should be understood by *Acadia*.

But if the determination of this dispute was to be left not to a *Frenchman* or an *Englishman*, whose judgments were alike in danger of being perverted by their interest, nor to an *European* of another country, to whom habit has familiarised the grammatical subtleties which render our treaties too obscure and inefficacious; but to one of the natives of the country in dispute, he would probably wonder what could bring the matter into doubt, and if any thing could prevent the readiness of his opinion, it would be the surprise of having it seriously asked. To such an *Indian* the whole dispute might be thus stated. The question in this controversy is no other than what notion the *French* or your ancestors might have of the right of the *English* to *Nova Scotia*; whether *James* had either the intention or the power to grant to Sir *Wm Alexander* and his company in 1621, a territory where the *French* had before built some huts, in a country which could of right belong only to your ancestors; whether the patent of *Charles I.* in 1625, and that of *Cromwell* in 1656,* and all the settle-

* It is pretended that the expedition of which gave occasion to this patent, was at a time of perfect peace, but this is not true. *France* had then entered into an alliance offensive and defensive, with the declared enemies of the republic of *England*. The year 1652 was passed in continual and reciprocal hostilities.

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 ance had or had not before the treaty
 Utrecht adopted the name of *Nova*
 for that territory which she had
 ore called *Assia*. It is certain, that
 Scotia had been constantly used
 the court, the historians, and the
 eographers of one nation, which is
 fficient to prove that the other could
 ot be ignorant of what they were re
 quired to cede. If under one particu
 ar word of your language, explained
 y one of ours, you had stipulated, that
 e should give you a certain quantity
 of brandy, you would certainly com
 plain, if under pretence that your lan
 guage has not been received in *Europe
 an* countries, and that perhaps you spell
 their language amiss, they should refuse
 to do what it was impossible they
 ould not understand to have been re
 quired at the time of the contract.

The antiquity of the settlements of
 the *French* and *English* in *North America*
 is certainly a question foreign to this
 dispute; however, as the *French* com
 missaries have given *France* the honour
 of a prior date; and as to pass their
 claim of priority in silence would be to
 admit it, the *English* commissaries have
 in their memorial laboured to obviate
 the false facts upon which alone it could
 be founded.

The *French* have asserted, that the
Cabots, who in 1497, discovered that
 part of *America* which lies between
Florida and lat. 53 North, were *Vene
 tians*; that they were private adventu
 res, fitted out at their own expence,
 with no other view than the discovery
 of a north west passage to the *East In
 dies*; and that the accidental sight of
 an unknown country, which prevented
 the accomplishment of their design,
 could not give the property of it to a na
 tion which during many years totally
 neglected so barren a discovery. It is re
 manded by the *English*, that such of these
 facts as would have some weight if they
 were true, are false; and that those
 which are true are nothing to the pur
 pose. That the expedition of *Cabot* was
 a private undertaking, he being an
 nounced by letters patent from *Hen. VII.*
 which that prince reserved to himself

privileges. In 1654, the protector refused to
 admit *France* as a party to a treaty concluded
 by the States General, and the treaty of
Westminster did not restore harmony between
 the States till 1655.

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and his successors the sovereignty of all
 the countries *Cabot* should discover,
 which he and his heirs could settle only
 as vassals. But many subjects of *Eng
 land*, besides *Cabot* and his family, be
 came adventurers in his expedition, and
 fitted out several vessels at their own
 expence. Nor was the discovery of a
 North-west passage the sole view of
Henry VII. for it is not so much as na
 med in *Cabot's* commission, which re
 quires him to navigate the eastern,
 western, and northern seas, to discover
 new countries. Neither can that be said
 to be a discovery by a mere transient
 sight of a distant coast, which *De Laet*,
 a judicious and impartial geographer
 of the last age, calls a lustration and
 description prior to the discoveries of
 the *French*. And if this be a true state
 of the fact, of what importance is it
 whether *Cabot* was or was not a *Ven
 etian*, or how long after his discovery
 the country was neglected? It appears,
 however, that the successive expeditions
 which were afterwards made under
Elizabeth and *James I.* were intended
 to form settlements upon the coast;
 and that in the year 1613 *Argal* received
 orders to drive the *French* from their
 forts of *Pentagoet*, *Sainte Croix*, and *Port
 Royal*, as buildings erected upon a ter
 ritory supposed to be an acquisition
 gained to *England* by *Cabot's* expedition.

The *French* commissaries, in order to
 support the prior right of their coun
 try, have fixed 1604 for the time of
 making their first settlements in *North
 America*, and 1607 for the first settling
 of the *English*. But *Purchas*, in the ac
 count of his voyages, printed in *London*
 in 1625, mentions plantations which
 had been made by the *English* in 1602,
 in the country then called *Maurooben*
 by the *Indians*, of which he describes
 the rivers *Pemaquid* and *Sagalabock*,
 and the towns of *Penobscot*, *Kennebec*,
 and *Maragrove*. *Estarbot* also in his
 history of *New France*, so much esteem
 ed by the *French*, found at his arrival in
 that country in 1606, many *Cantons*
 which belonged to the *English*. Let any
 impartial mind now judge whether it
 be true, as they pretended, that *James
 I.* in 1621 had no right to give away,
 or even to name this country, as being
 then possessed by the *French*;* and
 whether

* The *French* commissaries have said that
James I. added as a condition to his charter,
 that the country of which he granted the con
 cession should be destitute of cultivators, and
 uninhabited

whether his *Nova Scotia*, enclosed by himself within the limits of the river *Sainte Croix* and the river and gulph of *St Lawrence*, is an ideal country. This question, however, is merely incidental to the principal point in dispute. The *British* commissaries flatter themselves that *Great Britain* will never want authentic proofs for the security of her rights to such countries as she holds by virtue of prior discovery, tho' she reclaims *Nova Scotia*, or *Acadia*, only in virtue of the cession made to her of that country, by the treaty of *Utrecht*.

[To be concluded in our next.]

LIFE OF GEORGE VILLIERS, the first D. of Buckingham, contin. from p. 109.

A Parliament being called upon the return of the Prince into *England*, the prince, as had been concerted between him and the duke, began to speak of the affairs of *Spain*, and of his own journey thither, and forgot not to mention the duke with more than ordinary affection, upon which it was proposed, as the duke had also foreseen, that the whole affair should be stated in a conference between the two houses, which the prince and the duke were desired to manage.

The prince therefore having made a slight introduction, the duke, in a long speech, insinuated, that the prince's journey was principally caused by the Earl of *Bristol*'s inability to elude the chicanery of the *Spanish* ministry, writing in one dispatch that all was concluded, and in the next that new demands were made, and new difficulties arisen; so that the prince's journey was undertaken, with whatever reluctance, as the only expedient to discover without delay, the real intentions of the *Spaniards*, and either put a speedy end to the negociation by marrying the lady on the place, or he at liberty to espouse some other. He said also, that as soon as they arrived in *Spain*, they discovered that the *Spaniards* never seriously intended that the *infanta* should

inhabited only by infidels; but this argument is founded upon a mistake, and the omission of the word *presertim*. *James I.* speaks in general terms of the utility of the colonies, especially, says he, when the country is destitute of inhabitants, or inhabited by infidels who may be converted. These words are in the introduction, and there is nothing in the body of the patent, which restrains the power of making settlements in *Nova Scotia*, if any Christians should be found there.

marry with the prince, by their neglecting to proceed upon the articles of their not permitting the prince to converse, or scarce to see his mistress; their evasive answers about the *Palatinate*; A pretending the restitution was not in their power, tho' it had been taken by the *Spanish* troops, and was then in possession of the *Spanish* army, under the command of *Spinola*. He then took an opportunity again to mention the E. of *Bristol*, not only as being imposed upon by the *Spanish* ministry, but as concurring with them in their unfair practices; adding, that the king had ordered him to return, that he might be called to an account for his miscarriages. That the king had ordered him to return is true, but it was rather because he revered his parts and his fidelity, and wanted his assistance to repress the insolence of the duke, than because he doubted the propriety of his conduct, or had any design of calling him to account. Of this *Buckingham* could not be ignorant, tho' he artfully gave this incident a turn which greatly favoured his own design, and confirmed what he had said. He then gave an account of some measure D which the king had taken to accommodate the matter, and compleat the match, since his return with the prince from *Spain*: Upon the whole advising a total breach of the treaty, and a vigorous and immediate war.

This account, and this advice, in which the prince assisted, certifying the particulars, and concurring with the duke's opinion, was received with such applause by the two houses, as exceeded the most extravagant hope; but it gave such offence to the *Spanish* ambassador that he demanded *Buckingham's* head as a satisfaction to the injured honour of his master. The house of lords, however, by a general vote, justified his relation, and signified their earnest desire, that he might be encouraged in his services to the state by an address to the king, in which the commons concurred so minutely, that *Rusworth*, as if the two houses had been twins, and that what one had said thought, and done, had been said thought and done by the other.

It is said, by Lord *Clarendon*, that the duke's speech and advice also infinitely offended the king, as being without his authority, and contrary to notorious truths; and yet in his answer to the parliament's address of justification, again the charge of the *Spanish* ambassador, speaks of the duke in the highest terms of affection, confidence, and esteem.

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Spanish Journey.

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sea officers, as it was at first report-
 ed with great confidence. On the con-
 trary, *Adm. Knowles* declared in expres-
 sions, that he did in his conscience be-
 lieve Sir *John* had done every thing that
 came an experienced general to the
 of his judgment for the service of
 king and country, and would have
 done more if it could have been done.
 The judge advocate made the follow-
 ing observations upon the whole. 1st,
 to any presumption that the *French*
 were prepared, arising from the un-
 usual delay of the expedition at the
 of *Wight*, if it had been a sufficient
 reason against an attempt to land, it
 would have been a sufficient reason to
 prevent the orders for making the at-
 tempt, but it was not thought a suffi-
 cient reason to prevent the orders, Mr
 G's letter being subsequent to the de-
 cision, therefore it was not sufficient to
 prevent the attempt.
 2dly, All the arguments to prove the
 practicability of a descent only are de-
 nied by the resolution of the 28th: that
 a descent was advisable with all
 possible dispatch, and if it was not prac-
 ticable it could not be supposed advise-
 able without the grossest absurdity.
 3dly, That as the account ob-
 tained by *Capt. Clerk* from the *French*
 officer was not till the 26th, it can-
 not be insisted upon as a sufficient mo-
 tive for reviving an attempt on *Roche-
 fort* supporting the determination as to
 the attempt on the 25th to have been ju-
 st and right when it was made.
 4thly, It may be added, that the ac-
 counts given previous to the resolution
 to attack *Roche-fort*, by the *French*
 officers concerning the ditch and the
 works, was very confused, and, in some
 particulars, contradictory.
 The court having heard the charge
 of defence, and all the evidence in
 support of both, took the whole into
 consideration, and declared it to be their
 unanimous opinion, that Sir *John Mor-
 ris* is not guilty of the charge exhibit-
 ed against him.

The court consisted of the following persons:
 The Hon. Lord Tyrrawley, President.
 The Hon. Lord Cadogan, M. Gen. E. of Ancram
 The Hon. Lord Guise M. G. E. of Harrington
 The Hon. Lord Onslow M. G. E. of Albemarle
 The Hon. Lord Polteney Major Gen. Holmes
 The Hon. Sir Ch. Howard Major Gen. Dury
 The Hon. Lord Huske Major Gen. Moflynn
 The Hon. Lord Delawar Major Gen. Carr
 The Hon. Lord Cholmondeley Col. Kingsley
 The Hon. Gen. Boclend Col. Durore
 The Hon. E. of Panmure Col. Noel
 Charles Gould, Deputy Judge Advocate.

(GENT. MAG. Jan. 1758.)

To his Excellency Charles Lawrence, Esq;
 Captain General and Commander in
 Chief of his Majesty's Province of Nova
 Scotia, and to the Honourable his
 Majesty's Council of the said Province,

The Memorial of the Grand Jury for the
 County of Halifax, in the Province a-
 foresaid, humbly sheweth;

THAT whereas a memorial has
 lately been delivered to the lieuten-
 ant governor, by a number of the
 principal merchants and freeholders of
 Halifax, addressed to his honour the
 lieutenant governor, and the honourable
 council, humbly desiring, for the
 reasons therein mentioned, that this
 town may be put into some state of de-
 fence, for the preservation of the place,
 and of themselves, their families, and ef-
 fects; and having as yet received no
 answer, they are altogether uncertain
 whether their request will be complied
 with, or not.

And as we Robert Saunderson, Joseph
 Rundle, John Anderson, Paul Pritchard,
 Hugh McCoy, Joseph Fairbanks, William
 Schwartz, Robert Campbell, William Pan-
 tree, John Killeck, John Brooks, Henry
 Wilkinson, Walter Manning, John Slay-
 tor, Richard Catherwood, Joseph Peirse,
 Alexander Cunningham, Richard Trit-
 ton, Jonathan Gifford, and Benjamin
 Leigh, the Grand Jury for the coun-
 ty of Halifax, are (under the present
 circumstances of the colony) the only
 representative body of the people:
 We, in behalf of all the inhabitants
 of this town, do unanimously and
 most earnestly entreat your excellen-
 cy, and the honourable council, that
 they may no longer remain in a state
 of uncertainty, but may be acquainted
 as soon as can be, what they have to
 trust to; and that if any thing is to be
 undertaken for their security, they may
 be prepared to lend their utmost assis-
 tance towards carrying it on, by con-
 tributing either their labour, their at-
 tendance as overseers, or their money,
 as it shall best suit their circumstances;
 which we know all the inhabitants of
 this town in general are ready to do
 cheerfully to do.

But if, unhappily for them, their
 prayers cannot be heard, we, humbly
 beg, in their behalf, that they may im-
 mediately know it, in order to take
 the first opportunity to convey them-
 selves, their families, and effects, to a
 place of greater safety, in some of the
 neighbouring colonies.

Halifax, Nov. 17, 1757.

5
 1758 Nova Scotia

An occasional Prologue to the Gamblers; a Comedy (written from 1711-12) as it is now acting in Drury-lane Theatre.

Written and spoken by Mr. Garlick.

When'er the wits of France take pen in hand To give a sketch of you and this our land, One settled maxim thro' the whole you see, To wit—their great superiority! Urge what you will, they still have this to say, That you, who are them, are less wise than they. 'Tis thus these well-bred letter-writers use us; They trip o'er here with half an eye, peruse us; Embrace us, eat our meat, and then—abuse us. When this game play was writ, that's now before ye,

The English stage had reach'd its point of glory! No paltry thefts disgrac'd this author's pen, He painted English manners, English men; And form'd his taste on *Scatelpaar* & old Ben. Then were French fancies, fashions, quite unknown;

Our wits wrote well, and all they writ their own: These were the times when no infatuation, No vicious modes, no zeal for imitation, Frion. Had chang'd, deform'd, & sunk the English nation. Should you be ever from yourselves estrang'd, The *Cock* will erove, to see the *Lion* chang'd! To boast our lineity is weak and vain, While tyrant vices in our bosoms reign; No liberty alone a nation saves; Corrupted freedom's the worst of slaves. Let Prussia's sons each English breast inflame; O be our spirit, as our cause, the same! And as our hearts with one religion glow, Let us with all their ardors drive the foe, As heav'n had rais'd our arms, as heav'n had giv'n the blow!

Would you rekindle all your ancient fires? Extinguish first your modern vain desires. Still it is yours, your glories to retrieve; Lop but the branches, and the tree shall live: With these erect a pile of sacrifice! And in the midst—throw all your cards and dice, Then fire the heap; and as it sinks to earth, The British genius shall have second birth! Shall, *Phoenix* like, rise perfect from the flame; Spring from the dust, and mount again to fame!

EPILOGUE, written by a Friend, And spoken by Mrs. Cibber.

MY conduct now will ev'ry mind emp'ov, And all my friends, I'm sure, will wish me joy: 'Tis joy indeed, and fairly worth the cost, To've gain'd the wandering heart I once had lost. Hold! says the prudish dame with scornful sneer, 'I must, sweet madam, stop your high career; 'Where was your pride, your decency, your sense, To keep your husband in that frange suspense? 'For my part, I abominate these fancies— 'No ends compensate to such odious means: 'To me I'm sure—but 'tis not fit to utter— 'The very thought has put me in a flutter! 'Odious,' says Miss, of quick & forward parts, 'Had she done more, she'd given him his deserts: 'O, had the wretch but been a spark of mine, 'By Jove I should have paid him in his coin.'

...in his politic ventures to declare, She thinks that cousin Pen has gone too far; Nay, surely, he has play'd a generous part, A fair dissembler, with an honest heart, Wou'd any courtly dame in such a case, Solicit, get, and then resign the place? She knows, good girl, my husband's reform'd Was (what you'll scarce believe) my only pride; And when your scheme is good, and *Madam* confess have been convenient, sons ever, With all your wisdom, man, or, crier a wife, Had Pen been false, you had been fairly beguiled; 'Twas dangerous, sure, to tempt her young wit: 'The knowing ones are often taken in: 'The truly good ne'er treat with indignation; A natural, unaffected, generous passion; But, with an open, liberal praise, commend Those means which gain'd the honorable name. 'Ye beauteous happy pair, who know to warm'd by a mutual flame, this truth confess, That shou'd we every various pleasure prove, There's nothing like the heart of him we love.

From a Lady in the Country to her Friend in the City.

APOLLO signify'd his will, The Nine are summou'd to the hill; Though gloomy winter reigns; They come with slow, reluctant pace, With doubting minds, and muffled face, For dreary were the plains. They spoke; my music began her lay, Yet frowning look'd, and seem'd to say, No time is this for song: Then sent my languid muse to a d, Gay FANNY came, a sprightly maid, To whom sweet strains belong.

As soon as FANNY touch'd the strings, Alarm'd, in haste came smiling spring; Young *Blossom* she had trepann'd, And brought him mantled in her arms, To guard the nishin's infant charms. From Winter's icy hand.

When April's tears had pearl'd the way, In came the laughing *Queen of May*, With tabor, pipe, and dance; A rustic swain, and village maid. First sp'd her peeping thro' the shade, Where *Flora* came by chance.

She promis'd to no more; but the green And came full dress'd to bail the queen; While *Flora*'s a horn'd hee head; Spangle'd with dew in sweet's array'd, Her gauzy sun, arches display'd, And *arcades* carpets spread.

Some bid the knots of violet blow, Some taught the early rose to glow, While some, to form a bow'r, The honey-suckle taught to twine, From ouzy beds rais'd elegance, And wak'd each sleeping flow'r.

Self, to complete the work, begun, Before himself set out to run, Sent out his beams to play; In haste the eastern gates unbar, New burnish'd shines the gold in car, That brought out ancient day.

Nov. 24
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my muse began her lay,
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NY touch'd the string,
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ears had pearl'd the way,
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knobs of w'lets blow,
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 come, to form a bow'r,
 mekle taught to twine,
 beds rais'd elegant,
 le'd each sleeping flow'r.

eat the work, begun,
 if set out to run,
 t his game to play;
 eastern games unbar,
 d thines he gold'n ear,
 ought out orient day.

have been the practice of most of his pre-
 decessors in the like occasions only
 Al. Warridota,
 Nov. 23, 1770, J. Wynne,
 published at the sign of the *Drinking*
 of address'd on *Sunday 18.*

The funeral-tewison of the Rev. Mr. Whiteley, who lately died in his tour thro' America; was preached by the Rev. Mr. Wesley (he being the last lyer) at the Chapel in Tottenham-Court-Road, to an astonishing number of hearers who were assembled on that occasion: The text was from *Nab. xxiii. 11. Who ran count the dust of Jacob, and the number of the fourth part of Israel? Let me die the death of the Righteous, and of my last end be like his.*

Sunday 19.
 This morning the State Lottery began drawing at Guildhall, when No. 19,049, being the first drawn, which (tho' no prize) was entitl'd to 1000l. No. 33,799, was drawn a prize of 1000l. and 29,799, a prize of 1000l. Tickets 141. 12s.

Mr. Stephens, the author of the Pamphlet against the Illegality of Imprisonment, (See p. 382.) was, by a bench rule, called up before Lord Mansfield, and spoke for above half an hour on the subject of his pamphlet. In the conclusion, he assured his Lordship that the prisoners, if they were refused their rights as Englishmen, were determined to attempt their enlargement by force. The Judge gave him a candid hearing, and remanded him to prison; and as he had said, so it happened, the prisoners secured the Turkey's, and seven of them made their escape. The Marshal instantly sent to the Tower for a party of guards, who arriv'd in time to secure the rest.

The accounts that have been received during the course of the present month, of the melancholy effects of the floods in several parts of the Kingdom; exceed any thing of the kind that has happened in the memory of man. The cities and towns situated on the banks of the Severn have suffered very great distress; those on the Trent have suffered still more; the great Bedford Level is now under water; houses, hills, bridges, in almost every brook, have been borne down; but the most affecting scene of all happened at Coventry, where the waters in the middle of the night came rolling into the lowermost street of the town, and almost instantaneously rose to an alarming height. The poor people, fill the boats from top to bottom; those who occupied the lower apartments perished immediately; those who dwell on the first floor, attended higher and saved their lives; but those who attempted to escape by wading, perished by the inundation. More than seventy persons have been taken up drowned in that city only, and accounts have been received of many more in other places.

Friday 20.
 His Majesty has been pleas'd to give

assent towards the relief and assistance of the Protestant Dissenting Ministers, settled in Nova Scotia, in North-America; and likewise 1000l. towards building a Church in the Savoy, for the use of reformed German Protestants.

Thursday 21.
 The question for amending the Act concerning the power of the Attorney General to prosecute Libels, was carried in the negative above two to one.

Sunday 23.
 Being the birth-day of his R. H. the D. of Gloucester, their Majesties received the compliments usual on the like occasions at St. James's.

Wednesday 28.
 His excellency the Count de Gwynne, the new French Ambassador, notified his arrival to the Secretaries of State, but has not yet delivered his credentials.

Mr. Almon, the Bookseller, received sentence for selling in a monthly pamphlet, Junius's Letter to the K—, to pay a fine of ten marks, and to find sureties for his good behaviour for two years, himself to be bound in 1000l. and his sureties in 2000l. each. L. C. J. Aston pronounced the sentence. Ld. M—d having left the court before the pleadings were ended.

Thursday 29.
 The Bill for prohibiting the exportation of corn received the Royal Assent.

