

The London Chronicle:

O R,

UNIVERSAL EVENING POST.

From THURSDAY, APRIL 20, to SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1758.

FRIDAY, APRIL 21.

Berlin, April 10.



TH E Marquis de Fraygne is still confined at Magdebourg, where he is not worse treated, than state prisoners are in the Bastille at Paris. This man resided formerly at Berlin, and often held such discourses as might justly have drawn upon him the resentment of the King, if his majesty did not think all such wretches beneath his resentment. When the war broke out, De Fraygne went to Zerbst, where he acted openly as a spy to the French, sending them advice from time to time, of what passed in the neighbourhood of the King's camp, and even forming projects for taking Magdebourg. His majesty, being informed of his conduct, wrote to the Prince of Anhalt-Zerbst, that considering the situation of his principality, he could not suffer M. de Fraygne to continue at Zerbst; and that he hoped his highness would not entertain a spy in the pay of his majesty's enemies, as such people could, by no part of the law of nations claim protection even in a neutral country. Notwithstanding this requisition, De Fraygne continued at Zerbst, and had even an apartment assigned him in the castle. His majesty now saw himself obliged to seize him by force, and put him in a place of safety, where he could do no hurt.

It is proper to observe, that M. de Fraygne had no public character, that he had only a letter of recommendation from the Abbé Count de Bernis, such as is usually given to travellers. If the King's enemies exclaim against this step as a violation of the law of nations, let them remember, that Captain Lambert, a Prussian officer, reclaimed by the King, was seized at Warsaw, and carried off by the Russians from the capital of a neutral republic.

SHIP NEWS.

Portsmouth, April 19. Arrived the Gibraltar from the Straights, last from Plymouth. She has brought M. du Quesne, one General, and three Captains, taken in the two French men of war by Admiral Osborn's fleet. Yesterday the commissioner's yacht carried them to Southampton, where coaches waited to take them to Northampton, the place appointed for their residence.

The Gibraltar brings word, that Admiral Osborn, who has been very ill at Gibraltar, was much better when they came away.

Yesterday arrived here the Pluto fireship, commanded by Sir Edward Hawke's first lieutenant, Mr. Johnson, to whom Sir Edward gave the command of her on the death of Capt. Hume, who was killed by the musketry in an engagement with a French letter of marque, which was taken by the Pluto.

We hear that the Chichester, Capt. Bentley, ran a-ground on the coast of France in pursuing the French fleet, but got off again.

Yesterday arrived also the Peregrine sloop of war, Capt. Logie, from Vigo, with a homeward-bound French East Indiaman, taken by the Dublin, Capt. Rodney, gone to America, a few days after she sailed from Spithead. She is laden with coffee, and was consigned to the Windward's prize.

The Lords of the Admiralty have ordered five more sloops of war to be paid off here, viz. the Furnace, Granado, Infernal, Fly, and Diligence.

L O N D O N.

Yesterday a messenger arrived from the King of Prussia, with advice that Sweidnitz had surrendered; and that the garrison were made prisoners of war. This merits confirmation.

The convention concluded with the King of Prussia, in the beginning of the year 1756, concerned Hanover only: its object, in general terms, was to keep foreign troops out of Germany; whereby the French were chiefly meant, as it was known they intended to invade that electorate, in order to make short work with England, as they might imagine: in which scheme they have been woefully disappointed, and baffled, by the bravery and steadiness of the Prussian monarch. Had they succeeded, France might soon have become superior to England by sea: she might have commanded shipping from some parts of Europe, and purchased naval stores from other quarters: and thus a fleet would have been raised, sufficient to keep us in perpetual alarms. The engagements with Prussia are now extended farther than Hanover, by a treaty in form with the crown of Great Britain. If his Prussian Majesty's engagements with our sovereign had continued confined to the concerns of Hanover only; when the electorate was no longer in danger, or the French should desist from carrying their arms that way, then England could claim no diversion in her favour from that monarch, in case of an alarm, or an actual invasion here. But in consequence of the new treaty, it is presumed, they are to assist each other to the utmost of their power, and neither of them to make peace without the consent and concurrence of the other.

Admiral Hawke having thought fit to pay a visit to the Isle of Aix, to see what new works might be carrying on, desired the people to make no resistance, promising, on that condition, that nobody should be molested. The inhabitants, accordingly, remained quiet; and our people demolished some new works and batteries, paid for some necessaries they took while they were doing the business, and went off with the applauses of the French for their sober behaviour. *Gazetteer.*

It's reported that the French fleet which Admiral Hawke drove on shore, were the next tide all got off with the loss of their provisions and most of their guns, and are got into the river Charente: that Admiral Hawke has left four ships of the line and two frigates to cruise off that place in order to watch their motions,

and to intercept any ships which may come to their assistance.

The George Gally, Gregory, from Cadiz to Pool, is retaken by the St. Andrew and Duke of Cornwall privateers, and sent into Bristol.

The Boston, Cartwright, from Cape Fear to London, is taken and carried into Bayonne.

The Tomlinson, Farrell, from Antigua to London, is carried into Morlaix.

Yesterday it was reported, that a Dutch ship of 400 tons, laden with French stores from France, bound to Louisabourg, is taken by one of our privateers.

Admiral Broderick, we hear, is gone to the Mediterranean, to take upon him the command of the fleet under Admiral Osborn, who is coming to England, being confined to his bed with the palsy.

Yesterday the music for the feast of the sons of the clergy was performed at St. Paul's to a very large and genteel audience with universal applause. The collection at church was 106 l. 1 s. 6 d. and at the hall 551 l. 12 s. 9 d. There were present his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of Ely, Lincoln, Salisbury, Carlisle, Gloucester, Bristol, Litchfield and Coventry, Chester, Rochester, St. David's, &c. the Earl of Sandwich and the Lord Mayor, several of the Aldermen, the Chamberlain, &c. with a great many persons of distinction. Mr. Gideon was pleased to make the charity a donation of 100 l. Archdeacon Ibbetson preached an excellent sermon suitable to the occasion. The whole of the collection was 1064 l. 12 s. 3 d.