Friday 30.
 The Sieur Ranzooat, watchmaker at Nancy, in Lorraine, has made a watch of the common pocket size, in which he has fixed an improvement of his own invention, which plays as well as any. All the parts of this little piece of mechanism are distributed with such art, as not in the least to affect the movement of the watch. It is also so nicely constructed, as not to be affected either by heat or cold, dryness or moisture.

The vintage in France is said to have failed universally, through all the provinces. And bread is risen in some places to 15 sous a pound; so that the poor are in the most deplorable situation.

James Cook, the freeholder of Middlesex, said in our last, (p. 427.) to be seized by a press-gang, has obtained his liberty by suing out his Habeas Corpus. The Lords of the Admiralty, when they were inform'd of his course, not only granted his discharge, but sent it down by express before the Habeas Corpus could arrive.

The King of Denmark, looking on the liberty of the Press as one of the most efficacious means to forward the progress of the sciences, has published a Reference, dated at the Castle of Hirschholm, the 14th of Sept. in which he exempts from every kind of censure all books which shall be printed in his dominions.

The Plague continues to make cruel ravages in Constantinople. Not less than 1000 persons fall victims daily to this dreadful scourge.

Nova Scotia 1771

couage. Poverty and famine are said to fill up the measure of their calamities, and render their condition horrible.

A Greek lady having lately complained to the Toraigi Basha, that a Turk had killed her husband. The Basha told her that he feared the people would oppose the punishment of this murderer. The woman went bitterly. The Judge, to appease her fury, "I have hit upon a method of controlling you; embrace the religion of our great Prophet, and I will force the murderers of your husband to marry you."

The Emperor of Russia has published an ordinance, commanding all who profess the Jewish Religion, to depart her dominions in a limited time. The reason assigned is, that these people hold a correspondence with her enemies.

Mr. R. M. the D. of C. —, losing a poor woman in distress, whose husband had just been pressed, very humanely interested himself in her favour, gave her his purse, and bid her be comforted; her husband would come home rich, and the press-money should now be well paid. One act like this should bury a thousand lividities.

His Majesty has been pleased to express great satisfaction upon receiving a copy of the resolution of the Common Council of London, offering a Bounty for the encouragement of Sea and Land enterprizes in His Majesty's sea service.

BIRTHS, for the Year 1770.

Nov. 1. Countess of Lande, &c. — a daughter.

List of Marriages for the Year 1770.

RT. Hon. Archibald Montgomery, E. of Eglinton — to a Daughter of Lord Glencairn.

Oct. 23. Christ. Sykes, Esq; of Sledmire, Yorkshire — to Miss Taton, of Withenshaw.

25. John Stapleton Rastbeck, Esq; of Stockton, Yorkshire — to Miss Robinson, of the same place.

29. — Bowles Esq; of Clevedon, Somersetshire — to Miss Elton, eldest daughter, of Sir Abr. Isaac Elton, Bart.

31. Geo. Cox, Esq; Titchfield Street — to Miss Compton, of Maple Street.

Nov. 1. Rev. Rich. Richardson, R. of Finchamfield, Essex — to Miss Stevens, of Chichester, Kent.

2. John Burkland, Esq; — to Miss Jones, Northampton.

3. Rogers Jordan, Esq; Lincoln's Inn — to Miss Prowling, Great Tower Street.

4. John Grace, Esq; New Burlington Street — to Miss Wood, Wood Street.

5. Rt. Hon. Ed. Millington — to the youngest daughter of the Earl of Rothes. Major General John Scot, to Lady Mary Hay, eldest daughter to the E. of Errol.

6. Rev. Mr. Thornhill, chaplain to a man of war — to Miss Seaton, of Kensington.

10. Rt. Hon. Ed. Digby — to Miss Knowler, of Canterbury; 12. 000l.

11. James Haddon, Esq; Upper Brook Street — to Miss Barton, of Mount Street.

19. Rev. Mr. Thos. Poorey, Master of the Academy at Yarmouth — to Miss Gowler, of the same place.

List of Deaths for the Year 1770.
SIR David Murray, Bart. — Leith.
Rev. Dr. Christian, Vicar of Bradford Wilts.

Edm. Coates, Esq; Student of C. Oxon.

Henry Dell, Esq; Chisfont, Bucks.

Waring Athby, Esq; at Leicester.

Rev. Mr. Burchall, R. of Norton, Somersetshire.

Hon. Edw. Brabazon, Dublin.

Wm. Parker, Esq; near Godalmin, Surry.

Henry Goddard, Esq; he served all the winter under his late R. H. the D. of Cumberland.

James Earl of Fanshawe, and Seaford, a Colen; He was the Sixth Earl of Fanshawe, and is succeeded by his Son James, Esq; of Seaford, by Lady Mary Murray, daughter of John Duke of Albany.

Gen. Dabryngton, Esq; at Bath.

Oct. 1. Rev. Geo. Whitefield, at Newburyport, New England. The following anecdote reported at him is truly characteristic.

— In the early part of his life, he was preaching in the open fields, when a drummer happened to be present, who was determined to interrupt his pious business, and rudely beat his drum in a violent manner, in order to drown the Preacher's voice.

Mr. Whitefield took very much notice of so powerful as the Instrument; he therefore called out to the Drummer in these words: "Friend, you and I serve the two greatest Masters existing, but in different callings; you may beat us for volunteers for King George, I for the Lord Jesus Christ. In God's name, don't let us interrupt each other, the work is wide enough for us both, and we may give such an effect, that the Drummer wear away in great good humour, and left the Preacher in full possession of the field."

28. Rev. Martin Bayle, R. of Keston, and Wrentham, Suffolk.

27. James Aghow, Esq; late a Major in His Majesty's Dragoons.

23. Hon. Arthur Barry, Dublin.

24. Hosea Coates, Esq; Banker, Dublin.

25. Hon. Mrs. Mary Colville, Sister to the late Lt. Colville of Castrol, Edinburgh.

27. Tho. Robt. Jenkinson, Esq; Lincoln's Inn.

28. Rt. Hon. Dav. Ld. Ottingham, Great Pulteney Street.

Rev. John Pennant, R. of Compton Martin, Somersetshire.

Geo. Jennings, Esq; West ham.

29. Dan. Parkinson, Esq; Knight, and Richard Purrier, Esq; Northampton.

30. Humphr. Collins, Esq; Wrexton, Kent.

Sir Sain. Cornith, Barr. Member for New Shoreham.

31. Sir Peter Thomson, Kot. at Pool, Devonshire.

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son, Esq; Upper Brook-street, near St. James's Church, London. Member of the Honourable House of Commons. Minister of the War Office. Married to Miss Gower. Place, &c.

For the Year 1770.
Barry, Bart - Lechford.
Bishop, Vicar of Bradford.

Student of C. Oxon.
Esq; Chalfont, Bucks.
Esq; at Leicester.

all, R. of Norton, Somerset.

bazon, Dublin.
Esq; near Godalmin, Surry.
Esq; has served all the wars. He is the D. of Cumberland, Enfield, and Seaford, &c. was the Sixth Earl of Fife succeeded by his Son James, by Lady Mary Murray, the Duke of Arbol.

Esq; at Bath.

Whitfield, at Newbury, Oxford. The following account of him is truly characteristic of his part of his life; he was a man of letters, which a drum to be an officer, who was engaged in his pious business, his drum in a violent manner to draw the Franchet's field, spoke very kind words to the King, and was called out to the Drum Major's Friend, you and your great Masters existing allings, you may bear up King George, I for the King. In God's name they kept each other, the work of us both, and we may give. This speech he made the Drummer went away in honour, and left the Field of the field.

Baylor, R. of Kells, Suffolk.

Esq; late a Major in his Regiments.

Early, Dublin.
Esq; Banker, Dublin.
Mary Colville, Sister to the Duke of Devonshire, and Countess of Carlisle, Roinburgh, Enkinson, Esq; Lincolnshire. Lt. Otpham, Great Britain.
Esq; R. of Compton Marsh, Westham.

Esq; Knight of the Bath, Northampton.

Esq; Wrexton, Kent.
Bart. Memb. for Newington, Kent, at Pool, Dorset.

whence they took a letter from Mrs. Mauley, (sister to the lord mayor elect,) and another letter, addressed to the livery of London, under the signature of "Barnard's Ghost, &c." Mr. Sayre expressed his readiness to accompany the King's Messengers unto Lord Rochford's house, having previously dispatched a servant to Mr. Reynolds, requiring his attendance with the utmost expedition. The messengers then conducted Mr. Sayre to the presence of Lord Rochford, where Sir John Fielding was already seated. An information from one Mr. Richardson (an adjutant of the Guards,) was read. The charge in this information was to the following purport: That Stephen Sayre, Esq; had expressed to him, the said R. an intention of seizing the King's person, as his Majesty went on Thursday to the parliament house; also an intention of taking possession of the Tower, and of over-turning the present government."

After this information had been read, Mr. Sayre replied to the separate charges with that sort of composure which ever accompanies heart-felt innocence; he stated how very slightly he was acquainted with adjutant Richardson; he mentioned the only conversation which had ever passed between them, in which he acknowledged he had expressed himself very freely concerning the unhappy and destructive contest now depending in America, &c. &c. and that he concluded this conversation by saying, he feared there was not spirit enough in this country to bring about a total change of men and measures: But that as to any plan or intention about seizing the person of the King, or any expression which could be construed into such intention, he totally and utterly denied.—He farther observed, that had there been any such plan under consideration, Mr. Richardson should, if in his senses, have concealed his resolution of divulging it until some further steps were taken; that by a little delay, Mr. Richardson, in case the design had been real, must have been furnished with a thousand corroborating circumstances. But, said Mr. Sayre, I perceive there is a dangerous disposition which gives high encouragement to informers, and marks some persons as unfavourable to liberty, whether their information proves well grounded or not: Here he instanced the honours and rewards which had been heaped upon two American Governors, and many others, whose whole evidence (he said) stands flatly contradicted by known and acknowledged facts; and added, that if such a disposition continued to be exerted, no man of any character or importance in this country would be safe a moment.—Mr. Sayre was proceeding to relate the whole of the conversation

which happened, had not his solicitor, who came in after he had begun, advised him to be silent.

Mr. Sayre was ordered into an adjacent apartment and was soon afterwards committed a close prisoner to the Tower.

The following is a true copy of the warrant of commitment:

"William-Henry, Earl of Rochford, one of the Lords of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy-Council, and Principal Secretary of State:

"These are, in his Majesty's name, to authorise and require you to receive into your custody the body of Stephen Sayre, Esq; herewith sent you, being charged upon oath before me, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, with treasonable practices, and to keep him in close custody until he shall be delivered by due course of law; and for so doing this shall be your warrant:

"Given at St. James's, on the 23d day of October, 1775, in the sixth year of his Majesty's reign. ROCHFORD."
"To the Earl of Cornwallis, Constable of his Majesty's Tower of London, or to the Lieutenant of the said Tower, or his Deputy."

After Mr. Sayre was committed to the Tower, he sent the following letter to the Secretary of State:

MR. SAYRE to Lord ROCHFORD.
"My LORD,
"I FIND, upon reading the warrant of commitment, that the Commanding Officer here cannot permit my friends to visit me, unless by express orders from your Lordship; if it is in your Lordship's power, I have no doubt but you will readily grant me that indulgence.
Tower, three o'clock, "I am, &c."

OR, 23.
In consequence of which Mrs. Sayre was permitted to visit him.

Tuesday 24.
The Rev. Bernard Hodgson, Student of Christ Church, Oxford, was appointed by Lord North, as Chancellor of the University, Principal of Hertford College, in the room of the Rev. David Durell, D. D. deceased.

Wednesday 25.
Being the anniversary of his Majesty's accession to the throne, the same was observed with the usual demonstrations of joy.

Thursday, 26.
The Parliament met for the dispatch of business, and the sessions opened by a most gracious speech (which see p. 459). Previous to the motion for an address, Lord Camden presented a petition from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London in Common Council assembled, shewing, "That this Court, having taken into its most serious consideration

1775

Novascotia

consideration the present distressed situation of our fellow-subjects in America, are exceedingly alarmed for the consequences of these coercive measures, which are pursuing against them—measures, that must (notwithstanding the great uncertainty of their success) eventually be productive of new and more burthenome taxes, the increase of an enormous national debt; and finally, we fear, the loss of the most valuable branch of our commerce, on which the existence of an infinite number of industrious manufacturers and mechanics entirely depends.—That his Majesty having been graciously pleased, in answer to a late humble and dutiful Address and Petition to the Throne, praying a cessation of hostilities with America for the purpose of obtaining time, and thereby giving an opportunity for a happy and lasting reconciliation with his Majesty's American Colonies, to declare, that he should abide by the sense of his Parliament, this Court conceive it to be their indispensable duty, thus early in the session, in the most respectful manner to apply to this Right Hon. House, that it will be pleased to adopt such measures for the healing of the present unhappy disputes between the Mother Country and the Colonies, as may be speedy, permanent, and honourable.—Which petition, after some altercation between the Lord Chancellor and Lord Camden about the informality, was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

This brought forward an Address from the Inhabitants of Nova Scotia which was likewise read. It contained the fullest acknowledgment of the supreme authority of Great Britain, but at the same time was dlogged with a catalogue of grievances, which shewed that the people there were no less discontented, than those of the more southern Provinces. These petitions were without effect.

About four o'clock Lord Townshend moved for the Address. The terms were as usual, an echo of the speech. His Lordship instead of enforcing the necessity of the measures proposed, and explaining and pointing them to their several objects, dwelt chiefly on the propriety of taking foreigners into our pay, and Irish Papists into our service. He said Papists might be as good soldiers as any other; and that if they were good soldiers, it was very little matter what might be their creed. He touched slightly on the disposition of the several powers of Europe; in order to shew, that we had nothing to fear from abroad in the execution of our designs in America, and concluded with a high compliment on the lenity and moderation of the present Administration.

Lord Dudley seconded the motion; after asserting in the fullest sense the sovereign authority of the British Legislature over

every part of the British dominions, he contended, that the present rebellion existing in America, was solely fomented and supported by a desperate faction in this country; that none but men of the worst dispositions and most pernicious designs, would encourage the claims of America; and that as they had been wrong almost in every thing else, he was glad to find they had been mistaken in their predictions relative to the distresses which our disputes with America would cause among manufactures; for he had the pleasure of acquainting their Lordships, that he lived in the midst of a manufacturing country, near Birmingham, Wolverhampton, &c. and he could affirm, from the best, and most authentic information, that none of the direful effects, which it had been said would flow from the resolution of the Continental Congress, &c. had been yet felt, nor were likely to be felt.

Lord Rockingham, after enumerating the conduct of the several administrations for some years past respecting America, condemned the speech, which he called the speech of the Minister, in very pointed terms; and contended with all possible freedom and confidence, that the measures recommended from the Throne were big with the most portentous and ruinous consequences. He then moved an amendment, expressive of their Lordships concern, at beholding the disorders in the British Colonies rather increased than diminished, by the means which had been used to suppress them; attributing the failure of the measures hitherto pursued, to a want of full and proper information of the true state of that country, branding them as insidious and inefficacious, tending to tarnish the lustre of the British arms, to bring discredit on the wisdom of his Majesty's Councils, to nonrish without hope of end a most dangerous civil war, and recommending a review of the whole as the only effectual means of restoring order to the distracted affairs of the British empire, confidence to his Majesty's government, obedience, by a temperate use of its powers, to the authority of Parliament; and the happiness of all the people.

The Duke of Grafton and the Bishop of Peterborough singularized themselves in the opposition; the former said, he trembled for the consequences of dismembering to great a proportion of territory from the Imperial Crown of these realms; declared, his opposition rose solely from the conviction of his own mind; and that no consideration upon earth should ever bias him to approve of a measure so diametrically opposite to the true interest of his country. The latter, in a strain becoming the dignity of his profession, enlarged upon the dreadful operations of war, the havoc and devastation that must attend the continuance of it; the

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our most holy religion to see those whom
they are pleased to call heretics engaged
in so horrid a massacre; and concluded
by pressing with great earnestness the put-
ting a stop to the further effusion of
blood.

The numbers in the division on the
amendment proposed, were, Against the
amendment 66, proxies 10; for the
amendment 33.

Friday 27.

Advice was received from Plymouth,
that the Dolphin, Capt. Rundie, from
Philadelphia, with dispatches, which are
as fresh as the 20th of September, was
late arrived at that place. She sailed from
the Capes the 22d. The port was shut
up on the 14th, but several ships were
suffered to lie off the coasts to bring over
dispatches.

Saturday 28.

An Order of Council was this day is-
sued for permitting gunpowder and salt-
petre to be carried coastwise provided no
greater quantity be shipped in one vessel
than one ton of salt-petre and 50 barrels
of gunpowder. This permission extends
to Ireland.

This morning Mr. Sayre was brought
by Habeas Corpus before Lord Mansfield,
at his house in Bloomsbury-square, and,
after an hearing of half an hour, was ad-
mitted to bail, himself in 500l. and his
two sureties in 250l. each; a proof that
his treason was not believed to be of a
very dangerous nature.

Between eight and nine o'clock in the
evening, a dreadful fire broke out in the
house of Messrs. Yeats and Fletcher, wine-
merchants, in Long-acre, occasioned by a
servant letting fall a burning candle into a
cask of spirits. The flames immediately
seized some adjacent punch-bons of rum,
and, in a moment, the whole tenement
was in a blaze. By the timely assistance
of the engines, the fire, however, was
prevented from spreading, and even a great
part of the stock of liquors, together with
the books of accounts, were saved.

Tuesday, 31.

Sir Peter Parker is appointed a com-
modore and second in command on the
American station. He goes out in a new
50 gun ship just launched.

Among other acts passed by the gen-
eral Assembly at Massachusetts-Bay, is an
act for removing from their offices and
places all officers civil and military who
have been appointed by any governor or
lieutenant governor of the Province;
and an act prescribing the form of an
oath to be taken by all officers commis-
sioned for that colony since the 15th of
July.

The deputies from the different
parishes of Martinica have unanimously
resolved to assure 50,000 l. of their

currency to the person of any na-
tion who shall discover a method effec-
tually to destroy the ants which have laid
waste the fields of that island.

The Baron de Goes, the Swedish mi-
nister at the Hague, had a conference a
few days ago with the President of the
States-General, and, we hear, informed
him, that the King his master, in order
to encourage trade, had resolved to es-
tablish a free port in his dominions, and
that his Majesty had pitched upon the
town of Mastrand, in the province of
Bahus, for that purpose, to which he
should grant all the necessary privileges,
and hoped it would be agreeable to their
High Mightinesses, and induce the inha-
bitants of Holland to extend their trade
to Sweden.

The lady of Gen. Carleton, lately ar-
rived from Quebec, in her passage down
the river St. Lawrence, heard the firing
of great guns and small arms, which were
supposed to be near Quebec, as which she
left that city the General was preparing
to engage a body of Provincials under
Gen. Putnam.

The following Address of the Liverymen
of the city of London has been presented
to his Majesty, by Thomas Wellings, Chair-
man, John Spiller, Gabriel Leetey, Wil-
liam Judd, Evan Pugh, Roger Griffin, and
Thomas Moore, Esqrs. being introduced
by the Lord of his Majesty's Bed-Chamber
in waiting; which Address his Majesty was
pleased to receive very graciously; and they
had the honour to kiss his Majesty's hand.

"To the King's Most Excellent Ma-
JESTY.

"*Most Gracious Sovereign,*
"FROM the warmest sense of duty to
your Majesty, and love of our country,
we, your Majesty's loyal subjects, Livery-
men of the city of London, whose names
are hereunto subscribed, with the freedom
we ever mean to assert as Englishmen, and
with that deference which we owe, as good
subjects, to your Majesty, presume to ap-
proach your royal presence, and to entreat
your attention to the genuine sentiments of
a loyal and dutiful people.

"It is with the deepest concern we ob-
serve, that our fellow-subjects in your Ma-
jesty's American colonies are now in open
rebellion. A malignant spirit of resistance
to law and government has gone forth
amongst them, which we firmly believe has
been excited and encouraged by selfish men,
who hope to derive private emolument from
public calamities; from the counsels, the
persuasions, the influence, of such men,
God protect your Majesty. The interest,
the honour, the sovereignty, of your king-
dom of Great-Britain, are now at stake;
as the guardian of those, we trust you will
ever alert and preserve them. In this
great work, be assured, Sire, that under
your Majesty's direction we will, with the
greatest

greatest cheerfulness, exert ourselves to the utmost of our abilities, in support of those laws which are our protection, and of that government which is our blessing.

“ Whilst we presume to approach your Majesty, with hopes you will exert the constitutional power you possess, to subdue such of your deluded people as are now acting in open defiance of the laws, permit us, gracious Sire, to implore your clemency towards those whose eyes may be opened to a full conviction of their offences; and who, hereafter, when reason and reflection shall prevail over passion and prejudice, may be restored to the allegiance which they owe to the mother-country and their Sovereign.

“ That your Majesty and your posterity may long reign over a people, happy in enjoying those blessings which the accession of your ancestors to the throne of these kingdoms has hitherto insured to us, is the unfeigned and ardent wish of your Majesty's most dutiful, faithful, and devoted subjects.”

[The above Address was signed by 1029 Liverymen.]

Extract of a letter from New-York.

“ We have made a beginning of casting of brass cannon in this city. Yesterday a brass six-pounder, cast by James Dyers, was proved with double proof, and stood it: it is as fine a piece of cannon as ever you saw. This city is formed into four battalions, two of which are formed of independent companies, properly uniformed, and make a fine appearance.”

In the late debate on the address in the Irish House of Commons, Mr. Connolly gave as one reason why the representatives of that country should not interfere with America, “ because if they attended to the Americans being rebels, and promised his Majesty support in carrying on the war against them, the danger was, they might be taken at their words, and an occasional supply demanded.”

BIRTHS.

Sept. 26. **T**HE Lady of Lord Viscount Grimston, of a son

27. The Langravine of Hesse Hombourg, of a prince

Oct. 3. The Duchesse of Portland, of a daughter

The Lady of Ralph Clavering, Esq; of a son

6. The Lady of Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, bart. of a son

19. Her grace the Duchesse of Grafton, of a daughter

MARRIAGES.

REV Dr Samuel Hallifax, Regius Professor of Law in the University of Cambridge, and one of his Majesty's chap-

lains in ordinary, to Miss Cooke, daughter of the Rev Dr Cooke, provost of King's college, in that University

Hon John Hancock, Esq; president of the grand Continental Congress in America, to Miss Quiney, of Bolton

Rt. Hon Arthur Brooke, bart. to Miss Ford, of Yorkshire

Thomas Dyson, Esq; of Suffolk, to Miss Umfreville, only daughter of the Rev Mr Umfreville, of Bradfield, Essex

Dr Hervey, of Clapham, to Miss Tette, of Westminster

Sept. 16. Capt. Parke, of Cork, to Miss Browne, grand-daughter to the Lord Archbishop of Tuam

21. Sir Alexander Douglas, bart, physician, in Dundee, to Miss Barbara Carnagy, Finhaven

Charles Augustus Louis Frederick Baron de Bode, an officer in the French service, to Miss Mary Kynnersley, sister to Clement Kynnersley, Esq; of Loxley, Staffordshire

Sir Richard Wortley, bart. to Miss Seymour Fleming, youngest daughter of the late Sir Wm. Fleming, bart

26. Rev Mr Payne, dissenting minister, of Ratcliff Highway, to Miss Randall, of Shadwell

31. Henry Wm Sanford, Esq; Watford, Somerset, to Miss Witheline Spencer, of Bell hill, Ireland

Oct. 7. Wm Baker, Esq; of Hertfordshire to Miss Sophia Conyers, third daughter to the late John Conyers, Knight of the Shire for Essex

8. William Verdon, Esq; of Hanslope, Bucks, to Miss Helmley, of Norfolk-street, Strand

DEATHS

RT. Hon Alexander McDonnell, E. of Antrim. He is succeeded by his only son Lord Vis. Dunlacc

Rev Mr. David Durell, D. D. Principal of Hertford college, Oxford, and prebendary of Canterbury

Hon James Cholmondeley, uncle to the Earl of Cholmondeley, General of his Majesty's land forces, and Col. of the 6th regiment of dragoons

Rev Dr Shipman, fellow of New college, Oxon, and rector of Crompton

Rt Hon Constantine Phipps, Baron Malgrave, of Ireland; succeeded by his eldest son, the Hon Cons. Phipps, now Lord Malgrave

Hon James Habersham, Esq; President of his Majesty's council at Georgia

Rev Mr Stanley

Mr John Tyrnell, at Blockly, in Worcester-shire, who boasted his descent from the famous Sir Walter Tyrnell, who shot William Rufus

Charles Dowdeswell, Esq; of Chacely, Worcester-shire

Wm Johnston Rogers, Esq; Oxford

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ar, the question was put, and the vote divided, Ayes 47, Noes 32. The main question was then put, and decided in the affirmative.

Nov. 14.

No public business transacted.

Nov. 15.

The House resolved itself into a committee, on the bill for empowering His Majesty to assemble the militia in case of rebellion in any part of the dominions of the Crown of Great-Britain. Some amendments were proposed, but all of them rejected.

The petition from the province of Nova Scotia was taken into consideration, and the House came to a resolution, (see Vol. XLV. p. 549.)—As this petition has never appeared in the public prints, the following copy of it will be new to many of our readers:

To the KING, Most Excellent Majesty, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons of Great-Britain, in Parliament assembled.

The Address, Petition, and Memorial, of the Representatives of the Freeholders of the Province of Nova-Scotia, in General Assembly.

"YOUR loyal and ever dutiful House of Assembly of the Province of Nova-Scotia most humbly beg leave to address our gracious Sovereign, and both Houses of Parliament, at this dreadful and alarming crisis, when civil discord, and its melancholy consequences, are impending over all British America.

"Actuated by the warmest ties of duty and affection to the person and family of our most gracious Sovereign, animated with the firmest attachment to the mother-country, zealous to support her power and consequence over all the British dominions, and dreading a separation from her government and protection as the greatest political evil which can befall us or our posterity.

"Influenced by the principles of humanity, and the just rights of mankind, in civil society, we tremble at the gloomy prospect before us, we feel for our gracious King, we feel for our mother-country, of which many of us are natives, we feel for the British American race, once the most loyal, virtuous, and happy, of mankind; animated with such principles, may we not approach the supreme legislature of the British empire, and as dutiful children of just and indulgent parents

may we not most humbly solicit for such regulations as we conceive most likely to preserve the inhabitants of this province in duty and allegiance to our King, in rendering permanent their connection with, and dependence on, the supreme legislature of Great-Britain, and preserving inviolably to us, and our posterity, the just rights of men in civil society.

"We are fully sensible that we have no right to pray for redress of grievances, to request privileges or regulations, unless we acknowledge your right over us; therefore we the representatives of the freeholders of Nova-Scotia do unanimously most humbly acknowledge our gracious Sovereign George the Third, King of Great-Britain, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons of Great-Britain, in Parliament assembled, to be the supreme legislature of this province and of all the British dominions, and that it is our indispensable duty to pay a due proportion of the expence of this great empire.

"Having thus, as obedient subjects, acknowledged our duty to our King, and our willing submission to the supreme legislature of the British empire, we humbly request the right of being heard in respect of our grievances or wishes; and, as our proceedings in this assembly may possibly have some influence with other assemblies in America, we humbly hope it will not seem presuming if we enter on the subject.

"We humbly conceive it will be necessary to the peace and happiness of the British empire, that the tax to be raised in the colonies, and which shall be at the disposal of the British parliament, and the proportion of each colony toward the imperial expence, should be of such a nature, as it may never after be necessary to alter it.

"We are also humbly of opinion, that this tax should be of such a nature as should not depreciate, but should increase in the same ratio with the affluence of the inhabitants of this province.

"We are also humbly of opinion, that the tax should be of such a nature as not to be liable to be affected by the increase or diminution of the metals of gold and silver in the world.

"From these considerations we humbly offer in as our opinion, that the fixed tax for this purpose would be a duty of so much per cent. upon all commodities imported into this province

Nova Scotia 1776

vince, not being the produce of the British dominions in Europe and America, (except the article of bay salt): this tax will include almost all the luxuries made use of, and will increase in an equal ratio with the affluence of the inhabitants; and if the rates of the several articles are fixed every ten years, for the future and subsequent ten years, it will not be liable to depreciate in value by the increase of the metals of gold and silver.

"We therefore humbly pray that the supreme legislature of the British empire will please to accept of a tax as above pointed out; and so conscious are we of your justice and humanity, that we request to know what proportion would be pleasing or agreeable to you; reminding you to consider, that this province, having no manufactories or lucrative commerce, must ever have a scarcity of specie.

"We also humbly pray, that when the exigencies of the state may require any further supplies from this province, that then such requisitions may be made in the usual manner formerly practised, whereby we may have an opportunity of shewing our duty and attachment to our Sovereign, and our sense of the cause for which the requisition is made; by which means, and that only, our gracious Sovereign can be acquainted with the true sense of the people in these his distant dominions.

"We also humbly pray, that you will permit us, and instruct your Governor to consent to an act, to disqualify and deprive every member of the community from the rights and privileges of a subject in civil prosecutions, who shall be detected in any illicit trade, or fraudulent dealings; together with their aids, abettors, or concealers, in this or any other branch of the revenue.

"This will render unnecessary a multitude of officers employed to detect illicit trade, and prevent that disgust and evil spirit which has been created by their insolence, and will prevent that corruption of manners, and that contempt of the crime of perjury, which is now become so open and flagrant. We humbly request that you will appoint good and sufficient salaries to the officers of the customs, and absolutely forbid them to take any fee, in any case whatsoever, as we have found that the detail of revenue-duty, in all its departments, have been clogged with unnecessary forms and trifling

regulations, so increase the fees and perquisites of the officers; and are humbly of opinion, that if those officers were under the controul of the Governor, the Council, and Judges of the supreme court of this province, would be more for the advantage of his Majesty's service, and the good of the revenue. We also humbly request, that if the mode of taxation pleasing to you, that you will please to order the legislative council, and the judges of the supreme court, at the time being, to determine and set the rate of the taxed articles, for ten years, for every subsequent ten years.

"Your ever dutiful, loyal, and affectionate House of Assembly would not in these unhappy times presume to mention their own grievances, or to request any particular privileges, lest you should suppose they were meant conditional of their just duty and allegiance; this day acknowledged; but, as the humble friends of our King and mother-country, may we not respectfully point out those measures which must tend to preserve the inhabitants of this province in loyalty and allegiance, and although we are not at this time in such circumstances as to raise a revenue for the support of the interior civil government of this province, agreeable to the present plan established by his Majesty, and which seems absolutely necessary for the dignity of government in a country whose particular situation and advantages are such as may probably induce Government to order it to be the head quarters of the British land and sea forces in America. But although we may be unable wholly to support so large yet necessary civil list, yet we are willing to set apart a fund for that purpose, which will necessarily increase with the opulence and number of the inhabitants, and will in time relieve our parents' state from the heavy burthen of our supports; our poverty as a province will not prevent a British King and Parliament from hearing and justly relieving us, when as humble and dutiful subjects, and being well acquainted with this country and its inhabitants, we only beg leave to inform our gracious King and Parliament with the measures which we conceive would best tend to the peace and happiness of this country.

"We therefore most humbly presume to offer as our opinion, that no native of this province may ever be appointed

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to increase the fees of the officers; and are of opinion, that if those under the controul of the Council, and Judges of the Court of this Province, more for the advantage of service; and the gnu. We also humbly of the mode of taxation you, that you will per the legislative council, of the supreme court, g, to determine and s the taxed articles, e or every subsequent

er dutiful, loyal, and use of Assembly wou unhappy times presume own grievances, or nicular privileges, left e they were meant cond just duty and allegian knowledge; but, as ths of our King and mo may we not respectfu se measures which ma eserve the inhabitants n loyalty and allegian ve are not at this tim tances as to raise a s support of the interio nt of this province, a present plan established and which seems abio for the dignity of go country whose particula advantages are such a duce Government to the head quarters of the sea forces in America, may be unable wholly rge yet necessary civil willing to set apart a pose, which will ne with the opulence and habitants, and will in parent state from the f, our supports, our ince will not prevent and Parliament from relieving us, when tial subjects, and tated with this coun tants, we only beg ur gracious King and the measures, which d best tend to the is of this country, t most humbly pre ur opinion, that no vince may ever be appointed

anted a Governor or Lieutenant, not in this province; the number of affluent individuals in the province to acquire governments, have faction and parties, subversive of ease and happiness of the people, good of the province, and the honor of Government. Probably the most disputes in America may have promoted by this cause.

We are humbly of opinion, that members of the legislative council should be appointed for life, and that person should be appointed a member of the council unless he be possessed of landed property in the province the value of one thousand pounds at least; and we most humbly pray no collector or under officer of the customs, or any officer who is directly concerned in the collection of the provincial revenue, may ever be elected to a seat at the council board.

We humbly pray, most fervently, that the officers of the customs, and any officer concerned in collecting the provincial revenue, may be prohibited from serving as representatives in General Assembly.

We humbly pray that the elections of the representatives of the people be triennial, may be by ballot, that the day of election triennially be fixed by law, and that every member of government be particularly prohibited from interfering in elections by severe and heavy penalties.

We humbly pray that the judges of the supreme court of this province may have their commissions during their behaviour, in the same manner as in England.

We humbly pray that after the expiration of the present judges, that all new judges may be appointed in the province, and may not be natives of the province; we can trace the present unhappy disorders in America to the want of a regulation of this kind.

We humbly request your Majesty graciously permit the legislature of this province to ascertain the number and boundaries of the several counties in this province.

Most gracious King, grant and give us a sheriff in each and every county, and deliver us from a provost marshal, presiding over this whole province, whose influence, owing to the nature of his office and the number of his deputies, must be excessive, and whose power in elections is absolute, and which we do not reliev'd in this particular.

we can have no pretensions even to the name of freemen.

"We humbly pray that your Majesty will graciously permit and order, that a recorder of deeds and conveyances be appointed in each and every county, and not a deputy to a principal residing elsewhere.

"Our gracious King cannot be insensible of the great necessity there is that the most respectable persons in the community be appointed to the commissions of the peace; legal authority unless aided by the good opinion of the people, can have but little effect; probably the reason why the most respectable persons decline the office, is because they are liable to be dismissed unheard, the want of power in the magistrates to execute or enforce the laws has been a general complaint in America.

"We humbly pray that the governor, council and judges of the supreme court may constitute a court of vice admiralty throughout the province, to determine all causes cognizable in such courts, agreeable to law and equity, and to receive no fees therefor.

"We humbly pray that any two or more of the judges of the supreme court, and a jury balloted for and struck by the parties, shall constitute a court of equity in all civil cases throughout this province, subject only to appeals to his Majesty in council, where the property contested may amount to five hundred pounds sterling or upwards.

"We humbly pray to be delivered from the oppression of practitioners in the law, and pray that in all civil actions their fees, charges, and perquisites may be limited to five per cent. on all sums declared for or defended; it is not the desire of our good King to have his quiet and inoffensive subjects in this quarter of the globe given up to be persecuted by a few rapacious men.

"Most benign King, your Majesty was graciously pleased to grant tracts of land in this province, upon various conditions of settlement and payment of quit-rents. Many of the conditions of settlement were impracticable, and others so expensive that the grantees were not able fully to effect them. We humbly pray to be exonerated from those severe conditions, and that you will graciously limit the power of the court of exchequer to demand only the payment of the quit-rent only.

"This

"This house is sorry to observe that a most cruel use has been made of this power of escheating land, even to the depriving of two old officers of the gratuity given them by your Majesty for near forty years of military service, and that to gratify two domesticks of that governor who ordered the escheatment; and at this time a tract of land is advertised to be escheated, on which the proprietors have laid out near four thousand pounds.

"Finally, we most humbly request that the assembly of this province may be called together annually, and that no governor may be allowed to dissolve or prorogue them when he shall be informed that they are preparing a petition to our gracious King and Parliament of Great-Britain.

"Most gracious Sovereign, we have unhappily experienced that the redress of our grievances, and those requested regulations, could not come from us in the constitutional mode of laws which must have passed a council, some of them without property in the province or interest in our welfare.

"May the God of all goodness shower down on our gracious Sovereign and his beloved family, every temporal blessing.

"May the spirit of concord, justice and public virtue direct the councils of the British senate, and may the Father of mercies preserve constitutional freedom to the British race in every part of the globe."

Halifax, W. NESBITT, Speaker.
June 24, 1775.

Nov. 16.

Mr. Burke moved, "that leave be given to bring in a bill for composing the present troubles, and quieting the minds of his Majesty's subjects in America." He preaced his motion with a speech, which lasted more than three hours, and kept up the attention of the House during the whole time. Among other things, he reminded the House how often administration had been told the consequences of those oppressive measures of shutting up the American Ports, revoking their charters, depriving them of trial by the vicinage, taxing them, and endeavouring to slave them; and he warned them for the last time to put an end to the troubles in America by conciliatory measures; or, said he, which ever side prevails the empire of Britain will be undone, many of his arguments were

irretrievable; and those who did not prove could not oppose.

Sir George Saville spoke forcibly. He said, it would be the height of folly to expect, that Britain could long remain her constitution, if America was reduced to a state of slavery.

Sir Grey Cooper was for aiming high and offering conditions afterwards. He was for shewing favour, but exacting acknowledgement.

Lord Ossory disapproved of provoking a civil war at an immense expense from no other motive but the prize-granting terms to the vanquished; that the risque was great, and the honours trifling.

The Lord Advocate of Scotland distinguished himself on this occasion by aggravating the heinousness of contention against the power of the state, and by exalting the power of the British Parliament, which he said was uncontrollable.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN,

HAVING lately met with "The Bookes of Epigrammes and Epitaphs: dedicated to two top branches of Gentry, Sir Charles Shirley, Baronet, and William Davenport, Esquire, written by Thomas Bancroft: London 1639:" quarto pamphlet: I should be glad to be informed, by some of your curious correspondents, of the history of the author, to whom I own myself an intire stranger. There are strange marks of genius and simplicity in many of the verses; which, however, about with the species of wit peculiar to the age. The following "Epitaph on Missis Anne Knyveton" you will probably think worthy of a place in your excellent repository; and it will at the same time serve as a specimen of BANCROFT'S performances:

"Gentle friends, with tears forbear
To drowne a withered flower here,
That, in spring of Nature's pride,
Dranke the morning dew, and dy'd
Death may teach you here to live,
And a friendly call doth give
To this humble house of mine,
Here's his lane, and this the figure."

ACADEMICUS.

The Paper on Longitude seems to require correction.—The Letter from Cambridge came too late.—The Verses translated from the French are much too long for our Magazine.—Other Correspondents shall be obliged occasionally.

Intelligence from the Royal Army at New York.

Epigrammes.
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ACADEMICUS.

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—The Letter from Can
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French are much too lo
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occasionally.

New York, fell in with a body of Re
s that were retiring from Stoyve
t's Cove; some firing ensued, by
of a Brig. Gen. other Officers, and
eral men of the Rebels were killed
d wounded, with the loss of four
n killed, and eight wounded, on the
of the Hessians.

As soon as the second embarkation
landed, the troops advanced to
rds a corps of the enemy upon a ri
ground three miles from Inclen
g, towards King's Bridge, having
Gowan's pass in their rear, upon
ch they immediately retired to the
n body of their army upon Morris's
ight.

The enemy having evacuated New
k soon after the army landed, a
ade took possession of the works in
evening.

The prisoners made in the course of
day were about 20 Officers and 300
—The inclosed return will shew
artillery and stores taken.

The position the King's army took,
the 15th in the evening, was with
ight to Horen's Hook, and the left
the North River near to Blooming
; the Rebel army occupying the
and with extensive works on both
of King's Bridge, and a redoubt
cannon upon a height on the west
of the North River, opposite to the
Bell, where the enemy have their
pical work; in which positions both
es still continue.

On the 16th, in the morning, a
party of the enemy having passed
t cover of the woods, near to the
need posts of the army, the 2d and
battalions of light infantry, support
of the 42d regiment, pushed for
and drove them back to their en
trenchments, from whence the enemy,
aving they were not in force, at
d them with near 3000 men, which
sioned the march of the reserve with
field-pieces, a battalion of Hessian
diers, and the company of chas
s, to prevent the corps engaged
being surrounded; but the light
troop, and 42d regiment, with the
ance of the chassours and field
s, repulsed the enemy with consi
ble loss, and obliged them to re
treat within their works. The enemy's
s, put, ascertained; but from the
aps of deserters it is agreed, that
had not less than 300 killed and
died, and among them a Colonel
Major killed. We had eight Offi
wounded, most of them very slight
men killed, and about seventy
died.

Major Gen. Vaughan was slightly
wounded in the thigh, on the 15th, by
a random shot, as he was ascending the
heights of Inclenberg with the grena
diers; and I have the pleasure of in
forming your Lordship, that Lieut.
Col. Monckton is so well recovered,
he has been walking about some days.

Captain Balfour, my second Aid de
Camp, will have the honour of deliver
ing your Lordship this dispatch.

W. HOWE.

Head Quarters, Sept. 23, 1776.

My Lord,

BETWEEN the 20th and 21st in
stant, at midnight, a most horrid
attempt was made by a number of
wretches to burn the town of New
York, in which they succeeded too well,
having set it on fire in several places
with matches and combustibles that had
been prepared with great art and inge
nuity. Many were detected in the fact,
and some killed upon the spot by the
enraged troops in garrison; and had it
not been for the exertions of Maj.
Gen. Robertson, the Officers under his
command in the town, and the brigade
of guards detached from the camp, the
whole must infallibly have been con
sumed, as the night was extremely
windy.

The destruction is computed to be
about one quarter of the town; and we
have reason to suspect there are villains
still lurking there, ready to finish the
work they have begun; one person,
escaping the pursuit of a sentinel the
following night, having declared, that
he would again set fire to the town the
first opportunity. The strictest search
is making after these incendiaries, and
the most effectual measures taken to
guard against the perpetration of their
villainous and wicked designs.

W. HOWE.

Head Quarters, Sept. 24, 1776.

My Lord,

AFTER waiting two days for a fa
vourable wind to move the ships
of war up to the batteries upon Paulus
Hook, it was effected yesterday at noon,
and the troops landed and took posses
sion of the works without the least re
sistance, the enemy having abandoned
their batteries and redoubts upon the
approach of his Majesty's ship Roebuck,
and two frigates.

W. HOWE.

Taken in the Field.

Ordnance light brass, mounted on
travelling carriages with limbers; one

Canada Montreal (over)

fix pounder; one five inch and half howitzer.

In New York and the adjacent Redoubts.

Iron Ordnance.—Mounted on garrison carriages: 15 thirty-two pounders; 7 twelve pounders; 9 nine-pounders; 1 six-pounder; 6 four pounders; 2 three pounders.—On a travelling carriage: one three-pounder.—Dismounted: 26.

Shot of various kinds; a large quantity.

Shells of various sizes.—Empty: 54 thirteen inch; 944 ten-inch; 395 eight-inch; 738 five-inch and a half; 1787 four-inch two fifths.—Filled with Fuzes drove: 5 thirteen-inch; 2 ten-inch; 30 eight inch; 53 five-inch and a half; 45 four inch and two-fifths.

Powder, one whole barrel; and four waggons covered.

After Lord and General Howe had landed the troops on New-York island, they issued the following Declaration to the people of America:

DECLARATION.

“ Although the Congress, whom the misguided Americans suffer to direct their opposition to a re-establishment of the constitutional government of these provinces, have disavowed every purpose of reconciliation not consonant with their extravagant and inadmissible claim of independency, the King's Commissioners think fit to declare, That they are equally desirous to confer with his Majesty's well-affected subjects upon the means of restoring the public tranquillity, and establishing a permanent union with every colony as a part of the British empire.

“ The King being most graciously pleased to direct a revision of such of his royal instructions as may be construed to lay an improper restraint upon the freedom of legislation in any of his colonies, and to concur in the revival of all acts by which his subjects there may think themselves aggrieved, it is recommended to the inhabitants at large to reflect seriously upon their present condition, and to judge for themselves, whether it be more consistent with their honour and happiness to offer up their lives as a sacrifice to the unjust and precarious cause in which they are engaged, or to return to their allegiance, accept the blessings of peace, and be secured in a free enjoyment of

their liberties and properties upon the true principles of the constitution.

Given a New York the 19th day of September, 1776.

HOWE.

W. HOWE.

By command of their Excellencies,

HENRY STRACHEY

Address of the City of Montreal to Gen. Carleton.

To his Excellency GUY CARLETON, Esq. &c. &c.