On Monday the 10th instant, at the great room in Dean-street, was held the anniversary meeting of the noblemen and gentlemen educated at Westminster-school; at which were present, the Lord-keeper, the Dukes of Richmond, Leeds, and Dorset, the Marquis of Rockingham, the Earls of Huntingdon, Stamford, Winchelsea, Essex, Litchfield, Oxford, Aylesford, and Egremont, Lord George Lennox, Lord George Sackville, Lord Viscount Gage, the Bishops of Rochester and Gloucester, Lord Abergavenny, Lord Willoughby De Brooke, Lord Mansfield, Sir Thomas Robinson Knight of the Bath, the Lord Mayor, and divers others to the amount of two hundred and upwards. The Lord-keeper, the Earls of Essex and Egremont, the Lord Mayor, General Handyside, Dr. Friend, Canon of Christ Church, Henry Courtney, and Nathaniel Curzon, Esquires, were elected stewards for the next year.

On Wednesday last Lord Ludlow, the only son of the Right Hon. the Earl of Powis, was inoculated, at his Lordship's house in Albemarle-street.

On Tuesday Sir Philip Boteler, Bart. of Teston in Kent, presented the Rev. Edmund Marshall, M. A. chaplain to the Earl of Moreton, to the rectory of Fawkham, in the same county, vacant by the death of the Rev. Mr. Taylor.

At N. market on Tuesday, Lord Orford's

[Price Twopence Halfpenny.]

grey poney was beat by Milo, late Mr. Bowles's. Earl Gower's Sweepstakes beat Mr. Shaftoe's Jeffamy.

Lord Rockingham's Mary Tartar beat Lord March's Wellbred. Sir Richard Grosvenor's Thefeus beat Lord March's Wellbred.

The three-years-old plate was won by Mr. Swymmer's chefnut colt, Standby; from Lord Chedworth's chefnut filly, Mr. Blake's bay colt, Pompey, Lord Gower's bay colt, Mr. Croft's grey filly, Slammerkin, Mr. Vernon's grey colt, Lothario, and Sir Richard Grosvenor's chefnut colt, Young Stag.

His Royal Highness's chefnut horse, Spider, late the Earl of Portmore's, is match'd against the Marquis of Rockingham's, late the Earl of Godolphin's Weafle, for a thousand guineas.

On Wednesday the body of a woman, well dress'd, with a cardinal on, was taken up drowned at Chelsea.

Yesterday James White, aged 23, and Walter White, his brother, aged 21, were carried from the New Gaol in Southwark, and executed at Kennington-Common, for breaking open and robbing the dwelling house of farmer Winslow of Cranley. They acknowledged the justice of their sentence, but laid their ruin to an accomplice, who they said decoyed them from their labouring work, by telling them how easily money was to be got by thieving.

Yesterday his Majesty's free pardon was sent to the New Gaol in Southwark for John Cooper, convicted of felony at the last assizes at Kingston.

PRICES OF CORN.

Wheat red	40s 46s
Ditto white	40s 46s
Rye	23s 26s
Barley	24s 26s
Oats	17s 20s

PRICE OF BREAD.

The quarter loaf, wheaten, 6d 3/4.
household 5d 1/2.

CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS.

Christened.	Males 146	Buried.	Males 188
	Females 126		Females 197
	In all 272		In all 385

Increased in the burials this week 28.
Diseases and Casualties.

Aged 33. Consumption 77. Convulsions 98. Dropsy 23. Fever 52. Small Pox 32.
Drowned 2. Found dead 11. Hanged 1.

To be LETT for a Term of Years,

THE MINES OF LEAD, COPPER, LAPIS CALAMINARIS, and other MINERALS, within the Parishes of Llanddiniolen, Llanwnda, Llanrug, Llandwrog, Pentir Bettws y Nant Dolbenigan and Clynog, within the Manor of Snowden, in the County of Caernarvon.

For Particulars, Enquire of Messrs. Lloyd and Pardee, at No. 7, Lincoln's-Inn New-Square, London, or of the Rev. Mr. Lewis, Chancellor of Bangor, a Shiambrwrma, in Anglesea; or of Richard Lloyd Elq; at Ty Newydd, near Pwthelley, in Caernarvonshire.

To be Lett, and entered upon immediately, ready Furnished, within Six Post Miles of the Town of SHREWSBURY.

HARDWICK-HALL, being a neat Brick House, situate in a pleasant sporting Country, a large Garden, well laid out, and planted with good Fruit-trees; a Coach-house, two six stall Stables, a Granary, Dog-kennel, Barn, and other Out-buildings, with upwards of forty-six Acres of Arable Meadow, and Pasture Land, lying round the House. All the Buildings are in good Repair, and the Land in good Condition.

For further Particulars enquire of Mr. Jones, Attorney, in Shrewsbury.

N. B. There is a Turnpike-road from Shrewsbury by the House.

An Account of the Husbandry by which Mr. Yelverton got a wass Crop, and a Premium of 10l. for raising it.

THE Dublin society examined the claims of the candidates, for the premium of 10l. to the person who should raise the greatest quantity of wheat off one plantation-acre, in one entire piece, in the year 1742, when Mr. Matthew Yelverton, of Portland, in Lower Ormond, Tipperary, who had off one plantation-acre 668 stone 11lb. which, at 20 stone to the barrel, makes 33 barrels, eight stone, and 11lb. obtained the prize. This being the greatest quantity ever known in any country, to be produced from the same quantity of land, perhaps the curious may desire to know the method used to raise this crop.

The field, on part of which Mr. Yelverton's crop was raised, contained in all about six acres; five of these were under wheat, and the sixth being moister than the rest, was sown with bear, which yielded him from 10 stone of seed, 38 barrels and one peck of clean bear; the other five acres have each of them returned a crop in all appearance equal.