WE, his Majesty's faithful subjects of the city of Montreal, respectfully congratulate your Excellency on the victory which was obtained over the rebellious waders of this province. How pleasing to your Excellency, how glorious for us, to see you thus victorious, to distinguish themselves, not less than their humanity, than by their valour.

Before rebellion (the source of cruelty and misery) made us feel its fatal effects, we were fully convinced that our happiness entirely depended on our adherence to the authority of our King in Parliament; and we needed not be scourged by invading tyrants to persuade us that the welfare of a nation inseparably connected with loyalty and attachment to the Sovereign.

To relate the acts of injustice and cruelty committed under the name of Liberty, would be charge our congratulations and joy in our congratulations and complaints; happy our deliverance, and in the progress again flourishing under your Excellency's administration, we ardently the Divine Providence to prosper Majesty's arms under your command and to make you the happy instrument for restoring peace and tranquillity between Great Britain and her distant colonies.

We humbly pray your Excellency to make known to our most Excellent Monarch the satisfaction we find being restored to peace and government; and to assure the King of our unshaken fidelity to your royal person, his family; and his government.

His Excellency the Governor's Agents, Gentlemen;
I THANK you for this very

address, which some in order to the Throne.

It is with great delivered from

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A Proclama

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and properties upon
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New York the 19th day
ber, 1776.

HOWE,
W. HOWE
of their Excellencies,
HENRY STRACHET

City of Montreal
n. Carleton.

ency GUY CARLETON
c. G. G.

Majesty's faithful sub-
city of Montreal, and
congratulate your Ex-
victory which, with
s Majesty's troops a-
d by the brave and lo-
uebec, you have so
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s province. How high
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Proclamation for a Fast.—Further Account of Lord Stirling. 575

address, which shall be transmitted
ome in order to be laid before the
hrone.

It is with great satisfaction I see you
delivered from the tyranny of lawless
men, and again under the protection
of the laws and government of your
sovereign, whose strength is the secu-
rity of his subjects, his power destined
to promote their happiness, and guard
their rights and liberties: those who
fail it, though under the varnish of
flattering and perverted use of words
they may deceive the thoughtless mul-
titude, are in truth the people's greatest
enemies, would strip them of their sole
refuge upon earth, and expose them
to prey to violence and wrong, perhaps
to their own unbounded and unjust
ambition.

It would complet my satisfaction,
should I be fortunate enough to assist
in restoring to the same peace and tran-
quillity you now enjoy, the distracted
provinces in our neighbourhood, and
to convince them without severity how
strangely they have been led aside from
their true interests. The manly con-
duct of the citizens of Quebec will
prove a lasting monument to their ho-
nour, and 'tis to be hoped the example
of their courage and resolution will
inspire the unhappy sufferers in the
other colonies with similar virtue now
to rescue themselves from the miseries
which their credulity prevented them
from guarding against at the first.

(signed) GUY CARLETON.

By the KING.

A Proclamation for a General Fast.

GEORGE, R.

WE, taking into our most serious
consideration the just and necessa-
ry measures of force which we are
obliged to use against our rebellious
subjects in our colonies and provinces
in North America, and putting our
trust in Almighty God, that he will
vouchsafe a special blessing on our
arms, both by sea and land, have re-
solved, and do, by and with the ad-
vice of our Privy Council, hereby
command; That a public fast and hu-
miliation be observed throughout that
part of our kingdom of Great Britain
called England, our dominion of Wales,
and town of Berwick upon Tweed,
upon Friday the 23th of December
next, that is to both we and our people
may humble ourselves before Almighty
God, in order to obtain pardon of our
sins; and may, in the most devout and

solemn manner, send up our prayers
and supplications to the Divine Majesty,
for averting those heavy judgments
which our manifold sins and provoca-
tions have most justly deserved, and
for imploring his intervention and
blessing speedily to deliver our loyal
subjects within our colonies and pro-
vinces in North America from the vio-
lence, injustice, and tyranny, of those
daring rebels, who have assumed to
themselves the exercise of arbitrary
power; to open the eyes of those who
have been deluded, by specious false-
hoods, into acts of treason and rebel-
lion; to turn the hearts of the authors
of these calamities; and finally to re-
store our people in those distracted pro-
vinces and colonies to the happy con-
dition of being free subjects of a free
state, under which heretofore they flour-
ished so long, and prospered so much.
And we do strictly charge and com-
mand, that the said public fast be
reverently and devoutly observed by
all our loving subjects in England,
our dominion of Wales, and town of
Berwick upon Tweed, as they tender
the favour of Almighty God, and
would avoid his wrath and indigna-
tion; and upon pain of such punish-
ment as we may justly inflict upon all
such as contemn and neglect the per-
formance of so religious a duty. And,
for the better and more orderly sole-
mnizing the same, we have given di-
rections to the Most Reverend the
Archbishops, and the Right Reverend
the Bishops of England, to compose a
form of prayer, suitable to this occa-
sion, to be used in all churches, chap-
els, and places of public worship,
and to take care the same be timely
dispersed throughout their respective
dioceses. Given at our Court at St.
James, the 30th of October, 1776, in
the 17th year of our reign.
God save the King.

MR. URBAN,

TO the account in your last Maga-
zine (see p. 444) of the family of
Mr. Alexander, calling himself Lord
Stirling, please to add, That the pa-
tent to the first Earl of Stirling was
to him and his heirs male for ever,
bearing the name and arms of Alex-
ander, and dated at your correspondent
his right request. To this Earl Long
Island, now so much the subject of
convention, was granted. He was
the first who introduced British inha-
bitants to settle in it, and was at great
expence

expence in supporting them. He died in 1640. His son, Viscount Canada, died before his father, having also been at great expence in settling lands in Nova Scotia. The Viscount's son succeeded his grandfather; but dying soon after without issue, his uncle succeeded to the title, who settled in England; and his son dying before him, his grandson Henry the fifth Earl succeeded, who died in 1739, and was the last male descendant of Alexander, father to William the first Earl. The present claimant pretends, that he was descended from the Uncle to the first Earl, and, as being next heir male, has right to the title, according to the patent. He was not able to prove his descent before the House of Peers, and was ordered not to assume the title, on the penalty of being led round Westminster-hall, labelled as an impostor.

W. W.

[*] The reader will observe, that Kimber makes William succeed this Henry the fifth Earl, and also makes Alexander the first Earl, who by this account is said to be father to William the first Earl.]

Serious Thoughts on employing Men to do Murder for Hire.

THE laws of religion, says Montequieu, B. 3. Ch. 10, "are of a superior nature, because they bind the sovereign as well as the subject. But with respect to the laws of nature, it is otherwise; the prince is no longer supposed to be a man." And speaking of despotic governments, he observes in the same place: "Man's portion here, like that of beasts, is instinct, compliance, and punishment." But what shall be said to the vile abuse of power in christian princes, in reducing subjects to this state of servitude? What right can any prince have to transfer body, life, and even the souls of men, to fight in a cause in which they have received no injury? to oppress those who are strangers to them, and to kill them by the order and will of their ruler, because he has received money for this impious butchery, when the laws of eternal justice and nature proclaim this obvious truth, that were no personal or national injuries are received, there can be no ground for defensive or offensive war, none for vengeance, none for retaliation, or restitution of damages? With regard to the poor creatures who are hired, it is neither a defence against

enemies, nor an offence for injury sustained, the two only grounds on which war can be justified. In what light then must the God of all nations regard these messengers of destruction? And although princes, under the sanction of laws of nations, laws of arbitrary and undefined sense, think themselves at liberty to remove the old landmarks of simple and original truth, yet they must remain immutable, and no power less than the divine, which established them, can change their nature, or annul their moral obligations. Political law admits of all equivocal casuistry and evasion; it is a men's sport, a game for imperial and regal civilians to bend like wax, and, like Proteus, to change it into any form and colour. But the great law of self-defence against injuries, or of reparation and reprisals for injuries received, can have no place here. What injury have German princes sustained? How are they concerned in the American dispute more than with the quarrels in Asia? Nor are they acquainted with the spirit of our constitution, nor with the rights claimed by the parties. If the execrable lust of gold, *auri sacra fames*, extinguishes the claims of humanity and the voice of justice and equity, among heathen kings and governors, this base principle should be detested by princes professing a belief in the legislation of the Almighty Governor of the universe, who has, in his laws, guarded the life and blood of man with such a peculiar sanction, as to make the shedding of it unjustly, his own cause; and has threatened to repay it, without respect of persons, although with this awful distinction, that mighty men, as Ecclesiasticus speaks, shall be mightily tormented. Divine justice is not the less certain, because it delays the day of vengeance.

The following is given as a sketch of the Cause and Consequences of the Disagreement between Louis the 16th and his Queen.

IN France the women think they have an hereditary right to govern; even the mistresses of the Kings never gave up that point: no wonder then, if a sprightly woman of parts and beauty, and a Queen too, should think herself neglected, if denied this trifling prerogative. But with a Kings who was thought most likely of all others to give up this point, she has been mistaken, and her advisers removed from court.

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Bank note of 25l. to ss to make the same ap-
pear to be a Bank note of 50l.; Wm. Odom,
robbing Eliz. Burnell and Martha Crowthe
of the Spafields; Wm. Jones, alias Filch,
stealing a deal box from the Cattle and
alcoo inn, containing a quantity of haberd-
shopery goods; Charlotte Goodall and John
dmonds, for stealing in the dwelling-house
of Mrs. Fortescue, at Tottenham, a great
quantity of plate, linen, &c. Peter Verrier for
burglary in the dwelling-house of Mrs. Pol-
lard, in Great Queen-street; Tho. Gladen-
soul for assaulting Robert Chilton on the
highway, and robbing him of a gold watch;
and Jn Wearheby and Jn Layfer, for coining
and counterfeiting shillings and sixpences.

Wednesday 16.

The sessions began at the Old Bailey, when
Thomas Edwards was tried for stealing a
guinea, the property of Chambers, Langton
and Hall, to whom he was clerk. He be-
came suspected, and Mr. Hall marked some
guineas in the presence of a confidential ser-
vant, and put them into a *seck* to which the
prisoner had access; one of which was found
upon the prisoner. In alleviation, he pleaded
the first offence, and called a multitude of
gentlemen to his character; on whose recom-
mendation he was permitted to enter into the
service of the East India company in the mi-
litary line.

Thursday 17.

Arrived at Plymouth his majesty's ship
Myrmaid having on board Adm. Graves from
the West Indies. That brave officer was on
board the *Ramelies* when she foundered in the
gale off Newfoundland, but was taken up by
the *Belle*, Capt. Fortker, and landed at Wa-
terford in Ireland.

Was opened close to the N. door of West-
minster abbey, an elegant monument of the
late Earl of Halifax. On a small pedestal is
a bust of his Lordship with the mantle of
Knighthood carelessly thrown over his right
shoulder. The countenance is remarkably
pleasing. On one side of the bust is the figure
of Truth with one hand cloathing the defunct
with a robe of honour, with the other hold-
ing a mirror, while he tramples the mask of
Falshood under his foot. On the other side
the bust the figure of Gratitude is presenting
him with the ensigns of the order of the Gar-
ter, as a reward due for his public services.
Beneath are the emblems of office, and on
the back-ground are the arms of Montague in
the Gothic style, alluding to the antiquity of
his Lordship's illustrious family. Underneath
is a description recording the principal trans-
actions that marked his life and formed his
character. This monument is the work of
that admirable artist Mr. Bacon.

Friday 18.

Arrived at Plymouth the ship *Charlotte*
from Hadson's-bay. She brings the disa-
greeable news of the destruction of the com-
pan's settlements there by Paul Jones. With
the account of particulars more authentic in-
telligence is hourly expected.

Saturday 19.

Dr. Richard Watfon was consecrated in
Bow church bishop of Landaff, in the room of
Dr. Barrington promoted to Salisbury.

The mail from Lynn to Wisbech was rob-
bed between the hours of eleven and twelve
in the night. The person who robbed it is
described as a tall thin man, of a ruddy com-
plexion, and a rough stern voice, and 200l. is
offered for apprehending him.

This day Francis Gray was carried from
Newgate, and executed at Tyburn, pursuant
to his sentence the day before, for the mur-
der of Mr. Hird. See p 259.

The same day the sessions at the Old Bri-
ley, which began on Wednesday, ended, when
nine convicts received sentence of death.

Sunday 22.

Adm. Office. Rear Adm. Digby desires to
acquire their Lordships that Capt. Purvis, of
the sloop *Duc de Chartres* of 16 guns and
125 men, had captured, and brought into N.
York, the *Argle* of 22 guns and 136 men,
after a sharp action of an hour; in which
time she had her first captain with 12 men
killed, and her two next officers with 13
men wounded. The *Duc de Chartres* did
not lose a man. The *Argle* had dispatches
for the French fleet. *Gaz.*

This Gazette contains likewise a list of
ships taken by Adm. Pigott's fleet; and of
several privateers and small ships of war
taken from the enemy by other king's officers.

Wednesday 23.

Old wheat was this day sold in Derby mar-
ket at 8s. 9d. a bushel, and malt at 7s.

Friday 25.

Being the anniversary of his Majesty's ac-
cession to the throne, the same was observed
with the usual demonstrations of joy.

Monday 28.

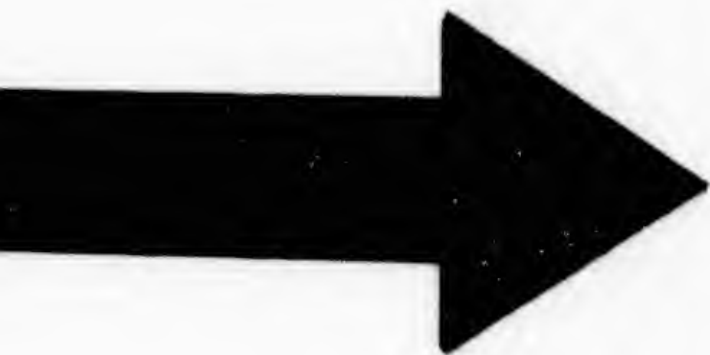
It was strongly reported that Government
had received authentic information of the re-
lief of Gibraltar by Lord Howe without op-
position; and that this advice came from Ed
Mountfuart our ambassador at Turin, by way
of Paris; but though the fact seems prob-
able, and the channel by which it is said to
come is little suspicious, yet there is reason
to hope that had it been properly authenti-
cated, Government would not have neglected
to inform the city of an article of intelli-
gence so earnestly wished for by the whole
nation.

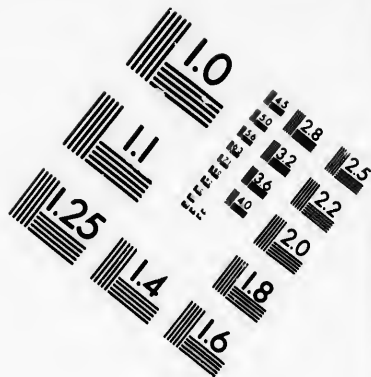
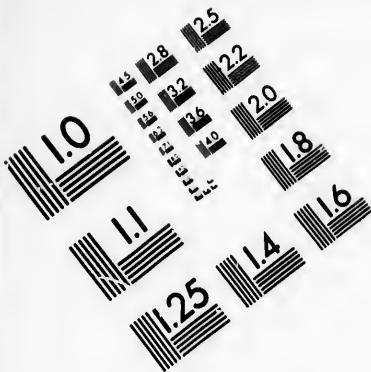
A petition and memorial from the maltsters,
brewers, and distillers of the home counties,
have been presented to his Majesty in coun-
cil, praying that his Majesty will be pleased
to issue his royal proclamation for opening
the port of London for the importation of
barley, for such times and from such coun-
tries as his Majesty in his wisdom shall
think fit.

If this petition is rejected, the consequence
will be, that the brewery and distillery will
be totally stopped, the revenue materially in-
jured, and the inhabitants at large exposed
to very great hardships.

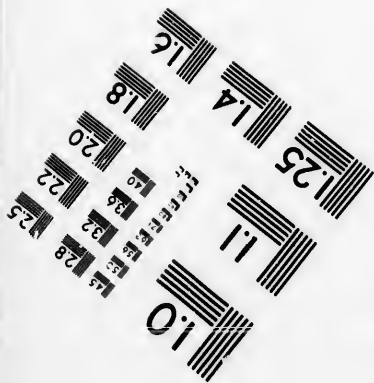
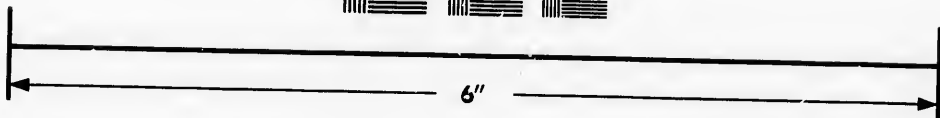
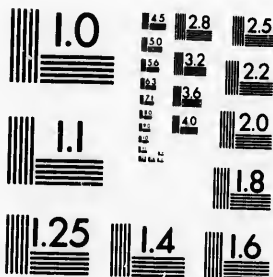
A.S 1782







**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic
Sciences
Corporation**

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About the middle of this month the people in the middle counties (colliers and forgers) began to shew a disposition for rising on account of the high price of corn. At Dudley, Wolverhampton, and Walsal, they took upon them to regulate the markets. Flour they set at 6s. a bushel, malt 5s. 3d. and bread 2s. the week loaf; which being agreed to, they departed quietly.

More than 2000 of the troops of his Serene Highness the Prince of Hesse arrived at Halifax in Nova Scotia, about the latter end of August last. They were bound for N. York, but hearing of the French Squadron on the American coast, it was thought prudent to make for that port.

Adm. Pigot, with 21 sail of the line, arrived at New York from the West Indies on the 6th of September.

The Grand Duke and Dutchess of Russia arrived at Berne in Switzerland on the 7th ult. as did likewise their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Dutchess of Gloucester with their suite. These royal travellers went together to view the ice mountains, the most remarkable natural curiosities in that part of Europe.

His Imperial Majesty of Germany has limited the universities throughout his kingdoms to seven; at Vienna, at Prague, at Pelt, at Lemberg, at Pavia, at Louvain, and at Leyburgh. The establishment of the latter is on the same footing with that of Göttingen, where every one is at liberty to think with freedom, and to publish his thoughts to all the world.

Thursday 31.

Eighteen flag-officers and principal captains in the service of the States General, finding themselves abused and insulted in libels and pasquinades, and conscious of having fulfilled, to the utmost of their power, the express orders of his Serene Highness the Prince Stadholder, in giving the enemy all possible annoyance, at least all that the present state of the navy would permit, have presented a memorial to his Serene Highness, declaring their resolution to resign the command of the ships with which they have been honoured, to others in whom the public may place greater confidence.—This event has occasioned a more than ordinary ferment throughout the provinces, and accounts for the French ambassador's interference in the political deliberations of the Republic.

To the number of the killed and wounded in the glorious action of Apr. 12, may now be added,

	Killed.	Wounded.
Arrogant,	4	11
Archie,	5	17
Centaur,	7	3
	16	31

BIRTH.

23. 2. THE Lady of Sir Robt. Smith, bt. a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LADY Ann Gordon, sister of the D. of Gordon, to the rev. Mr. Chalmer, mi-

nister of the gospel at Cairny in the presbytery of Strathbogie, in Scotland.

Robt. Stanton, esq; to Miss Isabella Abbott, only dau. of Geo. A. esq; of Abbotbury, Hally, co. Essex.

At Llangradyr, Denbighshire, Philip Yorke, esq; of Erthing, to Mrs. Meyrick, of Dyffrynated, relict of Ridgway Owen M. esq;

At Marlhall, Dorseth. rev. Hen. Talbot, R. of Stower Provost, to Miss Ann Hiley.

Aug. 8. In the chapel of the Swedish Ambassador at Paris, Monsieur de Herman, son of the Procureur General of Alsace, to Miss Catharine Eltz. Campbell, dau. and sole heiress of Jn. Neil C. esq; of Milton Ernys, co. Bedf. 27. Lieut. Wm. Symonds, commander of his Majesty's armed storeship Whitty, to Miss Mary Goodridge, of Totness.

Sept. 23. Tho. Jelly, esq; of Bath, to Miss Grefley, young dau. of Sir Nigel G. bt.

24. Rev. Mr. Eyre, V. of Ambrodesen and Bicester, Oxfordth. to Miss Anne Dyer, of Bristol.

30. Mr. Peckham, of Hooe, near Hastings, aged 79, to Mrs. Sarah Manser, aged 60.

At Eghingham, Wm. Routh, esq; of the M. Temple, to Miss Carr.

Oct. 3. At Bath, rev. Sam. Ashe, of Langley Berrett, Wilts, to Miss M. C. Bayly.

7. Godfrey Meynell, esq; of Orchard-str. to Mrs. Susanab Estridge.

At Ramsey, rev. Mr. Fullilove, dissenting minister of that place, aged 70, to Miss Fox, of the same place, aged 15.

8. Rev. Anth. Hinton, of Norwood-Green, to Mrs. Pye, relict of John P. esq; of Bath.

Jn. Hamilton, esq; of Pencandland, to Miss Dundas, dau. to the L. President of the court of session.

10. Mr. John Towers, dissenting minister of Bartholomew-Close, to Miss Reynolds, of Bridewell Precinct.

At Great Bursted, rev. Edw. Gibson, of Billericay, Essex, to Miss Jane Davis, dau. of Mr. D. dissenting minister of Billericay.

13. Rev. Fra. Simes, LL.B. vicar of Raddington, co. Nottingham, to Miss M. Burdett.

14. At Athby, co. Lincoln, Wm. Reeve, esq; of the M. Temple, to Miss M. King.

At Totteridge chapel, by the rev. Mr. Liottrot, chaplain, Osmund Beauvoir, D.D. late master of the free-school at Canterbury, to Miss Sharpe, of South Bailey Lodge, Enfield Chase, aged 29, only dau. and heiress of the late Fane Wm. Sharpe, esq; member for Callington, who died Oct. 21, 1771.

15. Wm. Roberts, esq; to Miss King, of Cambridge.

16. At Alnwck, co. Northumberland, Jn. Ferriar, M.D. of Stockton, to Miss B. Gair.

17. Rev. Mr. Mayor, of Woodstock, to Miss Ann Harris, of Loughborough, Oxfordth.

18. At St. Olyth, Essex, Mr. D. Stevens, coal-merchant, aged 87, to Miss H. Carter, aged 17.

Sam. Veat, esq; of Leicester-fields, to Miss Proctor, of Ware, Herts.

19. Rich.

Nova scotia
1782

at Cairny in the presbytery
Scotland.

sq; to Miss Isabella Abbot,
A. sq; of Abbotbury Hall,

Denbighshire, Philip Yorke,

Mr. Meyrick, of Dyf-
Ridgway Owen M. sq;

Dorseth. rev. Hen. Talbot,
sq; to Miss Ann Hiley.

Chapel of the Swedish am-
Monseur de Herman, son

general of Alsace, to Miss
ppell, dau. and sole heiress

of Milton Ernys, co. Bedf.
Symphon, commander of

storeship Whitty, to Miss
f Tonels.

elly, sq; of Bath, to Miss
g. dau. of Sir Nigel G. bt.

re, V. of Ambroseden, and
to Miss Anne Dyer, of

n, of Hoos, near Hastings,
rah Manser, aged 60.

Wm. Routh, sq; of the
Carr.

rev. Sam. Ashe, of Lang-
to Miss M. C. Bayly.

all, sq; of Orchard-st. to
dge.

Mr. Fullilove, dissenting
aged 70, to Miss Fox,

ged 15.

inton, of Norwood-Green,
of John P. sq; of Bath.

of Pencandland, to Miss
L. President of the court

owers, dissenting minister
ose, to Miss Reynolds, of

l, rev. Edw. Gibson, of
Miss Jane Davis, of

oister of Billericay.

nes, LL.B. vicar of Rud-
am, to Miss M. Burdett.

o. Lncula, Wm. Reeve,
ble, to Miss M. King.

pel, by the rev. Mr. Lind-
and Beauvoir, D.D. late

chool at Canterbury, to
th Bailey Lodge, Enfield

dau. and heiress of the
re, sq; member for Cal-

t. 21, 1771.

sq; to Miss King, of

co. Northumberland, Ja-
ckton, to Miss B. Gair.

avor, of Woodstock, and
Loughborough, Oxfordh.

Essex, Mr. D. Stevens,
87, to Miss H. Carter,

Leicester-fields, to Miss
ette.

19. Rich.

Mr. Amy's, master of the White-herse inn, five miles from *Bury*, in the road to Newmarket, was looking out of his ground-floor window, he saw a great light in the horizon, seemingly over Cavenham, and called to his family to come and see the strange light, which kept proceeding slowly directly towards his house, looked bluish, and when within a quarter of a mile plainly shod innumerable stars, each of which appeared to have a tail, seeming to pass directly over his house, and, as he thought, only just clear of the chimneys. He ran in a back window, saw it keep on its course towards Great Sixham, and judged it might be about three rods (16 or 17 feet) in length. About one minute after he lost sight of it, he plainly heard a loud noise, as of something heavy fallen down in the room overhead. He then looked at his watch, and it wanted twenty minutes of ten. He judges that the whole lasted three minutes. The course appeared to Mr. Amy's as from N.W. to S.W. nearly. The prospect from Cavenham to his house is extremely open, even to Ely, and far beyond (perhaps to the German ocean); but soon bounded by trees and rising grounds to the back of it.

Hull, Aug. 23. The fiery meteor, which made its appearance in London and its neighbourhood, was visible to us also, and at Leeds, Manton, Whiteby, Bridlington, York, &c. about the same time, with all the apparent circumstances that have been described; it was seen likewise by vessels at sea; one just come in from Rotterdam saw it off the coast of Holland, and another, just arrived from Ostend, saw it after she had sailed about an hour from that place, all supposing that it terminated at some small distance from them. Dr. Goldsmith mentions such a globe of fire to have been seen in Bononia, in Italy, in 1676, at above three quarters of an hour after sun-set. It passed Westward with a most rapid course, and at the rate of not less than 160 miles in a minute, and at last stood over the Adriatic Sea. In its course it crossed over all Italy, and, by computation, it could not have been less than 38 miles above the surface of the earth. In the whole line of its course, wherever it approached, the inhabitants below could distinctly hear it with a hissing noise, resembling that of a fire-work.—Having passed away to sea towards Corica, it was at last heard to go off with a most violent explosion, much louder than that of a cannon, and immediately after, another noise was heard like the rattling of a cart upon a stony pavement. Its magnitude, when at Bononia, appeared twice as long as the moon one way, and as broad the other; so that, considering its height, it could not have been less than a mile and a half long, and half a mile broad. The Doctor supposes, that from the height it was seen, and there be-

ing no volcano in that quarter of the world from whence it came, it was more than probable that this terrible globe was kindled on some contrary part of the globe in the Torrid Zone; those regions of vapours, and thus rising above the air, and passing, in course, opposite to that of the earth's motion; in this manner it acquired amazing rapidity; But, what he says of that will not hold good in every particular respecting the present one, as it took a different course, and may have been occasioned by some of the vapours issuing from the volcanoes upon the New Island lately sprung up in the ocean, about nine leagues to the S.W. of Iceland, or perhaps only from that profuse exhalation of vapours occasioned by the excessive warm and dry weather we have experienced this summer.

Tuesday 20.

As the arts of knaves and sharpers cannot be too frequently exposed, the following fact we hope will have its use in guarding strangers from the like imposition. A sailor, who had just received some prize-money, walking along the Strand, asked his way of a barrow-woman to Oxford-road, when a well-dressed man, within hearing, stepped up to him and said, he was going to that street and would conduct him. The sailor followed, and in St. Martin's-lane the pretended guide said he would just step to his banker's, and be with him presently, ushering him at the same time into a parlour in a public house where some of his accomplices were ready placed. They seemed to be diverting themselves, as mere strangers, at what is called *riding the horse*. One puts halfpence under a hat, the other turning his back to the table, guesses odd or even. When they get a stranger in, they have a glass so placed in the ceiling that they can see the hand of the accomplice, who, by doubling up his fingers, is sure to let his friend right. By this trick they soon stripped the sailor of his cash, and found means to leave him to pay the reckoning, who sending for some of his mess-mates to redress him, they marked the house; and as there are generally some acute ones among them, they naturally concluded that in a few days they should find some of the confederates. Looking out upon the same day, and laid their heads together to watch them. As they had judged, so it happened. One of them appeared, whom the sailor seized, and with the assistance of his comrades dragged him to another public house, from whence he was carried before a magistrate, and by him committed to the Counter till he could find bail or repay the money; the latter he chose to do, as he knew the bail he had to offer would not bear examining.

Wednesday 20.

The following malefactors were carried in three carts from Newgate, and executed at Tyburn, viz. James Grant and William South,

Smith, for breaking open the dwelling house of Mr. Jacob, on Lawrence-Pountney-hill, and stealing a quantity of silver plate; George Adams, alias Pear, for a burglary in the dwelling house of Mrs. Harrison, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, and stealing some silver plate, apparel, &c. Thomas Davis, for breaking and entering the chambers of Mr. Hancock, in Staple Inn, and stealing a quantity of wearing apparel; John Button, for assaulting William Usherwood on the highway, near Kilburn, and robbing him of a handkerchief and 6s. John Fentom, in company with his brother Benjamin, for assaulting Francis Fenly, on the highway, in Kingsland Road, and robbing him of half a guinea, 5s. and a pair of buckles; John Morella, for privately stealing in the shop of Mr. Philip Lithby two pair of silver buckles; and Richard Pratt, for personating and assuming the name of another Richard Pratt, a seaman on board his Majesty's ship Pomona, with an intent to receive his prize-money.

Thursday 21.

Being the birth-day of his R. H. Pr. Wm. Henry, who now enters his 19th year. Their Majesty's received the usual compliments at Windsor.

Friday 22.

Report was made to his Majesty in Council of the capital convicts, thirteen in number, tried in July last, when Wm. Wynne Ryland, Jacob Ringrose Atkins, John Ferdinando Lloyd, James Brown, alias Valley, John Edwards, James Rivers, alias Davis, Wm. Spang, and Thomas Borgesa, were ordered for execution. Atkins and Spang have since been respited.

James Bowen, for stealing a box belonging to a club, in which was 26l. George Gahagan, for robbing Jane Garrett of a leg of mutton, and half a guinea, and Wm. Smith, for robbing Mary Dell, in Rosemary-lane, of shirts and linen, pardoned. Wm. Harpur, for horse-stealing, and Edw. Edson, for robbing (in company with Spang) Joseph Slinker on the highway, were pardoned, on condition of serving on board the lighters on the river Thames; the former three years, the latter four years.

Friday 25.

His Majesty in Council has caused it to be notified, that all grants of land in Nova Scotia, prior to the 1st of January, 1774, that have not been located, are by said order revoked and made void; and that the Governor or Commander in Chief for his Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia do forbear to issue any order of survey or to pass any grant of any lot or parcel of land within said province in pursuance of any order made by his Majesty in Council prior to the said 1st of Jan. 1774.

Tuesday 26.

This morning the man and woman mentioned in p. 710 were executed in the Borough near St. George's church. See p. 716.

This afternoon, about five o'clock came on the most awful and tremendous storm of thunder and lightning that has been felt this summer in or near the metropolis. Two of the claps of thunder were perhaps the loudest ever heard in this climate; they were preceded by flashes of lightning, one of which struck the South West angle of the King's Bench prison in St. George's Fields; the other, the opposite angle of the Asylum on the Surrey side of Westminster Bridge. The concussion of the air, in consequence of the explosion from each, forced several panes of glass out in each building; and upon a computation of time between the flash and the report, it is thought the cloud could not have been more than 150 yards above the buildings. By the same storm a large tree was split in St. James's Park; a woman passing by had her cloaths set on fire, and it was with difficulty she could be stripped so as to save her life. At Blackman Street in the Borough and Newington the people ran out of their houses frightened, supposing the roofs to be tumbling about their head. The force of the lightning took effect on a wooden house near the hatch in Snow Fields in a very remarkable manner. A frame of glass-work near a yard square was burst out of its place; a large opening was made in a wooden wall; the tiles of the house were many of them displaced, and the whole from top to bottom rendered a spectacle worthy of notice. The violence of this storm reached, on one side, as far as Barn Elms, where two trees were stripped of their bark from top to bottom; and on another to New Cross, where the lightning furrowed up the ground as with a plough. At Limehouse Hole a ship's mast was broken in two, and in the Isle of Dogs the cattle were seemingly much affected. In short, nothing like the violence of this storm is remembered in the environs of London.

Friday 29.

This day William Wynne Ryland, John Lloyd, James Brown, Tho. Burgess, James Rivers, and John Edwards, were executed at Tyburn, pursuant to their sentence. The gallows was fixed about 50 yards nearer the Park wall than usual. Just as the executioner was preparing to do his office, a storm of thunder and lightning came on, which occasioned some delay; but about a quarter before twelve o'clock they were all turned off; and, after hanging the usual time, were cut down, and delivered to their respective friends. The concourse of spectators on this occasion was hardly ever exceeded.

This morning a letter was received by the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor, from the Hon. Charles Fox, acquainting his Lordship, that the 3d of next month was the day appointed for signing the definitive treaty with their Catholic and Most Christian Majesties and the United States of America.

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Nov Scotia 1783

five o'clock came a tremendous storm of rain that has been felt in the metropolis. Two or three days were perhaps the most severe of the year; they were of lightning, one of which struck the West angle of the tower in St. George's Church at the opposite angle of the tower of Westminster of the air, in consequence of each, forced into each building; and at the same time between the clouds there was a shower of rain more than 150 yards from the same form a James's Park; a shower of rain fell on the tower which could be seen at Blackman's and Newington's. The wind was frightened, suppling about their lightning took effect in the hatch in a remarkable manner. A yard square of the tiles of the roof was displaced, and the bottom rendered a mass of water. The violence of the storm was so far as the trees were stripped of their leaves, and on the lightning struck a plough. At the same time the cattle were in a state of alarm, nothing was to be seen in the storm is remembered.

Friday 10.
This morning the disagreeable news was received at the East India House of the ship *Hartwell*, Capt. Fiott, being totally lost on her outward-bound voyage the 24th of May off the island of Bona Veita belonging to the Portuguese. The unfortunate event appears to have happened through want of proper discipline on board the ship. The loss to the Company, the insurers, and those who had property in the *Hartwell*, is estimated at not less than 100,000 l.

The *Hartwell* was a new ship of upwards of 900 tons burthen, built for the Company, and let at an under-freight.

Capt. Fiott who commanded her, with the greater part of the crew, saved themselves on the rocks on which the ship split.

The Chief Mate and 23 men fitted the long-boat, and proceeded to the West Indies; arrived at St. Vincent's on the 23d of June; took their passage to England from thence in the *William*, Capt. Young, who landed them at Portsmouth on the same day with Captain Fiott.

Capt. Fiott and the purser took their passage home in a Portuguese; but meeting an English cutter at sea, she landed them at Portsmouth on Friday the 10th instant.

The officers left at Bona Veita are—Mr. Crisp, 3d mate; Mr. White, 6th ditto—Mr. Nicholas Fiott, Mr. P. Patriarche, Mr. C. Willimot, Mr. Boydel, Mr. Price, midshipmen.—Mr. Jones, captain's clerk; with fifty-two of the crew:

Whitehall, Saturday 11.

The King has been pleased, by letters patent under the Great Seal of Great Britain, to erect the province of Nova Scotia into a Bishop's see, and to name and appoint the Reverend Charles Inglis, Doctor in Divinity, to be Bishop of the said see.

Monday 13.

This day the birth-day of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who is now entered into the 26th year of his age, was publicly observed, for the first time since his Royal Highness came of age, at Windford.

The entertainment, very different from the usual etiquette on a birth-day at St. James's, consisted of tea, a concert, and a supper. The tea was served in the Queen's saloon, and the concert was performed in the apartments adjoining; at which the King and Prince's hands assisted.

About four in the afternoon the Royal Family made a slight dinner; and about eight tea was served to the nobility and most of the great officers of state, who were invited.

At eleven o'clock at night, the company were introduced into St. George's Hall, which was most splendidly and beautifully illuminated on the occasion. Upon their entrance were discovered two tables; one on the throne at the upper end of the Hall, and immediately under the picture of King William, at which were seated the King and Queen at the head, in chairs; his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York, on the right of his Majesty; and the Princesses on the left of her Majesty.

In the middle of the Hall, below the table at which the Royal Family sat, was a long table, at which were seated the great officers of state, lords and ladies of the household, and other visitors according to their rank.

The supper, consisting of only one course, was made up of all the delicacies of the season; with a very superb desert, which was interspersed with several devices in pastry and confectionary.

A select band of musicians, placed in the gallery at the lower end of the hall, played the greater part of the time at supper. The attendants on their Majesties were, the pages, gentlemen in waiting, and the maids of honour. Those who attended on the guests were, the masters of the ceremonies, and other servants of the King, Queen, and Prince's household.

The apartments in the castle were illuminated; and several butts of beer, by the King's express order, given to the soldiers of the 43d (or Monmouthshire) regiment on duty at Windford, to drink his Highness's health.

Of the illuminations throughout Westminster and the city, no description can convey an adequate idea; let it suffice to say, that a more beautiful display of artificial light has not been exhibited in the metropolis and its sister city for many years.

Tuesday 14.

Sir James Harris, his Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary at the Hague, presented a memorial to the States General, assuring their H. M. that, if it be decided that a foreign mediation is necessary for the re-establishment of the tranquillity of the Republic, and that his Majesty is invited, the King will be eager to employ all the care that may depend on his Majesty to bring the negotiation to a happy, solid, and permanent issue.

Wednesday 15.

The Right Hon. Lord Mount Edgumbe laid the first stone of a new church at Stonehouse, near Plymouth. His Lordship was attended by two lodges of Free Masons, a party of marines, and an elegant band of music.

Thursday 16.

This being the birth-day of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, who then en-

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tered into the 25th year of his age, the same was observed nearly in the same manner with that of his R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Their Majesties' supper was served in a rich service of gold; the Queen's head-dress was profusely ornamented with diamonds; and all the Princesses wore feathers in their caps.

The lighting-up of the hall was in the highest style of splendor and magnificence; it was illuminated with the new Bengal lamps, which stood on pedestals round the room; and the decorations were in the same grand and magnificent style as on the birthday of the Prince of Wales.

Tuesday 21.

Being the birth-day of Prince William Henry, who then entered into the 23d year of his age, their Majesties received the usual compliments on the occasion at Windsor.

On account of his Highness's connection with naval affairs, the ordinaries of Deptford and Woolwich displayed their colours.

Wednesday 22.

A Special Court of Directors was held at the India House, for the purpose of taking into consideration the conduct of the Captain and Officers of the ship *Hartwell*; and after an examination into all the particulars, which lasted several hours, came to a resolution to dismiss the Captain and Chief Mate, and suspend the Second Mate from the service.

Thursday 23.

M. de Calonne, the late French Minister, dined with Sir Robert Herries, in Jeffrey's-square. There are as many articles of peculation exhibited in France against this once-popular Minister, as in England against Mr. Easing.

Friday 24.

The Recorder made his report to his Majesty of the prisoners under sentence of death in Newgate, convicted in last July session, when ten convicts were ordered for execution on Thursday the 30th instant. Nine were respited during his Majesty's pleasure; and one remains for the decision of the twelve Judges.

Saturday 25.

This day the hop-picking began in Kent, where in general the hop-plantations have suffered considerably by the rains.

Monday 27.

A very strong report having prevailed on Friday evening and Saturday relative to some disturbances at the Hague, we learn that the case was literally as follows:

On the 14th inst. in the evening, Sir James Harris, after delivery of his memorial to the States General, had, in company with the Marquis de Thulemyer, a conference with the President (Count Welferen), and the Secretary of the States General, which lasted till eleven o'clock at night; what passed remains wholly a secret, but it

is conjectured to have been relative to the memorial. On the next and succeeding days, viz. Wednesday 15, and Thursday 16, the States General met for dispatch of business. At midnight the assembly adjourned, and on Friday the 17th they met again, where, as far as can be collected, there were such heats and animosities (the French party being against receiving the mediation of England or Prussia, and calling out for France as the only ally of the republic, and consequently the only power that could be interceded in their disputes), that, in the midst of confusion and bustle, the President adjourned to the Monday following, August 20, on which it is supposed they met; but no accounts of their proceedings so late as that day are yet come over.

This day the Purser of the General Goddard East-Indiaman, Capt. Foxall, arrived at the East India-house, with the agreeable news of the above ship being safely arrived off the Isle of Wight from Coast and China. She sailed from St. Helena the 30th of June, and left there the Earl of Oxford, Capt. White, from Coast and Bay; the Earl of Middlesex, Capt. Rogers; and the Post-boats, Capt. Thomas, from Coast and China.

Thursday 30.

This morning in the Old Bailey the following convicts were executed, Jos. Williams, T. Collins, J. Jones, B. M'Cool, G. Brace, Ja. Mitchell, Dennis Harlem, Ja. Romain, T. Alger, J. Woodward, alias Gilbert Baggage. They all behaved very penitent. Williams was the first that has been executed for carrying fire arms and attempting to rescue smuggled goods, made death by a late act of parliament.

Friday 31.

A circular letter has been sent, by order of the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, to the Chief Magistrates of the sea-ports, to take the sense of the merchants resident in their several districts on the following propositions:

1. Whether it would best answer the purposes of commerce, totally to abolish all fees paid to the officers of the Customs, and replace their emoluments by a duty of nine pence a ton on all vessels clearing outwards?
2. To abolish fees, except those on imports, and to replace their emoluments by a duty of five pence a ton on each vessel every voyage, with an exception to coasting vessels carrying lime, &c.?
3. Or whether it would be better to retain the fees, after having them regulated by act of Parliament, to prevent demurs and abuses of every kind?
4. What hours of attendance would best suit the purposes of commerce?

A bill framed according to the plans of the Chancellor of the Exchequer attending as close as possible to the opinions of the merchants collectively, is intended to be

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blooms of those persons who had agreed to
 work at the reduced prices. The magis-
 trates met, and sent the town officers to seize
 the perpetrators; but finding themselves too
 weak, they returned. The magistrates then
 went along with them, and came up with
 some who had the webs they had cut
 out in their hands, and remonstrated with
 them; who, in place of listening to their ar-
 guments, pelted them with volleys of stones,
 one of which struck the Lord Provost a violent
 blow on the arm; some other gentle-
 men were wounded with stones. It was
 then found necessary to call for the aid of
 the militia, who conducted the magistrates
 back to the Council Chamber, where they
 deliberated upon what was to be done. The
 militia were ordered to draw up at the
 Cross with screwed bayonets, and their
 guns loaded with ball. The magistrates
 then came out, and caused the Riot Act to
 be read to an immense multitude, and
 gave suitable advice to the populace, warn-
 ing them of their danger, and desiring them
 to disperse, but in vain. The soldiers then
 were ordered to the Gallowgate, where the
 principal body of the weavers were. On ap-
 proaching them, the military endeavoured to
 line the street and lanes, when a scuffle en-
 sued; upon which the soldiers were com-
 manded to fire, which they did, and killed
 eight active persons, and wounded several
 more. After this a number were taken
 prisoners, and lodged in the gaol. During the
 night, the soldiers continued under arms,
 and expresses were sent for reinforcements.
 Next day a proclamation was published,
 prohibiting all persons from continuing
 those daring combinations, and from gather-
 ing together in crowds upon the streets,
 particularly in the night-time; and the
 military were continued under arms.

On the 6th all was quiet, and good order
 restored. Six persons who were active in
 the riot, and a petty writer who acted as
 their secretary, were committed to gaol.
 The eight persons who were killed were
 buried without the least disturbance; and
 every thing respecting the interment was
 carried on with the greatest decency. How-
 ever, some hundreds of operative weavers
 have left Glasgow, and are gone to Eng-
 land.

IRELAND.

The Right Hon. Lord Dunboyne read
 his recantation from the errors of the
 Church of Rome, in the parish church
 of Clonmel, on the 22d of August last.
 The Earl of Earlsfort, Chief Justice of the
 King's Bench, with several others of the
 nobility, and a very numerous congrega-
 tion, were present at the solemnity.

Aug. 28. At the last sittings at Trim,
 one Kelly, a noted robber, was capitally
 convicted, and received sentence to be exe-
 cuted on Wednesday the 22d of August.
 Previous to being led out, he contrived to cut

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his blankets into strips of four inches broad,
 joined the pieces together with strong wool-
 len thread, and formed a double sling, which
 passed under each arm, and the ends were
 fastened at his neck with an iron hook to
 receive the rope. Thus accoutred, he pro-
 ceeded to the place of execution, where he
 addressed the hangman (who by the bye is
 supposed to have been bribed) told him he
 forgave him, but requested he would draw
 him up close to the pulley, and when dead
 let him down gently. The unfortunate
 wretch, too confident of success, was shortly
 after launched from the table; but, not hav-
 ing allowed for the extension of the blanket
 by his own weight, after hanging about eight
 minutes without motion, the hook fastened
 in his windpipe, and gave him such exquisite
 pain, that he suddenly raised his arms,
 seized the rope, and struggled for a consid-
 erable time, till he expired. After being cut
 down, the whole apparatus was discovered,
 to the astonishment of the Sheriff and a num-
 ber of gentlemen present.