The soil was old ground, not tilled these 30 years, of a loose and mellow earth, inclining to sand at bottom. This was plowed an inch in depth in the beginning of August 1741, with ploughs that carried wings 10 inches broad at the near end, running taper, and ending in a point, as usual, at the fore-end of the flock. These ploughs are in every other respect the same with the old English plow, whose beam is not above eight feet and a half in length, and were drawn by oxen with yokes.

The fods raised by this shallow plowing were burnt about the 8th of August, and the ashes spread equally, and with great exactness over the surface of the ground. It then received another thin plowing, and afterwards remained in that condition from August 16, to September 12, following. At that time Mr. Yelverton set in large harrows, with iron pins about ten inches long, and harrowed the six acres cross the ridges; which not only broke the fods, but mixed the mould and ashes thoroughly together.

He then observed, that the soil was too rich and mellow for wheat, and upon that account determined to give it another plowing, deeper than the former, to raise the sand, which lay at no great distance from the surface. This reformation was executed by September 22; the sand he mixed with the mould and ashes, by harrowing his ground with the same weighty harrows. As the land was harrowing, and while it was loose and mellow, he was sowing it; and this last article of tillage was finished October 6; so that from his entering on the key to his putting seed into the ground, the whole interval cannot exceed two months. This is expeditious tillage, and the success of it perhaps might be apt to tempt the farmer to imitate it without caution. But the reader should observe, that the ground was rich, loose and mellow in its nature, and sandy at bottom; that besides, the fod was burnt, and in so dry and favourable a season, that the plowing and burning six acres did not take up eight days.

All these operations on the ground were performed in dry weather; and Mr. Yelverton thinks it of great importance to the farmer, not to stir his soil when it is wet. One of these six acres was laid out in broad ridges, 16 feet over from one furrow to the other: in these he plowed in his corn, and where the plough had left opens in the ground, he covered them carefully with the spade; the rest were thrown up in high ridges, of eight turns of the plough to every ridge. Between the crops there was no difference to appearance from this circum-

stance, but, if they were covered equally with corn, the broader ridges must have the advantage of the narrow ones, less ground being lost by furrows.

Though he had excellent wheat of his own growth, Mr. Yelverton observed the usual caution of changing the feed, and used the red English wheat. He sowed it on the five acres 49 stones four pound, somewhat less than half a barrel to the acre; and a good deal of his success he attributes to this caution. Had he loaded his rich soil with a greater quantity of seed, he believes it would have ruined his crop, and possibly, from the richness of his corn in spring, even half a barrel was too much.

The feed was steeped the evening before sowing in a pickle, and fitted for use next morning, by riddling hot dry lime over it, as usual. The pickle was thus made: take roche-lime and bay-salt, put them together in a large keeve, then throw in a sufficient quantity of urine or stale, still stirring them, till they dissolve the salt and flake the lime; let them continue 24 hours, and then let the liquor run out of the keeve into another vessel for use: the corn should remain from night to the morning in this pickle before sowing. This steep prevents the imut, and destroys a pernicious insect, which he calls the small red worm, often destructive to feed, especially in rich old grounds.

Though he had sufficiently loaded both the broad and narrow ridges, yet he was under a necessity of mowing the five acres about the 15th of April, by reason of the rankness; and the field grew so excessive fast, that he was obliged to reap the top of it with hooks about the 16th of May, because it was then too near shooting to use the scythe, which might have gone too deep; but, had he neglected this, or had the weather proved wet, the whole crop would certainly have lodged and rotted. In favourable seasons he has had before this time from 20 to 25 barrels off an acre; and, if the weather proves as good, he makes no question of having a crop next year equal to the crop which has occasioned so much wonder. By an original account of the sale of that very crop off one acre, the number of sacks are 32; the weight, after the deduction of the toll, and loss by carriage, is 640 stones; and the sum total, for which they were sold at Galway, 21l. 4s. 11 1/2 d.

BLANDFORD RACES.

TO be run for, some time in July next, a Plate of Fifty Pounds free for six Year old Horses, &c. to carry nine Stone, and aged nine Stone and ten Pounds.

The second Day to be run for, free only for real Hunters that never won Fifty Pounds, and never started for any Plate but an Hunter's Plate, (Matches excepted) six Year old Horses to carry eleven Stone seven Pounds, and aged twelve; an Affidavit to prove the Qualification of being a real Hunter at the Time of Entrance or at Starting, if required, by the Steward or Subscribers present.

The third Day, Fifty Pounds, give and take, weight for inches, aged Horses fourteen Hands high, to carry nine Stone, and so in Proportion, higher or lower, to be allowed seven Pounds for every Year under seven; and Horses that never won a Plate, to be allowed seven Pounds under Measure.

The above Plates to be run for over Blandford Course, four Mile each Heat, the best of three Heats.

No less than three Horses properly qualified to start for each Plate, unless agreed to by the Majority of the Subscribers present, for only two Horses; if one Horse only enters, to have fifteen Guineas for his Expenses; if two enters, and not allowed to start, to be allowed twenty-five Guineas between them.

No one winning Horse to be allowed to run for more than one of these Plates, but by leave of the Steward, or Majority of the Subscribers, if referred to by him.

The Day of Starting, Time and Place of Entrance, will be advertised in this Paper, and others, in due Time.

To the Author of the LONDON Chronicle.

S I R,

As you have inserted Mr. Fielding's and Mr. Ding-ley's Plans in your Paper, and as I have the Pleasure to assure you that the beneficent Design therein proposed succeeds very happily, I have transmitted to you a pathetic Paper, written upon this Occasion, and for these Plans, by the Rev. Mr. DODD; which, if you think proper to insert in your Paper, it may serve still more and more to promote the laudable Undertaking, to which every Member of the Community must wish Success, and be glad to contribute all the Aid in his Power, I am, Sir,

London, Your constant Reader,
April 19, 1758.

T. G.

Introduction to a Plan for preserving and reforming young Females, &c.

TO smooth the rugged brow of affliction, to soften the severe strokes of calamity, to alleviate the sorrows, and provide kindly remedies for the miseries of our fellow creatures, must be acknowledged undertakings highly worthy of man, becoming his nature, befitting his place, honourable to himself, and acceptable to his God.

It is pleasing to observe in our nation, famed for its humanity, and justly esteemed for its generosity and benevolence, so many great and public works dedicated to this good end; and in our metropolis especially, so many noble buildings, rising with their awful battlements to heaven, and bearing on their speaking fronts, "sacred to God, to man, to charity, to humanity."

Here the naked are clothed, the hungry fed, the sick, the wounded, the maim'd are visited and relieved, helpless innocents rescued from death and from distress; as helpless mothers in the sad moments of their anguish comforted and supported, wretched widows made to sing for joy, deserted orphans sheltered and protected, ignorance instructed, and the strong basis for present and future happiness laid in young and waxen minds.—And it deserves serious notice and much congratulation, that though these beneficent undertakings have much increased, during late years, yet the one is not found materially prejudicial to the other; the blessing of God is evidently upon all; for they all flourish, and answer the gracious ends for which they were designed; and no instance can be given of any works of this nature, sinking for want of support, or languishing through deficiency of proper encouragement: an abundant proof of the favourable eye of providence upon them.

Yet though every kind of sufferer seems thus provided with a kindly relief, one species there is which the watchful eye of public benevolence hath hitherto overlooked, whose circumstances nevertheless demand all our compassion, and have a just claim to the tenderest regard. These are those unhappy women, whom one false and fatal step hath plunged in all the miseries of prostitution, and left them no return from shame, from sorrow, from diseases, and from death!

Deluded perhaps in the very flower of their youth, nay, or ere the promising bud is full blown in all its beauty; deceived by flattering vows and impious oaths, betrayed by yielding nature and soft passion, to which all the arts of love, and elegancies of dress and person have laboured to win them; and to which, perhaps, *worse arts and wiler means* have been employed to warm and irritate them: they fall a sacrifice to unbridled lust; which, once satiated, leaves the miserable object a prey to infamy, remorse, and, what is worse, to inevitable destruction!

For who shall receive the ruined outcast? Or what asylum can the find to hide her wretched head? "*The world is not her friend, nor*

"the world's law," Shame and pride, the two strongest passions of the mind, prevent a return to those friends, where she is very doubtful either of pardon or reception: lost character forbids admittance under any roof; for who, of the austere and rigid virtuous, will receive or countenance a *shameless prostitute*?—Want and hunger pinch hard; opportunity, too commodious alas, presents itself; again she plunges into the same dire mischiefs, becomes a slave to lust, and the worse than savage tyranny of *bauds* and *fanders*. Her wretched situation compels her to the use of intoxicating liquors, that she may destroy all reflection, and be enabled wholly to forget herself; her body, late so fair and beautiful, becomes offensive through loathsome diseases: cast out from every dwelling, she languishes in extreme distress, and foul corruption making every limb its prey; her mind mean while no less corrupted, she dies in all the bitterness of anguish here, to enter only on a scene of bitterer anguish hereafter!—

But, how faint this sketch, how imperfect this draught to set forth the miseries of these numberless, unhappy sufferers, of this sort, who crowd our streets, and nightly are sent out, poor vagabonds, to entice and betray the unwary and unwise, that seek for pleasure, where it is never to be found.—

(— Not in the bought smiles

Of harlots loveless, joyless, unindur'd;

Casual fruition.— Milton.)

and that hope for joy from these, who know no joy, yielding to the lust of others, merely for a horrid maintenance, and to whom, for a few vile pence, every man is equally acceptable!

And yet each one of these have had tender parents; affectionate friends; each of these have been objects of those parents cares and wishes, their fond eyes have viewed with delight their infant beauties; their fond hearts have planned imaginary pleasures, and noted with transport their innocent and promising endearments. Can then any parent's eye look otherwise, than with feeling compassion on these unhappy objects; so young, so wretched? Can any parent's heart do other than bleed and sympathize with the afflicted parents of such ruined daughters? Can any parent refuse his utmost endeavours, to prevent, as far as may be, so dreadful evils; to restore and retrieve such daughters; to preserve other daughters from such ruin, other parents from such affliction!

But not as parents only, as fellow-creatures, we see enough in their piteous case to call forth all our compassion, and to cause the exertion of our utmost efforts on their behalf. To see their beauties, from whence the social life derives so much of its comfort, prostituted to the vilest purposes, and abused by the foulest lust; to see them, languishing, decaying, dying, before these beauties are in their bloom; to see those beauties wholly wiped out and defaced by nauseating diseases; and they of late so fair, now so filthy and disgusting, that their once most jovial lovers behold them with horror: What mind on the reflection, but must be filled with gloomy sadness, and a generous distress, but must lament their fate, but would rejoice to have preserved, or to rescue them from it?

But when from the beauties of the body, we consider the sad havoc made at the same time, with the noble rational mind, when we consider their souls, as men, much more when we consider them as *christians*, compassion, humanity, and duty, all call upon us on their behalf. The soft and pleasing tenderness of the sex, their amiable converse, their chaste and modest cheerfulness, serve, above all things, to

make life's uneven path smooth and easy, to lighten the burden of care, and soften the frowns of anxiety. But to hear from their lips, hoarse and direful curses, torrents of unclean and shameful lasciviousness, sad proofs of their minds total overthrow; how doth it at once disgust and pain; what a mournful evidence is it of their abandoned profligacy; and how should it quicken us, if possible, to remove that disease also, lest the *soul*, totally absorbed, perish with the body, and both be lost, eternally lost and undone!