COUNTRY NEWS.

York, Sept. 4. The Silver Arrow shot for at
 Richmond on Tuesday last by the gentlemen
 archers of Darlington and Richmond, was
 won by Mr. James Glenton of Richmond.
 The same day a Silver Cup was shot for at
 the same place by the same Archers, which
 was also won by Mr. Glenton.

Leeds, Sept. 4. The captain of a Swedish
 ship, seized at Hull for having a quantity of
 wool on board, has now made an open con-
 fession, and impeached several people in that
 neighbourhood, who, it seems, have carried
 on a large trade in this iniquitous practice for
 some time past. The mate of the ship has
 declared, upon oath, that he believes every
 Swede or Danish vessel that comes into the
 port of Hull smuggles wool abroad every
 voyage. Very particular orders have been
 sent from the Secretary of State's office
 to the magistrates in the North, for carry-
 ing on the prosecution against persons con-
 cerned in this illicit traffic.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

Advice has been received, that the India
 warehouses at Lisbon, containing goods to a
 vast amount, had been set on fire, but fortu-
 nately extinguished with the loss only of
 about 2 or 3000l.

A seizure of a large and rich assortment of
 Indian muslins from England was made
 about a fortnight ago at Havre de Grace.
 They were immediately imported as British
 manufactures; but an officer of the King's
 customs there detected the artifice, and had
 the whole parcel, amounting to 6000l. sterl.
 confiscated. The vessel that carried them
 over was not stopped, as in former times,
 pursuant to the compact lately entered into
 by the two nations respecting the navigations
 of the respective countries.

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The Spanish fleet under M. de Langara, that was cruising on the coast of Barbary, having given umbrage to the Dey of Algiers, has been recalled at the instance of the Spanish minister, who was ordered to engage for it, or lose his head. Other advices say, that a fleet is now fitting out at Cadiz, under the immediate direction of Don Solano, which is to be employed against the Algerines, who have in a great measure broken the peace, and stop the Spanish trade; seldom a ship arriving at Cadiz, except now and then one from England.

The Under Secretary in the war department at Madrid has been arrested, and sent a state prisoner to one of the fortresses belonging to the crown. The cause is not publicly known.

The Prince of Asturias, who for some time past has held the office of Secretary of State, has now taken upon himself the superintendance of all the other departments of the Spanish government during the indispotion of the King his father.

Letters from Sicily give an account of an extraordinary eruption of Mount Etna, such as has not happened before in the memory of man; a loud rumbling noise, and a quivering of the mountain, preceded this phenomenon; but, on the 18th of July, about three in the morning, a terrible volume of fire issued from the mountain like a whirlwind, and with such a blaze as the mountain was opened, and a column of fire had added two thirds to its height, which cast such a light, that people could see to read by it at 20 miles distance. A shower of sand, or calced lava, and stones of an enormous size, were cast a prodigious height, and fell again at a great distance. Sulphurous vapours, lightnings, and horrible howlings in the air, accompanied this dreadful irruption. The shower of sand and calced stones is said to have fallen on the city and suburbs of Messina and Calabria, and on all the islands and adjacent coasts as far as Malta. The column of fire at first took its direction towards the Ionic sea; but, at a certain distance, shifted towards the African coast. The inhabitants suffered from the suffocating smell, and the extreme heat of the air. All the produce of the earth is destroyed; and, for many miles, the land resembles the scorched desert of Libya. It is remarkable, that Volcanos began about the same time to send forth flames; and the lava flows at present along the valley which separates that mountain from Mount Somma.

A terrible fire has reduced to ashes the city of Ruppin, in the March of Brandenburg, about eight or nine leagues from Berlin. There are not more than 240 houses standing; more than 600 have been destroyed, as well as three churches, the town house, and the buildings belonging to Prince Henry of Prussia; and the royal magazine, in which were the clothing ready to be delivered to

the troops. They estimate the loss at many millions.

Field Marshal Prince Esterhazy, having resigned the command of the Noble Hungarian Guard at Vienna, his Imperial Majesty has conferred the same on Count Caralig, together with the rank of General of Cavalry.

By advices from Ferrara in Italy; besides several violent shocks of an earthquake, they have had a most dreadful tempest, accompanied with such large hail as to lay the country waste for several miles round. The wind was so violent as to tear up large trees by the root. From Prefate they learn that Cardinal York lay dangerously ill.

By the latest accounts from Mexico of the earthquake, which happened there on the 18th of April (see p. 733), the effects were not so violent as were at first reported. It took a S. E. direction from Potosi to Oaxaca, and from Vera Cruz to Acapulca; all the intermediate towns have suffered; but Mexico the least of any, no person being killed; but some buildings of chief note were laid in ruins.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Aug. 12.

His Majesty having been pleased to erect the Province of Nova Scotia into a Bishoprick, and to appoint the Rev. Dr. Ch. Inglis to be Bishop thereof, he was this day consecrated at Lambeth-Chapel by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishops of Rochester and Chester. The Consecration Sermon was preached by the Rev. Joseph White, M. A. Abp. Laud's Arabic Professor in the University of Oxford.

Aug. 13.

A Court Martial was held for the trial of Major Brown, of the 67th regiment, and began sitting at the Horse Guards. The following Officers composed the Court:

P R E S I D E N T.

General Lord Frederick Cavendish.
Lieut. G. Johnson, Maj. G. Martin,
Clark, Ainsley,
Cunningham, Bano,
Lt. Geo. Lenox, Cox,
Burgoyne, Col. Rooke,
D. of Northumberland, Hobham,
Hill, Dundas,
Major G. Harcourt, M'Dean.

The charges against Major Brown are two—one, for disrespectful behaviour to the Court that tried Capt. Hedges—the other, for a tyrannical exercise of his authority, as Commanding Officer of the 97th regiment.

Aug. 22.

Agreeable to an order of Council, a Jury was sworn to make trial of his Majesty's coins in the Pix of the Mint; after which Mr. Lane, Clerk of the Goldsmiths Company, read the charter and other official papers, and then the Jury proceeded to business. The money told out and weighed, according

ording to articles by agreement to Goldentertainment.

At a meeting of the Court, read; one, a Manchester, electricity; Falconer of I Coruscus, contracted with the conclusions the literature of the Hippocrates

The town with the extension of Stone, to be in love to write to the he was in a at the same time marriage, all should be a very happy companion for M.

The Rev. Right Hon. Envoy Extraordinary at Paris, the Marquis of

Principal Secretaries, with the jecty and the pling the exte teenth article Peace; which lles on the Eden, his Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

The Archbishop the King in the sto, of Carl his Majesty's for choosing a p. 842.

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Oct. 11. D. China. Storm and China.—Bombay and C. mage, Bombay, ton, Barclay, China.—Nov. son, Madeira,

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ording to ancient custom, went through the
rials by fire and water, and was found to
swer the standard. Having finished, they
went to Goldsmiths Hall, where an elegant
entertainment was provided on the occa-
sion.

August 20.

At a meeting of the Medical Society in
Crane Court, two very ingenious papers were
read; one, a case sent by Dr. Percival of
Manchester, of the Tape worm, cured by
electricity; the other, a paper from Dr.
Falconer of Bath, on the cure of the *Mor-
bus Coracicus*, or Nervous Fever, in which
the methods prescribed by the Ancients were
contrasted with the practice of the Moderns.
At the conclusion of which, the Doctor lan-
guents the little progress that has been made
in the *Materia Medica* from the days of
Hippocrates to the present time.

September 1.

The town has been amused for some days
with the eccentric reveries of a Maniac
(or e Stone), who had taken it into his head
to be in love with the Princess Royal, and
to write to the Queen to let her know that
he was in a state of mental distractions,
at the same time requesting her daughter in
marriage, assuring her Majesty *that they
should be a very happy couple*. He seems to
be a very harmless being, and a very fit Com-
panion for Margaret N. Colson!

Wednesday 5.

The Rev. Mr. Gilbert, Secretary to the
Right Hon. William Eden, his Majesty's
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipo-
tentiary at Paris arrived at the Office of
the Marquis of Caermarthen, his Majesty's
Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Af-
fairs, with the Convention between his Ma-
jesty and the most Christian King, for ex-
plaining the extent and meaning of the thir-
teenth article of the last Defensive Treaty of
Peace; which Convention was signed at Ver-
sailles on the 31st of August last by Mr.
Eden, his Majesty's Plenipotentiary, and by
the Plenipotentiary of his Most Christian
Majesty, *Gaz.*

The Archbishop of Canterbury notified to
the King in form the death of the late Bi-
shop of Carlisle; in consequence of which
his Majesty's Co. gé d'Elire will soon issue
for choosing a fresh Bishop of that See. See
p. 842.

The following is a List of the Ships taken
up by the Court of Directors of the E. I.
Company for the ensuing season; and the
order in which they are to be dispatched from
Europe.

Oct. 11. Dutton, Hunt, Bombay and
China. Stormont, Allen, Madeira, Coast
and China.—Nov. 9. Deptford, Gerrard,
Bombay and China. Belmont, D.ck, Gam-
mage, Bombay and China. Duke of Grat-
ton, Barelay, St. Helena, Benccolen and
China.—Nov. 25. Earl Cornwallis, Hudg-
son, Madeira, Coast and China. Pacific,

Corner, Madeira, Coast and China. Essex,
S. rover, St. Helena and China.—Dec. 9.
Barwell, Welladricc, Coast and China. Ce-
res, Price, Coast and China. Contra-Gro, Mac-
kintosh, Coast and China.—Dec. 24. Pucnix,
Rattray, Madeira and Bengal. Kent, Har-
dinge, Bengal.—Jan. 8. Manship, Gregorie,
Coast and Bay.—Jan. 23. Lord McCartney,
Hay, Coast and B.y. William Pitt, Mit-
chell, Coast and Bay. Major, Agrew, Coast
and Bay. Rochford, Stuart, Madeira, Ben-
gal and Benccolen.—Feb. 6. Northumber-
land, Rees, Coast and Bay. Dublin, Smith,
Bengal, Royal Henry, Dundas, Madeira
and Bombay.—Feb. 21. Wnterren, Snow,
Bombay. General Coote, Baldwin, China.
Duke of Montrose, Durin, China.—Mar. 7.
Morfe, Elliott, China. Raymond, Smed-
ley, China. Aha, Davy Foulkes, China.
Admiral Sir Edward Hughes, Company's
ship.

Each ship is to stay at Gravefend 20 days;
after which the is to go to the Downs, where
the is permitted to stay ten days more, and
no longer.

A private Board was this day held at the
Treasury, for the purpose of examining
the answer to the circular letter (see p. 736),
written some time since to the Chief Mag-
istrates at different ports to consider of some
alterations in the Custom-house depart-
ment. From many places the answer given
to Mr. Role has been, that they prefer the
present mode, believing it to be more con-
ducive to the welfare and security of com-
merce, than any new plan hitherto proposed
whatsoever.

Monday 10.

A duel took place in Hyde-Park between
Sir John Maspherison, Bart. and Maj. Bowne.
The parties met near Grosvenor-gate about
eleven o'clock. The pistols were loaded on
the ground, and it was agreed they both
should fire at the same time: they did so;
Sir John received the Major's second fire;
but his own pistol misfired. Col. Murray,
second to Sir John, then requested M. J. Ro-
berts, who was second to Maj. Brown, "if
his friend was satisfied." He did so; and
M. J. B. wane said, "he was satisfied that Sir
John had behaved with great gallantry, and
much like a man of honour;" but, for a
further explanation being required on the
part of the Major, a third shot was ex-
changed; and then both parties quitting
the ground came up to each other, said a
few words, and parted with salutations of
civility.

Wednesday 12.

The Court of Directors of the Hon East
India Company yesterday agreed to contract
for the Madeira wine they want for the use
of their settlements abroad, for the ensuing
season, at 17l. 10s. per pipe of 115 gallons,
which is considerably lower than they have
paid for this article. Last year the contract
price was 20l. the year preceding 26l. and
before

OCCURRENCES.

August 12.
King been pleased to erect
a Scotia into a Bishoprick,
Rev. Dr. Ch. Inglis to be
he was this day consecrated
Chapel by his Grace the
nt. bary, assisted by the
er and Chester. The Con-
ras preached by the Rev.
A. App. Lau's Arabic
iversity of Oxford.

Aug. 13.
was held for the trial of
the 67th regiment, and be-
Militia Guards. The fol-
lowed the Court:
IDENT.

Frederick Cavendish,
Maj. G. Martin,
Ainsley,
B. and,
L. Knox, Cox,
Col. Rooke,
H. H. ham,
Dundas,
M'Bean,
infant Major Brown are
successful behaviour to the
pt. Hedges—the other,
reile of his authority,
dear of the 97th regi-

Aug 22.
der of Council, a Jury
trial of his Majesty's
the Mint; after which
the Goldsmiths Com-
mter and other official
Jury proceeded to busi-
ness and we're ad-
corded

now available 1787

before that time the prices were from 30l. to 30 guineas.

Same day the sessions began at the Old Bailey, when Henry Sterne, otherwise Gentleman Harry, was brought to the bar, and tried for stealing from the person of the Duke of Beaufort his Grace's George, set with diamonds. His Grace deposed, that on the 4th of June, on returning from the levee at St. James's, he found himself surrounded by a great number of persons, the meaning of which did not instantly occur to his mind; but on putting down his hand to feel for his George, he missed it. On calling out very loud to his servants, they came up. One asked, if he could fix on any person? But his confusion was so great that he could only point to a man in Black who had stood near. In little more than a minute he saw his servant seize on a person whom he had not remarked before, and on whom he was told the George was found. His Grace produced the George, which, he said, had been in his possession ever since it was taken out of the prisoner's pocket. Being asked by counsel, if he was sure the prisoner was the person who stole the George, he frankly owned, his suspicions rested chiefly on a man in Black.

Thomas Webb, servant to the Duke, declared, he seized and searched the man in Black, but found nothing; but in seizing the prisoner and putting his hand in his pocket, he pulled out the George. He admitted, that he had not seen the George taken from his Grace; but he swore positively to the taking of it out of the prisoner's pocket. In this he was supported by

Shepley, the gate-keeper at Cleveland-row, who saw the transaction.

The prisoner, being called upon for his defence, said, he had no witnesses; but left his case entirely to his counsel. He addressed himself to the jury, and hoped that nothing they had read in the papers to his disadvantage would prejudice their minds against him.

In this he was seconded by the Judge, who observed, There were two separate crimes charged in the indictment; one, a robbery on the highway; the other, *privately stealing from the person*; but it was for the jury to judge, whether it came in proof that his was the hand that stole the George; if not, they must quit him of privately stealing, which would of course clear him of the capital charge. After a quarter of an hour's consultation, the jury brought him in *GUILTY of stealing, but not privately*.

At a meeting of the Medical Society in Crane Court, Dr. Lenthorn stated some particulars relative to a slow fever, which had lately fallen under his observation, occasioned by children's leaving school and mixing with other company; a consequence not infrequent on mixing ships companies, and in recruiting regiments.

Two papers were afterwards read to the

Society, both on the nature, property, and consequences of thunder and lightning; with observations and remarks on the different effects of the electric fluid; the first by Dr. Hawes; the other by Mr. Parkinson, a young medical gentleman of Hoxton-square.

An officer of the Sheriff of Middlesex seized a cart load of the property of Sir John Macpherson, and sundry other trunks and packages belonging to him, by virtue of a warrant from the Sheriff of that county, grounded upon an order of the Court of King's Bench, in Easter Term 1781, to force an appearance from Sir John to Mr. Petrie's action against him for 41,000*l.* in consequence of which the late Governor General of Bengal immediately entered an appearance.

Major General Meadows attended the Directors of the E. I. Company, and was sworn into his Office of Gov. General and Commander in Chief of Bombay.

Saturday 15.

The entertainments closed at the Haymarket theatre for the season, with the Opera of Inkle and Yarico, and the Farce of the Rump.

Monday 17.

This day stocks fell considerably, on the report that his Most Christian Majesty, as friend and ally to the republic of Holland, had called upon his Britannic Majesty, as guarantee to the constitution of the republic, cordially to join his Most Christian Majesty to repel any force that may be employed by any power whatever to compel the United States to measures contrary to their long-established Constitution; that their present unfortunate disputes may be settled by mediation.

Friday 21.

St. James's. This day his Excellency the Marquis Del Campo, Ambassador and Plenipotentiary from the court of Spain, had his first private audience of his Majesty, to deliver his credentials.

This evening, at nine o'clock, the Lords of the Admiralty signed warrants in the usual form, to impress seamen for his Majesty's service, which were issued at one in the morning with the utmost secrecy. It should seem, that the necessity for men is urgent; for, besides sweeping both sides of the river, they strip every vessel of all hands, except the captain; nor would any remonstrances save either mates or apprentices. Before nine o'clock on Saturday morning they had impressed upwards of 2000 men, some of whom were examined, as was usual by a regulating captain. Press warrants have since taken place at every port in the kingdom; and it is supposed that before the end of the present month 20 ships of the line will be manned.

Two sloops, the Pyliades and another, are ordered out to sea; and the captains are not to obey their instructions until they are in a certain latitude West of the Lizard.

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he nature, property, and under and lightning; with emarks on the different ic field; the first by Dr. by Mr. Parkinson, a leman of Hoxton-square, e Sheriff of Middlesex of the property of Sir and sundry other trunks ing to him, by virtue of Sheriff of that county, order of the Court of Easter Term 1781, to e from Sir John to Mr. ant him for 41,000l. in h the late Governor. e immediately entered an ap- eadows attended the Di- Company, and was sworn ov. General and Com- Bombay.

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day his Excellency the Ambassador and Plen- court of Spain, had e of his Majesty, to

Three o'clock, the Lords gned warrants in the e press seamen for his e which were issued at e with the utmost secrecy, e the necessity for men e sweeping both sides e sript every vessel of all e Spain; nor would any e their mates or appren- e o'clock on Saturday e impressed upwards of e whom were examined, e lating captain. Press e taken place at every e and it is supposed that e present month 20 ships e ned:

ides and another, are e d the captains are not e ons until they are in e of the Lizard.

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Baronets of England and Nova Scotia, how properly distinguished. 517

bite as in the Revolution party; though, I fear, few of them became better by their attachment to either.

THO. WATSON.

Mr. URBAN, April 26.

IN your *Obituary*, vol. LIX. p. 1213, I where you mention the death of George Earl Cowper, you have taken some pains to settle his German title, by explaining the difference between a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, and a Prince of the Milanese in the Holy Roman Empire. By your attention to this distant object, you have, as is often the case, been diverted from one that is nearer and more interesting; I mean his British honours, among which you enumerate his being a "Baronet of England and Nova Scotia."

This last is an inaccuracy, which I often hear repeated in common conversation, but which ought not to receive the sanction of your authority. A comparison of the words used in the earliest patents for creating those two degrees of baronage will, I think, give a clear understanding of this matter, and furnish some remarks by way of explanation.

The baronet's patent, *under the great seal of England*, contains this clause: "Ordinavimus, ereximus, constituimus, et creavimus quendam statum; dignitatem; nomen, et titulum baronetti (Anglice, of a baronet) *infra hoc regnum nostrum Angliæ*, perpetuis temporibus duraturum, &c. &c.

The baronet's patent, *under the great seal of Scotland*, commences with the King's titles as usual: "Carolus, Dei gratia, Magna Britannia, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ rex," and then declares, "ereximus, &c. &c. et facimus, erigimus, constituimus, creamus, et ordinamus, certum hereditarium gradum, dignitatem, nomen, ordinem, titulum, ac solum baronetti, fore et remansurum perpetuo et tempore futuro *in dicto regno nostro Scotiæ, et in omnibus aliis dominiis nostris quibuscumque*," &c. &c.

Here you see the sovereign, describing himself as King of Great Britain, so far from confining this order of baronets to the colony of Nova Scotia, as your description of the title would lead us to suppose, creates it expressly for his kingdom of Scotland, and all his other dominions whatsoever; whereas these last extensive words are wanting

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in the patents of those whom you call Baronets of England.

As all honours flow from the Crown, it does not seem unwarrantable to suppose, that, upon the union of the two crowns of England and Scotland in the same sovereign, he might, under the great seal of either of his kingdoms, grant titles common to both, just as his subjects, born after his accession to both crowns, acquired a community of many privileges by the mere operation of law, long before the union of the two parliaments in the reign of Queen Anne. If this should be the case, those whom you call Baronets of Nova Scotia were Baronets of Great Britain from their first creation; but, even admitting this to remain in doubt, there cannot be any in regard to their being Baronets of Scotland.

Upon the whole, the circumstances attending the institution of the two orders may be stated as follows: those whom you call Baronets of England were created under the great seal of that kingdom by the King of Great Britain, in order to promote the conquest and settlement of *Ulster*, and were distinguished by the arms of that province as a badge of honour, to hold and enjoy their dignity within his kingdom of England. Those whom you erroneously call Baronets of Nova Scotia were created by the King of Great Britain under the great seal of Scotland, in order to promote the settlement and civilization of Nova Scotia, and had the arms of that province as their badge, to hold and enjoy their dignity within his kingdom of Scotland, and in all his other dominions whatsoever.

The denomination of these two orders must both be taken from one and the same circumstance, namely, from the great seal appendant to their patents, or from the object of their respective institutions. If from the great seal you call one of them Baronets of England, it cannot be doubted that the others are Baronets of Scotland, even if the King of Great Britain's right should be questioned to create them British baronets, as it seems to have been his express intention to have done. On the other hand, if you denominate one of these orders Baronets of Nova Scotia, from their badge, and the purposes for which they were instituted, the others must be called Baronets of *Ulster*.