Now by considerations of this sort, and by a tender regard to the welfare of their fellow-creatures, it is resolv'd, by some gentlemen, to attempt a cure for these evils, and to provide an asylum for these sufferers, truly deserving every man's compassion: that when influenc'd by whatever motive, whether from the body or mind, they are desirous to redeem themselves from their unhappy crimes and situation, they may have a place to fly to, a safe shelter to receive them from the storm. And it is not doubted, but every member of the society (to whom these poor objects became a fatal nuisance, by being thus let out nightly in swarms to ruin and decoy) will unite their utmost endeavours to promote the charitable undertaking. The concurrence of all parents is naturally expected: when they view their own daughters, let them learn to pity these, and to yearn on their behalf. And for the gay and gallant, there can be no reason to suppose, they will be backward to promote so benevolent a design; whereby they will be empower'd to make some little restitution, and to pay a debt of honour and of duty, for the injuries, they may have brought on some of these unhappy objects*. And all christians, in general, viewing the example of their great lord and master, who came to seek and to save that which was lost, will readily, we are persuaded, join heart and hand, and rejoice to be instrumental in a work, calculated, by God's blessing, to bring many sinners to repentance.

We may well say many: for the number of unhappy prostitutes in this metropolis is amazing and scarce credible†; and as the generality of them are debauch'd young, and live, for the most part, but a very short space; the constant numerous succession of these miserable victims to lust and disease is shocking to tender reflection. To prevent the destruction of as many as possible, to preserve them from the dire consequences of prostitution above-describ'd, and to render them useful, instead of noxious members of the community; must be confess'd by far the most eligible method of reforming; this is laying the ax to the root: to preserve the body in health and soundness, is doubtless preferable to the application of severe medicines, or the amputation of corrupted members. And as from the wretched families of the lower class of people in and about this city, uninstructed and profligate sons grow up a nuisance to the community, and commence thieves and robbers; so the daughters, no less ignorant and uninstructed, and ex-

* May I be permitted to hint, over and above the *Moravian* Mr. Dodd suggests, an additional one to these gentlemen, which is, "the advantage they have over the women, in respect of this crime." One false step ruins a woman for ever; when the commences prostitute all is over. A man may debauch a young girl, and live long in the practice, and yet maintain as good a character and rank in the world; should not this reflection properly pursued, make the gentlemen very liberal in a provision of this kind?

† See the *Chronicle* vol. II. p. 206. col. 3.

posed to innumerable evils, stock the town with prostitutes, and overrun the streets, desperately abandon'd, and even at an age, very frequently, when their minds are scarce capable of consideration.

To preserve the boys a late laudable plan hath been proposed, and happily executed. To preserve the girls, and render them no less useful in their station, to keep them from early prostitution, and early death, and thus to do them and the community signal service,—it is proposed, that a house be provided, consisting of two parts, calculated at once for preservation and reformation: the 1st, the *preservatory*, for the preservation of such young girls, as shall be determin'd on, and whose circumstances in life would probably lead them to prostitution: the 2d, the *reformatory*, for the reception of such, as have been prostituted, and are desirous to repent and reform, &c. See the *Plans*, *London Chronicle* p. 149. and p. 348.

This Day was published, Price 1s. 6d.

(Dedicated to his Grace the Duke of Marlborough)

A WHIG's Remarks on the TORY History of the Four last Years of QUEEN ANNE by Dr JONATHAN SWIFT, D. S. P. D.

Printed for J. Staples opposite Stationer's-Hall.

This Day was publish'd,

In Octavo, Price bound Four Shillings,

CASES and PRACTICAL REMARKS in SURGERY, with Sketches of Machines, of simple Construction, easy Application, and approved Use. By BENJAMIN GOOCH, Surgeon.

Printed for D. Wilson and T. Durham in the Strand.

This Day was published, Price 6d.

CERTAIN Articles proposed to the serious Consideration of the Court of Assistants of the Worshipful Company of SALTERS in London, &c.

By JOHN FREE, D. D.

Sold by Mr. Sanby, at the Ship, near Temple-bar; Mr. Cook at the Royal Exchange; Mr. Parker and Mr. Prince in Oxford.

This Day was published,

The Third Edition, revised and amended by the Author, of

A FREE INQUIRY into the NATURE and ORIGIN of EVIL. In Six Letters to — Letter 1. On Evils in general. 2. On Evils of Imperfections. 3. On Natural Evils. 4. On Moral Evils. 5. On Political Evils. 6. On Religious Evils.

Printed for R. and J. Dodley in Pallmall.

This Day was publish'd, in Octavo, Price 6s.

A Treatise on the Three Medicinal Mineral Waters at Llandrinid in Radnorshire, South Wales; with some Remarks on Mineral and Fossil Mixtures in their Nature, Veins and Beds; at least as far as respects their Influence on Water.

By DIEDERICK WESSEL LINDEN, M. D.

Printed for the Author, and sold by J. Wilkie, behind the Chapter-House, St. Paul's Church-yard.

Shortly will be published.

The SECOND EDITION, of

THE Construction and Principal Uses of MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS. Translated from the French of M. BION, Chief Instrument-maker to the French King. To which are added, The Constructions and Uses of such Instruments as are omitted by M. BION, particularly of those invented or improved by the English.

By EDMUND STONE.

The whole illustrated with thirty Folio Copper-plates, containing the Figures, &c. of the several Instruments. To which is added, A Supplement, containing a further Account of some of the most useful Mathematical Instruments as now improved.

Printed for J. Richardson in Paternoster-Row.

B. To accommodate those who have the First Edition of the above Book, the Supplement, which contains sixteen Sheets, and four Copper-plates, will be to be had alone.

A Letter to the Right Hon. W. P. Esq; By an Englishman. 8vo. pp. 132. Price 1s. 6d.

MANY things in this letter deserve the attention of the public. The great personage it is addressed to, cannot be supposed ignorant of them.

'No minister (says this letter-writer) would ever form schemes of oppressing, impoverishing, and plundering the people, if he would but consider that probably one time or other he himself, his family, and friends, may suffer in the common oppression. No minister would ever concert measures to depreciate, evade, or abrogate, our laws, if he would but consider that he may come to want the protection of those very laws himself. Whenever any minister attempts to lay restraints upon liberty, and to form projects of arbitrary and despotic rule, his real reason is for having the direction of it himself against others; which he would not do, if he did but consider that one time or other he may fall under the weight and terror of it in his own person.'

The first thing this letter writer recommends, is a prudent management of the public treasury.

He then cautions against a too violent attachment to any one particular party, and an insatiable thirst of power. 'There are really men of honesty and capacity of all parties. I am a whig, Sir, and, I think, as firmly attached to principles of whiggism as any man can be, or at least ought to be: Yet I solemnly believe it would be more for the interest of this nation to be under an administration of honest, sober, and prudent Tories, than under an administration of cunning, artful, and crafty whigs; who mind nothing but enriching themselves, their families, and friends, and eternally draining and squeezing the people.' And I dare say there are many thousands of whigs in this kingdom who would cheerfully concur in the same sentiments;—and I doubt not but there are vast numbers of people who esteem themselves, and are esteemed by others, as Tories, who had much rather see the administration in the hands of honest prudent whigs, than in the hands of Tories whose minds are beclouded with ignorance, darkness, hereditary right, high church, absurdity, and nonsense....

'Let me intreat you not to be too ambitious and tenacious of power. If you can't stand honestly and fairly, give up, and retire at once....

'I have heard and read of a certain great and all-powerful minister, who, for a long succession of years, held and maintained a much greater share of power than ever any single man had done before. The public treasure was at his sole command; all pensions, places, bounties, and every degree of preferment, went thro' his hands alone, from the highest to the lowest.... He emptied the coffers of his royal master, and, if information is right, anticipated the payments of many branches of the revenue, and even threw into the bargain a considerable share of his own private fortune. Yet all proved ineffectual; he was forced to give up and retire. The foundation on which he stood was wicked and unrighteous, and therefore could not be permanent and durable. Could he have prevail'd with himself to have retir'd sooner, or as soon as he found he could not stand fairly and honestly, his natural talents and abilities were so conspicuous and apparent, that he would probably have been brought again on the stage of action; and, if he had acted right, he might have liv'd and died in the highest esteem and reputation,

'and have transmitted his name and character to posterity with honour and renown.... All his time, all his study, all his pains and diligence, morning, noon, and night, eating and drinking, sleeping and waking, were solely employed on one single point; viz. I must have, I will have a firm and unshaken majority in a certain House—, cost what it will.'

The next point recommended is the freedom of electing representatives in parliament. 'What an infinite loss has this kingdom sustained by that iniquitous practice of ransoming at the time of elections, and, in many boroughs, four and six months before the election comes on! I have been inform'd by many gentlemen in the west of England (on whose veracity I can rely) that at the last general election above thirty-five thousand pounds, clean hard money, was spent at Honiton, Taunton, and Barnstaple, three borough towns, and that full two thirds of it was consum'd in drinkables. It's really amazing to sit down and consider what horrible scenes of excess and debauchery, what idleness and wickedness, are daily committed on this occasion. No work done of any kind; all trades, fabricks, or manufactures, quite and entirely suspended. Besides, when our labouring people have been accustomed to live in this manner for three or four months, in a continued state of idleness and drunkenness, it vitiates and corrupts their minds to such a degree as renders vast numbers of them unfit for labour ever afterward. It also destroys their constitutions, that multitudes of them die within the space of twelve months; and their wives and families must be maintain'd by the lands: of which, if I had more time, I could give you some particular and very striking instances, collected from some of our borough towns.... The right of the people's electing the commons, in a manner quite free and undisturbed, has been very lately most solemnly and publicly recognized and ascertained; I mean at the late revolution.... We are prohibited by an express law to write any thing repugnant to the revolution. If our legislature has made it criminal to write against it, it must certainly be deemed abundantly more so to act openly and barefacedly against one of its most solemn injunctions.'

The author afterwards recommends a nice enquiry into the present state and condition of our royal navy, and into the talents and abilities of all those gentlemen who have the chief command of it. 'But before I proceed any farther on this point I will relate (says he) the substance of a long conversation which a friend of mine (a gentleman of considerable rank) had in the last war with Sir Charles Wager. He went to Sir Charles's house on some particular business relating to the navy; and after a little conversation Sir Charles began to speak out with no small degree of warmth and vehemence, and declared, that for a great number of years his highest ambition had been to leave the British navy in as good a condition as he found it; and that as to the ships he should leave them in a much better state than he found them, both as to their number and real goodness and value; but as to the hands they were in, they were infinitely worse now than at the time he first came to the direction of the navy; and that our navy may be said to be half ruined and undone; and that the fault lay at the door of one single man, who for a long succession of years had been continually sending and promoting a vast number of people in the navy, who had no talents or abilities for it, either natural or acquired. My friend replied, that

'all or the greatest part of those people so sent and promoted in the navy were sons of persons of great rank and distinction, many of them the sons of our nobility and top gentry; and consequently the regard they would have to their own honours and characters would oblige them to fight, and behave well. To which Sir Charles answered, 'It's all the worse for that, as I must tell you that in the navy there is a much greater necessity for establishing a strict order, discipline, and subordination, than in the land service; and from my first entrance into the navy I have always observed, that it is impossible to keep those young gentry to that strict discipline that is necessary: And, besides, when they are guilty of great irregularities, and wilful neglects of their duty, they are so connected and allied to great families that they are sure to escape without censure or punishment. And by these means the naval laws have in a great measure lost that weight and influence which they formerly had, and ought ever to have.' Sir Charles goes on, and says, 'Consider, Sir, for a moment, the manner of life and education of those young gentry: They are educated and brought up in great delicacy, softness, pleasures, and effeminacy, and cannot be supposed to have talents properly adapted to the sea service. Besides, I could mention to you many of those people that have large fortunes, and are heirs to great estates; and it is ridiculous to suppose that men in such circumstances shall expose their persons to such great and apparent dangers as the sea service frequently requires, and which men of the lower rank and station of life will be induced to undergo, in order to raise their fortunes and characters.' Sir Charles then concluded, by saying, 'These sentiments of mine, Sir, are founded on more than 40 years experience.'