In fact, the Baronets of Scotland ne-

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Nov Scotia 1790

ver were called Nova Scotia Baronets before Collins published his English Baronetage, when he invited all persons holding that dignity to supply him with their genealogies; among those that were sent him he found some English lists, and therefore he placed them, by way of appendix, at the end of his book, under the erroneous title of Nova Scotia Baronets, though their proper denomination had long before been given them, in a "Catalogue of the Nobility of England, Scotland, and Ireland, with the Knights of the Garter, Knights Baronets of England and Scotland, Knights of the Bath from the First of King James, and Knight Bachelors from the First of King Charles to this present. Collected by T. W. Printed at London in 1642." Surely an author, writing in the life-time of the sovereign who instituted the order, and within 17 years of its commencement, is a better authority for its true denomination, than Collins, who published his work a century afterwards.

It is very surprising that Mr. Beatson, who, by being on the spot, could so easily have had recourse to the original records, should have adopted Mr. Collins's error, by saying, in the "Political Index," printed at Edinburgh in 1786, part II. p. 197, "that, from the institution and design of this order of baronets in Scotland, they are denominated Baronets of Nova Scotia;" for by this rule the baronets in England should be denominated Baronets of Ulster, as I have already observed, and wish I could add that this is the only inaccuracy in his List.

Some appeals have been made, at different times, to the English Heralds Office, relative to the precedence which ought to be allowed to the Baronets of Scotland in English assemblies, &c. This is no longer a point of ceremonial within their cognizance, but is become a point of law, arising out of the fourth article of the Union, in these words: "And that there be a communication of all other rights, privileges, and advantages, which do or may belong to the subjects of either kingdom, *except where it is otherwise expressly agreed in these articles.*"

At that time it was well understood, that the Peers of Scotland, by virtue of this article, would take place according to the dates of their patents: and, as a very great number of them were of an older creation than most of the Peers of

England, the latter were careful to secure their own precedence by the 33d article of the Union, which continues the distinction between the peers of the two kingdoms. But as no such exception was made in regard to the Baronets of Scotland, they are become entitled to a full and unqualified community of rights, privileges, and advantages, with the Baronets of England, forming one body as Baronets of Great Britain, and ranking according to the dates of their respective patents, under the authority of the fourth article of the Union, in like manner as the peers would have done if it had not been otherwise provided by the 33d article abovementioned. M. W.

Mr. URBAN, June 5.
 YOU have inserted, p. 383, from a pamphlet lately published, the particulars of a conversation said to have passed between the late Mr. Silas Deane and the author. While the latter chooses to conceal his name, the publick will remain at a loss what credit is due to his extraordinary narrative; which would have born a greater air of authenticity, had it been in a less dramatic form. Theodosius might recollect with accuracy the general assertions of the dying infidel; but it was impossible for him, without the assistance of a short-hand writer, to bring away with him every particular of so long a dialogue. If the world be at all concerned in the history of the private opinions of Silas Deane, Theodosius, and "the clergyman of established reputation" whom he mentions, should come forward, and, by their real signatures, give authority to the materials he has furnished towards such a history. He owes this to a living character of no small celebrity, who appears to be deeply interested in the truth or falsehood of the story. Dr. Priestley disclaims the title of instructor of this emissary of rebellion, with whom he declares that "he never had any conversation on the subject of religion;" and whether the tenets Mr. Deane is made to profess, in the Narrative, can be fairly deduced from the Doctor's writings, "may be seen by any person who will think proper to consult them." But, lest the refusal of the Doctor's multifarious writings should prove too heavy a task for an indolent reader, he has given us the testimony of one of his correspondents to the improbability of the narrative. I

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asure to her (for it is a female that
sires it), but the generality of our na-
on are equally interested in it. By
owing the cause, we may in some
easure prevent the dreadful havoc in
ur land, cattle, and property, which
ch sudden inundations occasion. From
fluence to poverty is sometime the sad-
effect of fate. An instance of this
ppened to a worthy member of the com-
uaitly lately in Essex (a Mr. Harriot);
fter having gone through many degrees
f hardships in different quarters of the
orld, he at last settled near Rochford;
ere he turned farmer, and his genius
ought of gaining (by imbanking) a
ortion of land from the sea; in this
cheme he succeeded, at a great ex-
ense, and improved it so much, that
his new-gained land let this last year for
opol. his spirits were now in union with
his accumulating wealth; but, alas! our
ays are fleeting, by accident his house
and barns were burnt to the ground,
and, to finish the stroke, the high-tide,
on the 2d of Feb. last, overflowed and
turned to sea again his once imbanked
land!

Mr. President, I should have been
happy to have seen some of our Newto-
nians give their sentiments on this sub-
ject; but their silence has enabled your
humble servant (although dissident of
his abilities) to convey, through you,
Sir, to the Scientific Society of Graves-
end, his thoughts concerning this phæ-
nomenon.

On the 2d of Feb. last, the moon was
within one day of being, what is com-
monly called, new; consequently we
did expect such high tides as are then
common. But the tide on the above
day being remarkably high was attri-
buted to the strong N. W. wind that
then blew.

It is an observation among our fisher-
men and watermen, that the highest
tides in the river Thames are when the
wind blows from the N. W.; and that no
high tides were ever known with the
wind to the Eastward of the North.
But why so? how does the river Thames
lay? Answer, nearly West and East.
Then, the wind blowing from the N. W.,
we should suppose (in some measure)
must blow the water out or from the ri-
ver. It does so, and yet by the same
wind it occasions it to be fuller than the
ordinary course of tides would make it.
This paradoxical discourse I must clear
up in the following manner:

The N. W. wind which answers to

45 degrees, blows from the coasts of
Scotland, Northumberland, Durham,
and Yorkshire, across the German ocean,
where it occasions a great swell or cur-
rent that strikes on the coast of Holland;
here it would fly off in the same angle
by which it came, but is instanceneo-
usly repelled by the constant wind
coming in paralleled lines; this occasi-
ons it to take a new direction, which it
does in another angle, by keeping its
course by the coasts of Flanders and
North part of Picardy, till it arrives in
the Straits of Dover, where we will
leave it a short time.

From the Irish channel comes like-
wise with the same wind another current,
which keeps close to and runs along the
Eastward coasts of Bretagne, Normandy,
and Picardy, and there entering into
the Straits of Dover, meets with the be-
fore-mentioned current from the North.
The currents here thus meeting natu-
rally must raise the sea, thus confined, to
a great height, which can only be ven-
ted into the adjoining rivers, and upon
the coasts of Kent, Essex, Suffolk, and
Picardy.

These Sir, are my thoughts on the
cause, which, if they convey any know-
ledge on the matter, it will be a singu-
lar satisfaction that they were laid be-
fore you, by Sir, Yours, &c. F.G.S.S.

Mr. URBAN,

May 20.

IN the new edition of Mr. Warton's
Milton, p. 532, there is an account
of a miniature painting by Cooper, said
to be of Milton, for which Sir Joshua
Reynolds paid 100 guineas.

However excellent the miniatures of
Cooper may be, I presume that Sir
Joshua Reynolds would not have paid
100 guineas for any representation by
him, without regard to the person re-
presented.

To impose on any man is immoral;
but to impose on so fair and worthy a
man as Sir Joshua Reynolds, is an ag-
gravated offence.

The memorandum on the back is a
palpable fiction. It says, "This pic-
ture belonged to Deborah Milton, who
was her father's amanuensis: at her
death was sold to Sir William Davenant's
family." It also says, that "several
encouragers and lovers of the fine
arts at that time wanted this picture,
particularly Lord Dorset, John Somers,
esq. Sir Robert Howard, Dryden, At-
terbury, Dr. Aldrich, and Sir John
Denham."

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1792

Deborah Milton [Mrs. Clarke] died in August, 1727, *preface* p. xii. Now, excepting Bp. Atterbury, then in exile, all those "encouragers and lovers of the fine arts" here mentioned were dead long before 1727.

Mr. Warton says, that "Lord Dorset was probably the lucky man [who purchased the picture]; for this seems to be the very picture for which Vertue [in 1720] wished Prior to search in Lord Dorset's collection.

As a classical commentator, and as one thoroughly conversant in the English language, Mr. Warton is excellent; not so in historical knowledge. Thus *Pr. P.* xv. he couples the two wayward spirits *Richard Baxter* and *Hugh Peters*;" and here, in a matter of yesterday, he discovers still greater inattention.

That very picture could not have belonged to the Dorset family in 1720, which belonged to Deborah Milton in 1727.

The person whom Vertue calls *Lord Dorset* in 1720, was not *the Lord Dorset* of the memorandum; but his son, created a Duke some months after. This first Duke lived to a venerable old age, and was succeeded by his grandson, the present Duke.

If Mr. Warton meant the late Duke, then the portrait, according to his account, must have been purloined from the Dorset family since 1727.

What can he meant by "the miniature having been sold to the family of Sir William Davenant," as the memorandum bears, so late as 1727?

At p. 531, we are told that the Richardsons, and next the Tonsons, had the admirable crayon-drawing done by Faithorne; and that Deborah Milton, "on seeing it, suddenly cried out in great surprize, "O Lord, that is the picture of my father!" But we are also told (p. 532) that Sir Joshua Reynolds says, that he is "perfectly sure" that the picture in his possession is "a striking likeness, and that an idea of the countenance of Milton cannot be got from any of the other pictures" which he has seen. He has certainly seen Faithorne; how then came it to pass that Deborah Milton pronounced it "suddenly and with great surprize" to be her father's picture? If the story as to Faithorne's drawing be true, the likeness in Sir Joshua's picture cannot be a striking likeness of Milton, whatever it may be of Selden.

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I never had an opportunity of seeing the original miniature in question; and unfortunately, the print by Miss Warton has never fallen in my way. We should wish to know whether the drawing be visible in it, as in Faithorne's drawing, and in the bust? The date of the miniature is 1652; the date of Milton had become utterly blind.

It may be said that the memorandum on the miniature meant *his* death, not *hers*, that is, the death of Milton, and not of Deborah Clarke. But if we wish to admit of this violent *various readings*, my objection would be altered, not moved.

Sir Wm. Davenant died in 1668; Charles his eldest son was born in 1648, so, at the death of Milton in 1674, was a youth of eighteen; and it cannot be imagined that he would, at that age, have been a competitor with Lord Dorset, or any one else, for a picture of Milton; of whom, as a poet, he could have known little, and of whose politics he must have imbibed an early abhorrence. Besides, Lord Dorset himself was, in 1774, a gay young courtier, attached to the Royal Family, and probably bestowed not a thought on Milton the republican, or his picture.

The rest of his competitors are set down at random. I do not recollect the time of the death of Sir Robert Howard; but it is certain that Sir John Denham died several years before Milton. In 1674 *John Somers; Esq.* by which *John Somers* is certainly meant, was a very young man, and no "encourager or lover of the fine arts." Dr. Aldrich was still younger; and Bishop Atterbury was, at that time, a mere child. As for poor *Dryden*, he never could afford to bid for pictures.

In short, explain the memorandum as you will, it has been drawn up by some person ignorant of history, who furnished out a tale with very scanty materials.

Yours, &c.

Mr. URBAN,

May 13.

WHY are not drill ploughs more generally used, when it is well known that a third part of the seed used according to the old way of sowing with the hand, is sufficient for a field sown with a drill, and at the same time produces a better crop?

Are Nova Scotia baronets deemed inferior in rank to English baronets, or not?

Yours, &c.

PHILOPATRIS.

Mr. URBAN,

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and an opportunity of seeing the miniature in question; and the print by Miss W... fallen in any way. But to know whether the whole in it, as in Faithorne's in the bust? The date is 1652, by which time it becomes utterly blind. I find that the memorandum meant his death at the death of Milton, as Clarke. But if we were his violent various reasons would be altered, not

Davenant died in 1668. His son was born in 1669. The death of Milton in 1674, at the age of eighteen; and it cannot be that he would, at that age, compete with Lord D... else, for a picture of him, as a poet, he could not be, and of whose political opinions he had an early abhorrence. Dorset himself was, in the eyes of the courtiers, attached to the family, and probably he thought on Milton this picture.

his competitors are few. I do not recollect the death of Sir Robert Howard, or that Sir John Denham, in the last years before Milton's death, by which Lord... only meant, was a very good and no "encourager of the fine arts." Dr. Aldrich, the Bishop of Atherbury, was a mere child. As for Charles II. he never could afford to

plain the memorandum has been drawn up by a competent hand, and is a tale with very scanty details. Yours, &c.

May 13.

not drill ploughs more used, when it is well used, and part of the seed used in the old way of sowing with the hoe, is sufficient for a field sown at the same time as the

...? ... baronets deemed it worth their while to English baronets

hope from this view of the matter will be of opinion, that in the rise of the price of sugar no blame can be laid on the merchants and other dealers in it, but that it proceeds entirely from a real scarcity; and, in confirmation of this opinion, I beg leave to mention, that, at a very full and respectable meeting held lately at the London Tavern, it was unanimously agreed, that the high price of sugar was not owing to any useful monopoly, or combination among merchants, but to a scarcity and an increased consumption; that there is a scarcity will clearly appear from the following account, which you may depend on as just.

444 Hogheads imported into London from 25th March last, to the 25th December.

462 Hogheads on hand, and sold on the 25th December.

4982 sold in 9 months, which is at the rate of 866.4 hogheads per month, as it will be three months before a considerable quantity of the new crop can arrive, 13,462 hogheads it is far short, as a supply for the consumption, only enough for six weeks.

As you "hope not to be suspected of partiality in your representations," I think you will infer this letter in your next issue, as it will be three months before a considerable quantity of the new crop can arrive, 13,462 hogheads it is far short, as a supply for the consumption, only enough for six weeks.

IMPARTIAL.

Mr. URBAN, Salisbury, Nov. 2. THE inclosed drawing (plate II. fig. 1) is a view of Boscobel-houfe, remarkable for being an asylum to King Charles II. This view was taken in the year 1759, and is an exact representation of the front in its present state.

Yours, &c. Δ. II.

* * * We shall be glad to receive the other drawings promised by this gentleman.

Mr. URBAN, Darlington, Nov. 8. ENCLOSED is a drawing (fig. 2) of a very curious and scarce Fungus. It is not inconsistent with the plan of the gentleman's Magazine, a figure of it inserted in that valuable Miscellany will undoubtedly be acceptable to your botanical readers.

The plants from which the drawings were made grew within a quarter of a mile of Darlington. As there seem to be different opinions amongst authors, whether it is the *lycoperdon stellatum* of

Linné, or the *L. fornicatum* of Hudson, I shall be obliged to any of your correspondents to clear up the doubt. It is certainly the same plant as is figured in Ray, Synop. tab. I. fig. 1, though that figure does not convey a just idea of the plant in its most common appearance (as at B). When it first appears above-ground, it is nearly spherical (as at A), the *volva* entirely covering the *capitulum*. In a little time the *volva* bursts, and expands into many segments, which are fleshy, brittle, and of a pale brown colour; the flesh may be taken off, and a thin coriaceous substance remains. The *capitulum* is globose, smooth, bluish-brown, at first sessile, but, as the flesh of the *volva* withers, it becomes pediculate. The mouth is acuminate.

It is also to be informed, whether the *Ligusticum Cornubiense*, *Athamanta Libanotis*, *Andromeda Daboccia*, *Organum Onites*, *Orchis Coriophora* & *Abrotina*, have been found in a wild state in these kingdoms since the time of Ray, or may now be considered as extra-Britannic.

The museum which belonged to the late M. Tunstall, esq. of Wycliffe, Yorkshire, of whom some account is given vol. I.X. pp. 959. 1001. 1000; has lately become the property of Geo. Allan, esq. F.S.A., whose communicative disposition will render it a valuable acquisition to the Virtuosi of this neighbourhood. Yours, &c. E. R.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 20.

THE shield represented in plate III. fig. 3, was taken from off one of the gates of Quebec in the year 1759, and was presented by General Murray to the Corporation of Hastings (see vol. LVI. p. 852). As this trophy commemorates to noble a conquest, and the inscription does honour to the General who made a present of it, the inserting both of them in your Magazine will oblige. Yours, &c. LINCOLNIENSIS.

"This shield was taken from off one of the gates of Quebec at the time that a conquest was made of that city by his Majesty's sea and land forces, in the memorable year 1759, under the commands of the Admirals Saunders and Holmes, and the Generals Wolfe, Monckton, Townshend, and Murray; which latter, being appointed the first British Governor thereof, made a present of this trophy of war to this Corporation, whereof he at that time was one of the Jurats."

Mr.

PHILOPATRIS. Mr. GENT. MAG. February, 1792.

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Mr. URBAN, *Langton, Linc. Dec. 30.*
I SEND you an account, with a drawing, of an original escutcheon of Oliver Cromwell, supposed to be the only one now remaining; every thing that was found to have distinguished the Protector having been burnt or destroyed at the Restoration of K. Charles II.

This escutcheon is in the possession of the Uvedale family, and which the Rev. Robert Uvedale, LL.D.* (in the year 1658, when at Westminster school) snatched from the bier of the Protector. He afterwards framed it, and at the back of the frame wrote the following inscription, describing the manner in which it came into his possession, and some circumstances of Cromwell's funeral:

"Hoc insigne raptum est a feretro tyranni Olivarii Cromwelli cum effigies ejus cerea, in ecclesia Sancti Petri apud Westmonasterienses, regali cultu ornata in mausoleo ibidem constructo, magnifice se ostentabat.

"Has reliquias ipsius triumphorum Tempus edax rerum paululum detormavit; sed memoriam criminum nulla potest aboleret vetustas dum tempus in aeternitate absorbebitur.

"Corpus arte pollinctoria ceratis fasciis involutum, depositum est in cavea inter regum Angliæ et nobilissimum procerum dormitoria in capella Regis Henrici VII.

"Obiit anno ære Christianæ 1658, Septembris die tertio, hinc vicibus fatali, tentâ Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ; regis prospæci civibusque omnibus bonis, felici.

"Ad summum fastigium elatus est, audacis, fortunæ, dissimulationis (et ut fama refert), diaboli ope: certo certus divino permisso, ob Anglorum peccata, ut lapsu rueret graviori.

"Post reditum Regis Caroli Secundi cadaver latronis tractum est e specu et comitante maledico frequentis vulgi plausu in furcas Tiburianas, infame facinorosum patibulum ignominiose suspensum.

"Hunc meritisimum habuit exitum male parva famosi veteratoris gloria.

"Tarda licet sequitur pœna nocentes."

The escutcheon is o. the common size used at funerals, and is now rather disfigured by time; however, the arms are very distinguishable. They are—In a shield crowned with the imperial crown of England, quarterly, 1st and 4th, Argent, a cross Gules (the arms of

England); 2. Azure, a saltire Argent (Scotland); 3. Azure, a harp stringed Argent (Ireland); In an escutcheon of pretence, Sable, a rampant Argent (Oliver Cromwell's paternal arms), impaling, quarterly 1st and 4th, Sable, three leopards passant in pale, Or, spotted of the first; Argent, a fess between three crozettes fichée Gules; 3. Argent, bars *, in chief, three hurts.

Noble, in his Memoirs of the Cromwell Family, gives Sir James Burrow's account of the armorial ensigns of the Protector's funeral, as (says) they "are very little known." But James seems not to have seen any of the original escutcheons, for he makes mention of the quarterings to the arms of the Protector's wife †; and he concludes with observing, that "the cross over the escutcheon was composed of crosses patesces and leaves (like that of the Prince of Wales), with an joining cross-ways over the red cap velvet, but not rising so high as the gold crown;" by which he intimates the crown over the escutcheon was intended to represent the regal crown; but in this he appears to be mistaken. It is certainly different in some respects from many representations of the crown in those days, and from the crown over the escutcheon on the signet ring of Oliver Cromwell; but it can from thence be inferred that it was intended to represent the regal crown of this realm; for, if we observe the crowns on the coins of King Charles First, we shall find they are not exactly similar, some have "an arch joining cross-ways over the red cap of velvet and some have a great many pearls on the rim, others have none at all, &c. from whence it may reasonably be supposed that the crown, placed over the abovementioned escutcheon of Oliver Cromwell, was intended to represent the regal crown, and no other.

Mr. URBAN, *Tiverton, Jan. 17.*

I AM very apprehensive that any information which Mr. Polwhele procure respecting Cromwells will be belied but *hypothetical*. That which has termed "the solitary Cromwell of Devonshire" is on the estate of G

* The colour of the two bars is crimson undistinguishable.

† She was the daughter of Sir James Bourchier, kn. of Felsted, in Essex.

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It will take up but a very small space in your valuable page, will serve more widely to disperse the fragrance of those virtues, which cannot be too extensively diffused, as affording delight and instruction, and exciting a spirit of emulation in the breast of every good and worthy citizen, and calling upon him in terms most forcible and expressive to "go and do likewise."

Sacred to the Memory of
JONAS HANWAY,
 Who departed this Life Sept. 5, 1786,
 Aged 74.
 But whose NAME liveth, and will ever live,
 Whilst active Piety shall distinguish
 The CHRISTIAN:
 Integrity and Truth shall recommend
 The BRITISH MERCHANT:
 And universal Kindness shall characterize
 The Citizen of the World.
 The helpless INFANT nurtur'd thro' his care,
 The friendless PROSTITUTE shelter'd and reform'd,

The helpless YOUTH rescu'd from Misery
 and Ruin,
 And train'd to serve and to defend his
 Country,
 Uniting in one common Strain of Gratitude,
 Bear Testimony to their Benefactor's Virtues:
 "This was the FRIEND and FATHER of the
 POOR."

Mr. URBAN, O.S. 21.
 THE public papers have announced the institution of a new college or university at *Halifax*, in *Nova Scotia*, under the patronage and management of bishop *Inglis*. It would be an acceptable service to many of your readers, if you could state the particulars of this affair. Is the college empowered to confer degrees? Whence does the fund arise by which it is to be supported? And what assistance could the well-wishers to regular academical learning in *England* give to such an institution?
 Yours, &c. U. U.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1795.