The letter-writer next considers England's conduct in the last war with respect to the continent: "At the very instant of time that the poor people of England were running mad about this woman (the Queen of Hungary) and were lavishing away their money by millions, and sacrificing the lives of their soldiers; I say, at this very instant of time she laid some new and extraordinary duties on the fabricks and manufactures of England in some part of her dominions. At this time a friend of mine being in London and conversing with a gentleman who had a large share in the administration, he told him this story of the Queen of Hungary's having laid a new and extraordinary additional duty upon the fabricks and manufactures of England, in some part of her dominions; and desired this gentleman to get one of the secretaries of state to write a letter to our resident at Vienna; who doubtless would get this new duty removed in five minutes time, as it was certainly laid on by mistake, or inadvertently, and could not be supposed otherwise. To which this great man replied: 'For God's sake don't plague us about fabricks or manufactures; we have not time to think of them; we are almost at our wit's end. Our majority in a certain place (which he mentioned) grows weaker and weaker every day; and if we lose one point, we are all undone at once.' My friend was a pretty free-spoken man, and replied, 'I really think, Sir, it would be more for the interest of this nation that you should all give up voluntarily than support your party by such very extraordinary methods as you are now forced to do: and in case things continue on the same footing twenty years longer, I fear we shall be all undone, and the kingdom into the bargain.' The great man did not take this free-

dom at all amiss; only replied, with great seriousness, 'I am an old man, and can't live very many years more; so I hope things will be kept together during my life.' And so the conversation ended on this point. . .

"I can't quit the subject of continental wars, without taking notice of the present German war. And here we again see this famous woman the aggressor, in open defiance of the most solemn treaties and engagements drawing her sword, and again involving her country in all the calamities of war, the only source and foundation of which is about this confounded province of Silesia. . .

"Of what consequence is it to the people of England, Scotland, or Ireland, how or in what manner the fate of this province is determined? If we were to act from a principle of interest, and that only, it would certainly be more for our interest to have it in the Queen of Hungary's hands than in his Prussian Majesty's. Should it revert to the Queen of Hungary, as soon as she gets out of the present war she would begin a persecution there (as by all accounts there is a vast number of protestants settled there since the year 1742, when it first came into the King of Prussia's hands); and by this persecution the people would naturally remove and desert the country, and by those means their fabricks would gradually decline: whereas if it remains in his Prussian Majesty's hands, he will forever go on increasing their inhabitants, their manufactures, and fabricks, not only in Silesia, but in every corner of his dominions. The woolen fabricks have, in a peculiar manner, engaged the attention of his Prussian Majesty for a great number of years; and therefore these fabricks increase in Germany, the more they must lessen and decrease in England; and consequently it is for the real interest of this nation that his Prussian Majesty should not receive any additional territory. I am confident the French King, nor any of his ministers, have a greater aversion to the manufactures of England than the King of Prussia has. I do not mention this as any reflection. Far from it. It is owing to the superiority of his understanding. And if you or I could be made King of Prussia, and should happen to turn out honest men, and love our country, we should pursue exactly the same system. . .

"During the last war it was a common saying in Germany that all or the far greater part of the bloodshed and cruelty there committed ought to be laid to the door of England; and they attempt to prove it in the following manner: they say the first donation the Queen of Hungary received from England was five hundred thousand pounds sterling money; and that as soon as this supply had been voted by the British parliament, it was remitted with more and greater dispatch than is usual in such cases, and that at the particular time she received this money she was reduced to the lowest degree of poverty and distress, the number of her forces were very few, quite inconsiderable, not capable of appearing in the open field, and that they were in so shattered and scattered a condition as obliged them to lie concealed in woods and forests; and had it not been for the seasonable reception of this money she could not have held out a month longer, but must have submitted all her pretensions to the equity and justice of the German diet. . .

"With regard to our real connection with Holland, it has ever been a matter of great wonder and surprize to me, that any man in England in his right senses could ever expect or imagine that the Dutch would give us any aid or assistance, unless forced to it by very compulsive and coercive methods. Such a con-

duct would be repugnant to their interest. . . Whoever will consider the extent of the French coast must be sensible that their coasting trade is of vast importance. This is all carried on in Dutch bottoms. And by this means an infinite number of French sailors are under a necessity to enter on board French men of war or privateers; otherwise they must actually starve. . .

"Since the commencement of the present war, many of our privateers have taken a considerable number of those Dutch ships, bound from Nantz, Bourdeaux, and many other ports to Havre-de-Grace. The captains of our privateers presuming they were good prizes brought them in; and by all the bills of lading, and other documents on board, it appeared that their cargoes were really and truly French property, the Dutch captains affirming they had not the least interest in those cargoes, and had only twenty or thirty shillings a ton freight, in proportion to the length of the voyage. Many suits have been begun in our high court of Admiralty to obtain the condemnation of those cargoes, fairly proving the property to be French. They made no demand on the ship, but on the cargo only; at the same time offering to pay the Dutch captain the same freight as if he had carried the cargo to the place it was first intended. These claims were all set aside, and the claimants condemned to pay heavy costs, and to give the Dutch captains a handsome sum of money (fixed by our Admiralty-court) by way of demurrage. . . I would not be understood here as if I intended any reflection on our court of Admiralty. It is impossible they can act otherwise as long as the present marine treaties between us and Holland, particularly those of 1667 and 1674, are permitted to exist.

"Sir William Temple lived so much with the Dutch, that he had really a particular fondness and esteem for their republic. However, he is forced to acknowledge that the Dutch have always duped us greatly in their marine treaties; and he assigns a reason for it, and says, 'On the part of Holland those treaties are made by merchants and traders themselves; or, if not, they must be made by men who are deeply concerned and interested in the trade and mercantile affairs of others; whereas on the part of England those treaties are made by great men and courtiers, who have not the least knowledge in mercantile affairs, or of those advantages that will naturally arise to every kingdom from a free and extended navigation.' . . .