H. OF COMMONS.
 February 23.

THE House resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. *Hobart* in the chair; upon which The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, that the subject to which he was about to call the attention of the House necessarily branched itself into a variety of details, which he would endeavour to arrange under different heads, but principally confine himself to the immediate subject of the day. The first head would contain the amount of the sums already voted; the Ways and Means, and terms of the Loan, would be considered under the second; and the third would comprise the different taxes he intended to propose. He then proceeded in the usual manner to state the different expences attending the Navy, which amounted to 6350,000*l.* and the number of seamen to be employed no less than 100,000*l.* The next charge was that of the Army, in which he comprised the ordinary expences incurred in the Plantations, the recruiting militia, fencibles, &c. and the extraordinary, which amounted to the sum of 3,063,968*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* The Ordinance came next under consideration, the charges of which amounted to 2,321,000*l.* To these were also added the several incidental charges for miscellaneous expences, deficiencies, &c. making an

additional sum only of 247,000*l.* He then recapitulated the details of the Ways and Means, and stated the deficit, which, together, amounted to 28,128,000*l.*; to meet which, a Loan was proposed to the amount of 18,000,000*l.* to which there would probably be a necessity of making an addition. The terms of the Loan were as follow: 100 in 3 per cents, which made 64*l.* 15*s.*; in the 4 per cents, 27*l.* 15*s.*; and in the Long Annuities, 8*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*; in all 110*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*

He then entered on the subject of the new Taxes, a subject which, he confessed, gave him much anxiety and concern; but from which he was not a little relieved by the pleasing conviction he had of the high state of our revenues, and the extended scale of our resources. He moreover set no small satisfaction that they were not calculated to press hard on the lower classes of the community, as they would principally fall on articles of luxury, and affect but in a very small degree those of essential or necessary use. The first article he had in view was that of Wine, on which he would propose a tax of 20*l.* per ton, or 6*s.* per dozen, which, from the best calculations, he expected would annually produce about 500,000*l.*

The next was an additional tax on rum, brandy, and British spirits, viz. 8*d.* per gallon on rum, 10*d.* on brandy, and

Nova Scotia 1795-

and 1d. on British spirits; the produce of which he expected would amount in all to near 250,000'.

An additional tax on licences for stills in Scotland would afford 15,000l.

He then adverted to the article of tea, and the various circumstances that attended that branch of commerce. By a tax of 7l. 10s. per cent. which could not be regarded as a weighty inconvenience, the revenue would be benefited 180,000'.

On the article of coffee, cocoa, &c. he would impose 6d. per cent. additional, which would bring in 40,000l.

The next tax would fall upon insurances on ships, cargoes, and lives, from which would result a sum of 160,000l.

On other articles of smaller concern, and in the department of the customs, viz. on raisins, lemons, oranges, salad-oil, raw silk, coals exported, except to Ireland and our own colonies, rock salt, deals and fir timber, a small increase of tax would afford 198,000l. He also deemed it no hard or unproductive tax to add something to that already imposed by stamp duties, to wit, on affidavits, writs, original agreements, indentures, probates of wills, receipts, &c. and which would be found to produce 68,000l.

Mr. Pitt now turned to a subject which came particularly home to the Members of that House, but which he was sure no motives of personal interest would induce them to oppose; he meant, the privilege of franking; a privilege to which, he said, on a variety of accounts, they were justly entitled. What he intended to propose could only tend to correct the abuses of it, and restrain its too extensive use—his regulations went to ascertain the number of letters received from, or sent to, the post on one day; also the number of covers they might contain, and the place of residence of the Member whose signature they bore. From these regulations it was calculated there would arise the sum of 40,000l.

Another article of a very different description, and which those who were fond of its use would not forego for a small consideration, he deemed a proper article of taxation, and that was hair-powder. It was his intention, that all persons who used that article should take out a licence, costing 1. 1s. per annum; and as the number of persons using it were estimated at 200,000, it would produce the large sum of 210,000l.

He now recapitulated the different sum totals resulting from these different taxes, and ended a long and able speech by a variety of pertinent and forcible remarks on the state and resources of the country at large, and the necessity of prosecuting with spirit, vigour, and perseverance, the present just and necessary war, as the sole means of procuring that solid and secure peace which would enable them to enjoy all the blessings the nature of the Constitution and of the country was calculated to afford us.

The question was put, the resolution carried, and the House adjourned.

H. OF LORDS.

Feb. 26

Their Lordships were summoned for Monday next, on the motion of Earl Thurlow, to take into consideration the report of the Committee of Privileges respecting the trial of Mr. Hastings.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. Willerforce said, he had troubled the House to often on the subject of the Slave-Trade, that he should not enter at present into any details on it. The House, in 1792, had resolved that the infamous traffick should be abolished; he should therefore make that resolution the ground of his motion. Mr. Willerforce then urged the expedience of abolishing this trade, on the grounds of humanity, justice, and sound policy; after which he moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the abolition of the slave trade.

A debate took place, in which Mr. Barham moved, by way of amendment, that the debate be adjourned to the day six months.

Mr. Dundas and Sir William Yonge spoke in support of the amendment.

Messrs. Fox, Pitt, Grey, Whitbread and others, spoke in favour of the original motion.

Mr. Willerforce replied, and the House divided; for the Amendment against it 61. Majority 17.

H. OF LORDS.

March 2.

The House met to consider of the most proper mode of delivering its judgment on the charges exhibited against Mr. Hastings; which being a question of privilege, arrangements were of course excluded. The result, we are informed, was the adjournment of the

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Mr. URBAN,

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OF LORDS.

March 2.
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Basil.

singing Psalms. The sitting posture,
eed, so much prevails, that, even
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ny females in particular now follow
ractice which their venerable grand-
thers would have regarded as pro-
t. But, without any invidious re-
eks upon the softer sex, whose de-
tional sensibilities have long done
honour, I will request your in-
ion of the following pastoral admo-
on, which was dispersed among the
s in Brompton chapel on Sunday,
il 10, 1791, and has been attend-
with every desired effect to the pre-
hour. Mr. Harrison, sen. the re-
spectable minister of that chapel,
reputed to be the author.

the Reverence required in singing Psalms.
In order to reform the custom which
prevailed of sitting while the Psalms are
in the public service of God, it is ne-
ary to observe, that the church has, in
ges, appointed the reverent practice of
ngs, in singing praises to God. It
ly appears, from several passages of
ture, that this was the practice of the
sh church. And whenever the an-
nare said to sing praises to God, (as in
visions of Isaiah † and St. John †),
are represented as standing.

of the fathers, describing the
ice of the Church, in his time, says,
people, rising from prayer, stand up
ng psalms.' And, as we stand up with
ence, in conformity to the Rubric, to
God when the Psalms are READ,
ught to do the same when they are

Yours, &c. MEMORATOR.

Mr. URBAN, Sunderland, July 17.
an Essay on Friendship, No. 385
The Spectator, the good Mr.
son says, "I do not remember
Achates, who is represented as
r first favourite, either gives his ad-
or strikes a blow, through the
Æneid."

The learned Dr. Joseph Warton
of this passage in his second vo-
of Virgil, p. 74, but says nothing
on.

the 12th book of the Æneid I
in line 459.

Epulenti obrunct Achates."
the character of the faithful

Chrou. vi. 12; vii. 6; xx. 19. Ne-

5.

ial, vi. 1, 2, 3.

versations, vi. 9, 10; xv. 2, 3; 4.

Basil.

Achates, as a soldier, I offer this tri-
bute of a knowledge, not having
noticed it elsewhere in the course of
my reading.
C. A.

Mr. URBAN, Stamford, July 18.
I THINK I some time since obser-
ved in your Magazine an assertion,
that "the name given to earwigs had
a different meaning originally; that
they were perfectly harmless; and that
they never made their way into the
meatus of the ear." I have it in my
power to contradict this; as I have
seen three cases, in each of which, by
syringing, I have discharged an ear-
wig. The pain occasioned by the in-
sect was very distressing in all. In the
first case, I dropped a small quantity
of ol. Terabintb. into the ear, by which
the insect was killed, and afterward
came away with the water; but the
two others were washed out alive. The
persons who were thus sufferers had all
sleep in rooms where there was a quan-
tity of gleaned corn. If you think
this remark of sufficient consequence,
you may make it public.
H. F.

Mr. URBAN, July 20.
I READ in your last, p. 470, an en-
comium, and, I dare say, a very
just one, upon the late Rev. Wm. Ca-
dogan; and, among other things, ob-
served in it, that he is there set forth
as "one of the brightest ornaments of
the Church of England." I conclude
this encomium was written by one of
his friends. How inconsistent, there-
fore, is the conduct of others, who
profess themselves likewise in that
number, to name, if the report is true,
a Methodist Dissenting meeting-house,
which persons of that persuasion are
esteemed somewhere in, or near, the
town of Reading, Cadogan chapel. It
is in effect no chapel, as, I am inform-
ed, it will never be episcopally licen-
sed, but only tolerated by a licence
under the act of parliament like other
Dissenting meeting-houses. Whether
this be true or not, yet surely Mr.
Cadogan's real friends can never insult
his memory and his family so much as
to hand him down to posterity the head
of a Dissenting sect; whereas, when
living, he continually declared himself
to be a great friend to the Church of
England, and received no inconside-
rable emoluments within its pale as a
minister thereof.

Mr. Urban, I am a great friend to
the

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the doctrine, the Liturgy, the discipline, and the Articles of the Church of England. And, as I continually hear the *true Gospel* of Jesus Christ, and him crucified, preached in that Church, I do not go elsewhere in pursuit of the vain doctrines of deceiving or deceived men. But it is a melancholy prospect, both to the Church and State, that there are so much pains taken by the Methodists to alienate the minds of well-disposed Christians from the former; which will be likely in time to render them distressed to the latter: for the bad consequences of which the leaders must be amenable, and for the selfishness of every kind which it may occasion.

It is reported that now, at some of these Methodist meeting-houses, they use the Liturgy of the Church of England. So much the worse, to have it so abused to bewilder unstable souls: but it does not make those who frequent these conventicles less Dissenters from the Church of England. E. E.

Mr. URBAN, July 19.
I SHOULD be thankful to be informed by some of your correspondents, whether there was formerly any distinguishing mark in the coat-armour of knights-bannerets; and, if so, what it was? Also, in the order of baronets, whether those of Scotland and Nova Scotia are the same? as I perceive, in the Court Calendar, that there are some of the latter resident in England whose names are not to be found among the baronets in the Scottish lists. JAMES GLE.

Mr. URBAN, July 20.
"NOTHING could be more remote from national freedom than the politics and government of the usurper Cromwell, unless it were the principles and manners of the times: these were too warlike, too vindictive, and too illiberal, to receive a constitutional establishment of public liberty. Cromwell conquered tyranny, but he did not establish freedom." These are the words of Mr. Hewling Luson, in a letter describing the character of Mrs. Bendish, Oliver Cromwell's grand-daughter*. And do they not exactly apply to the French revolutionists? QUI.

* Noble's Memoirs of Cromwell, II. 339.

Mr. URBAN.

July 23.
IN p. 44 of the account of Henry Lawes, in the lately published elaborate edition of *Comus*, Cambridge 1798, sold by Rivingtons, &c. the original music for that mask is said to have been sold by auction in London 1777, for forty-five shillings; but whom the editor had not learnt. I am present at the sale; which was Messrs. Langford, Piazza, Covent-garden; and I can assure him that John Hawkins was (personally) the purchaser of the lot. F. G.

Mr. URBAN, Norwich; May 1

THE inclosed drawings of an earring and ring (*see Pl. II. p. 5*) are executed with the greatest accuracy, and may afford amusement to some of your readers.

The former, No. 1, was found of earth, with some human bones, Christmas, 1792, near the church of St. Mary, on the top of Baulhill, Colchester, in digging for the foundation of a stable. It is very small, 7½ inches high by 4½ inches across the belly; silver-mounted; the earth of which it is made, and its colour, exactly like our present best hunting jugs. On the upper margin three festoons with birds and shells are very slightly engraved; on the rim, over the handle, the characters No. 3. The four is very well executed; but it is not possible to the effect, however its natural fillers, &c. are given in the sketch, piece, No. 2.

The ring, No. 4 and 5, is of silver, weighs 14 dwts. and was harrowed at North Elmham, in this county.

No. 6 is an impression from the If they deserve any attention, the Antiquary, I shall be happy to such observations as may be proper in a future Magazine; and interpretation of No. 7, the impression of another silver ring, which I found among some old silver.

Yours, &c. W. STEVENSON

FEED wishes to learn any biographical particulars of WILLIAM and ELIZABETH COLMORE, who were persons of good fortune, and said to have lived at Guy's near Warwick; though no countenance given to this last particular from either made at Warwick, or from Dr. The edition of Dugdale, published in 1730,

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2. No. 4 and 5, is of f d, and was harrowe dham, in this count, an impression from the deserve any attention ary, I shall be happy vations as may be the a future Magazine; s; ion of No. 7, the impr e silver ring, which l ng some old silver. W. STEVEN

thes to learn any biogra of WILLIAM and ELAZ who were persons of go aid to have lived at Guy ick; though no counten s last particular from en arwick, or from Dr. Th dgdale, published in 1733,

here the matter is very fully and ably

meuffed. The treatment of our horses at Col- ge, and the Book in question, are in general much approved in our Corps; at I and several of my friends read Lawrence's books, which, notwith- standing his ridiculous adherence to the modern custom of introducing po- tacks, are the offspring of a mind thoroughly tinctured with humanity, capable of profound research, and his great experience is visible throughout the work. Now, it is in general won- dered at that Mr. Coleman made no kind of answer to the heavy objection of Mr. Lawrence against the *new*, if you will, but rather against the *Osmierian* method of shoeing, namely, that, wanting all the previous measures recommended by Mr. Coleman, there are a great number of horses which never can endure the pressure of their girths and quarters on the ground. Setting Lawrence's authority out of ques- tion, this inability is notorious to workmen in general; and, if any proof were needed, I have it at hand, in both carriage and saddle horses of my own, with which I have been obliged to discontinue the College shoeing. Should these few remarks attract the notice of Mr. Coleman, I hope, in his next volume, he will give us some satisfaction on the matter, which solely concerns the reputation of that excel- lent institution, in which he so wor- thily presides. *An Original Subscriber, and Friend to the College.*

Mr. URBAN, August 8. In reply to Mr. James Gee, p. 556, it is now so long since we have had any knights bannerets in this country, that, I believe, it will be very difficult to ascertain what were the ornaments of their arms, but think it very probable that they were generally sur- rounded by military trophies of differ- ent kinds. As to the question about baronets, he may be assured that bar- onets of Scotland and of Nova Scotia are the same, that order being estab- lished with a view to the planting and settling of the latter province, in the same manner as the baronets of Eng- land were established in order to the settling of the province of Ulster in Ireland, who may, therefore, with equal propriety be styled baronets of Ulster as the former are of Nova Sco- tia, bearing for their distinguishing

mark the arms of Ulster, as the former do those of Nova Scotia. With re- spect to the lists of baronets of all the three kingdoms given in the Kalendar, they are poor imperfect lists: in particular, the short list of Scots baronets, at the end of the list of English ones, is very paltry, and, at the same time, quite perverted from its original design, which was to be a list of "Scots baronets of English families," and contained the respectable names of Gascoigne of Barnbow, Pilkington of Stainley, Slingsby of Scriven, Pickering of Tichmarsh, Longueville of Wolverton, Musgrave of Hayton Castle, and Meredith of Ashley Castle, to whom might have been added, if I mistake not, the Earl of Londale, Lord Scarfead, and Earl Cowper.

P. 648. Lady Andover, one of the heirs of the late Mr. Jennens! Be- hold here, Mr. Urban, a new proof of the accuracy and attention of our modern Peerage writers. In a Peerage, published in 1790 by Owen, &c. art. Earl of Aylesford, the said Lady Andover is said to have "died in 1767;" Mr. "Keble's complete Peerage," published in May last, faithfully copies the same falsehood under the same article; but, in the art. Earl of Suffolk, he permits her ladyship to live ten years longer, and says she "died 28 May, 1777." Is it the design of these publicat ons to communicate in- formation, Mr. Urban? or for what purpose are they printed?

Negus is supposed to have been brought into fashion by, and taken its denomination from, Francis Negus, esq. who was commissioner for execu- ting the office of master of the horse during the reign of George I.

Qu. If the fashionable thing, in modern times cycled A Sandwich, *Anglicè*, the first dinner, have not, in like manner, received its denomination from the late earl?—Thus also the small table napkin called a *D'Oyley*. E.

Mr. URBAN, Leicester, Aug. 9. Correspondent, p. 583, states, that the late Rev. Edward Stokes was brother to that very singular character, Simon Stokes, attorney, at Melton Mowbray. Having it in my power, from a long acquaintance with the family of the Stokes's, to correct an error in your correspondent's state- ment, I beg leave to inform him, that the said Rev. Edward Stokes was not the

1798

Nova Scotia 1798

the brother, but the nephew of Simon, being the son of the Rev. Edw. Stokes, formerly rector of Blaby, and domestic chaplain to the Earl of Stamford.

It may farther gratify your curious readers to be informed, that Edward Major Stokes, esq. lately appointed lieutenant in the provisional cavalry for Leicestershire, is the great grandson and lineal descendant of Simon, being the son of Edward Stokes, esq. one of the coloners for the county, now resident in the family-house at Melton Mowbray.

C. M.

Mr. URBAN, *August 10.*

IN the Tatler, No. 112, is the following paragraph:

“As my dog and cat have been bred up together from their infancy, and seen no other company, they have learned each other’s manners, so that the dog often gives himself the airs of a cat, and the cat, in several of her motions and gestures, affects the behaviour of the little dog.”

However sportfully this seems to have been written, there may be more than mere imagination in the case. I remember, many years back, going into a coffee-house near Westminster-hall. I observed a cat in the room, which struck me as having something very remarkable about her. After a moment’s reflection, I found the cause of my surprize was her carrying her tail curled up like a dog; but whether this cat had obtained that habit by having been in the same predicament as Mr. Bickerstaff’s cat, I will not pretend to say. To this I shall add another instance of the force of imitation. I have at this present time a common pullet that was hatched under a turkey-hen along with a number of her own proper poults. This pullet, by perpetually following and feeding with the young turkeys, has acquired much of their manner, as the drooping tail, the stately stride, and the sudden capricious tricks so peculiar to that species of fowl.

I shall now, Mr. Urban, with your permission, beg leave to apply to some of your scientific correspondents in another branch of Natural History; and hope they will, through the channel of your useful Magazine, give us their opinions on the formation of that species of fossils, the *breccia*, or *plum-pudding stone*, as it is vulgarly called. It is, I believe, found in all countries, though never, that I have heard of, in

large masses or strata as the *free-stone granite, slate, &c.* but always in detached conglomerated bodies of various sizes, and composed of the same materials that surround them, whether pebbles, gravel, sand, pieces of slate, spar, or flint, cemented together by some conglutinating substance. The mystery is, how these heterogeneous particles are stratified, and what that matter is which so firmly consolidates them into one mass. From the following circumstance it should appear, that this secret operation of Nature is carried on by a process no less expeditious than wonderful. Two or three years ago, I picked up on the sea-side a concretion of this description, which I have now by me; it was forming around a large nail, the head of which is visible on one side, and about an inch and a half of the point protruded on the other. The pebbles are cemented by a whitish kind of substance resembling mortar mixed with sand, but the whole much tinged by the rust of the iron. Leaving this subject to the consideration of Naturalists, I remain, Mr. Urban, your constant reader and occasional correspondent, T. J.

Mr. URBAN, *August 11.*

AS enumerating the inhabitants of these kingdoms, in order to ascertain the population, appears to be a desirable and a difficult thing, from the pains which have been taken in it, and the material difference which appears in the accounts of different calculators; give me leave to mention the mode which, I have been well assured, is adopted in China. In the late excellent account which has been published of Lord Macartney’s Embassy, by the learned and well-informed secretary to it, it is mentioned in general terms, that a tenth man in each district renders an account of the numbers in every ten families of which he has the cognizance. The mode I allude to is this; that on a stated day in each year every householder is required to place, in writing, on the outside of his house, a correct state of the inhabitants contained it, which is taken down and registered by persons appointed for that purpose. This renders all disgusting search or impertinent enquiry unnecessary; and, in a particular where there can be no little motive for falsifying returns, they may be concluded as sufficiently correct and

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Pudding Stone. [Sept

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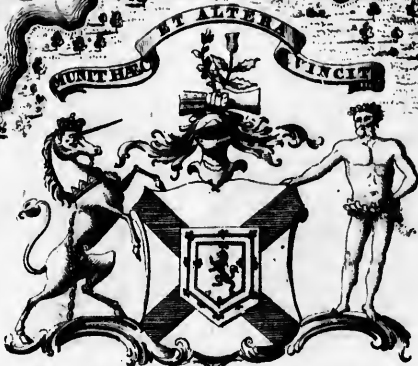
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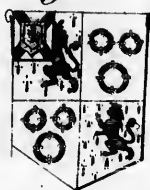
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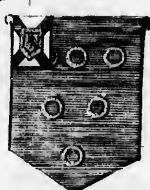
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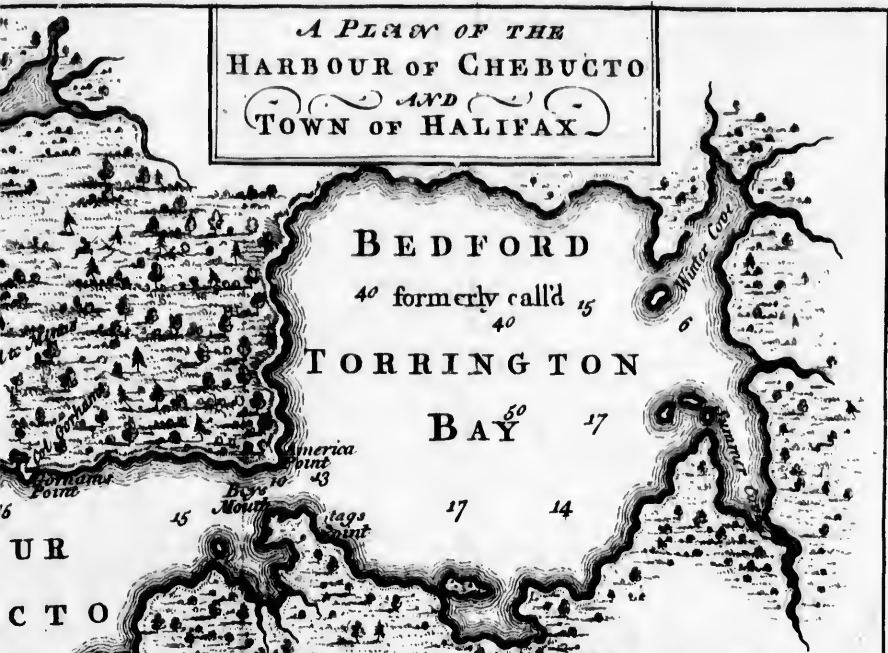
Meredith.



The Orange Underwing Tiger.



A PLAN OF THE
HARBOUR OF CHEBUCTO
AND
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Orange Underwing Tiger.



The White Admirable



The Porcupine.

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