"This most grievous calamity we labour under may be easily and instantly prevented, if you would write a single letter of six lines only to the present Grand Pensionary, desiring him to communicate to their High Mightinesses, that our admiralty has orders to pay not the least regard to any of the marine treaties now subsisting between them and us; and that all French commodities in their ships, whether bound coast-ways or foreign, appearing to be really and truly French property, shall be condemned as a just and legal prize; and that their ships shall be dispatched as soon as possible, and receive the same freight as if the cargoes had been delivered at the ports they were at first intended for.

Within six or seven days after your letter had got to Holland the contents would be known at Port Orient, Rochelle, Nantz, Bourdeaux, and all their great trading towns; and within the space of forty-eight hours after, their commodities, as sugar, indigo, coffee, cotton, in short, all the merchandise imported from the East and West Indies, together with their wines, brandy, and other goods from their lands, would sink in value. . .

Saturday, April 22.

Yesterday arrived a Mail from HOLLAND.

Vienna, April 5.

Arthal Daun was still at Koniggratz on the 3d. All his attempts to pass the mountains, in order to relieve Schweidnitz, have hitherto proved fruitless.

Munster, April 12. Prince Ferdinand hath ordered the garrisons of Bremen and Harbrough, and other detachments left behind, to join him, that he may be able to preserve that superiority which he hath hitherto had over the French. It is pretended that he intends to follow them over the Rhine, and not give them time to receive the expected reinforcements.

Cologne, April 14. The Prussian hussars have advanced to the bank of the Rhine, and given orders to bring all the boats and barges to the right side of that river, to carry them over.

Frankfort, April 13. The French keep a body of 14 battalions and 18 squadrons on the Rhine and the Main, to serve as a kind of body of reserve to favour their operations.

Cologne, April 15. On the 9th instant there was a sharp skirmish, almost within cannon shot of Wesel, between a detachment of French hussars, and a party of Hanoverian hunters, in which many were slain on both sides.

Dantzick, April 5. The Russian army under General Fermer has been in motion for some days. Part of it crossed the river Negar on the 2d inst. in its way to Marienburg, and the rest is marching towards Thorn. The Russians have taken possession of the towns of Newey and Dirshau, and several others on this side the Vistula. *Hague Gazette.*

There is great likelihood at present that the Prussians and their adversaries will come to blows in our parts. The first are assembling on the frontiers of Pomerania the greatest part of their forces in that province. Some of their hussars have been sent on this side of Botow, where there is a Prussian regiment of dragoons. *Amsterdam Gazette.*

Hamburg, April 11. The news of the taking of Schweidnitz, the bombardment of Stralsund, an accommodation between the King of Prussia and the Duke of Mecklenbourg, and the Elector of Cologne's neutrality, appear to have been groundless.

Our advices from Pomerania are, that the Prussian army that blocked up Stralsund, consisting of near 15,000 men, having marched towards Pomerania, in order to oppose the Russians, the Swedes were preparing to quit the island of Rugen and Stralsund, with a view to recommence their operations.

The King of Prussia, who has assembled an army in Silesia of 100,000 men, has allotted two thirds of them to act against the Austrians, and the rest against the Russians.

Hague, April 18. In the night between the 4th and 5th ult. the Swedes made an attempt to take the Fort of Pennamunde; but were beat off with great loss by the Prussian garrison, which consisted of 150 men only.

Dresden, April 5. A few days ago the Prussian governor of this city asked the Prince Royal for the keys of the Japan palace to see the curiosities; and observing a door to be newly walled up, he caused it to be opened. It led him into a large hall, containing 3000 tents, a great number of copper kettles, and other camp utensils, with which he very reasonably accommodated two Prussian regiments of our garrison that were under orders to join Prince Henry.

Preparations are making to give a proper reception to a large body of Austrian troops that

are assembling at Peterfwalde, with a design to make an effort to get possession of this capital of Saxony.

Stockholm, April 4. Our merchants are highly displeased at the news they have received, that a vessel freighted on their account, and bound from Old France to St. Domingo, is taken by the English and condemned, though her papers plainly proved her to be a neutral ship.

A powerful fleet being the most effectual means that a trading nation can employ to make its neutrality be respected, a resolution is taken to put all our men of war in commission.

Paris, April 12. A few days ago, several commissaries of the army, accused of being the authors of those abuses which have given rise to loud complaints, were sent to the Bastille.

On the 4th instant an English Squadron, commanded by Admiral Hawke, appeared off Rochefort, and next day anchored at the Isle of Aix; from whence they sailed again on the 7th in the morning. This fleet consisted of two ships of 100 guns, two of 70, one of 74, and two of 64, besides three frigates and a snow. The Admiral sent some people on shore at Aix, who burnt all the platforms, *saucissons*, fascines, and whatever was combustible in the new fortifications begun upon the island. His Majesty's ships the *Florisant*, *Dragon*, *Sphinx*, *Hardi*, and *Warwick*, which were riding at anchor off the Isle of Aix, when the English were first descried, being unable to resist a force so much superior, ran up the Charante, and posted themselves between Fouras and the Isles Madame, to block up the passage of the river, in case the English should attempt it. Dispositions were also making at Rochefort to annoy them in case they had not retreated.

Letters from Leghorn adv^d, that the *Rose* frigate of 26 guns, commanded by M. de Sade, carried the 9th of last month into Malta, the *Leopard*, an English privateer of Bristol, of 36 guns, which she took after an obstinate engagement.

Lisbon, March 14. A new duty is laid on all vessels that arrive in the ports of this kingdom, the produce of which is to defray the expence of light-houses.

Hamburg, April 11. Seamen are enlisting here and at Bremen for the service of England.

Brussels, April 13. The 10 battalions and 16 squadrons of French troops, which have been drawn from the army of Westphalia to be sent into Flanders, began to desile the 6th by this city, and will continue to do so till the 22d.

Hague, April 16. They write from Baardwyk, a village near Henfden, that in the night between the 13th and 14th, a fire happened there, which in two hours time consumed eleven houses, and several barns and stables.

I R E L A N D.

Dublin, April 15. His Majesty's letters are come over, appointing his Grace the Lord Primate, the Earl of Shannon, and the Right Hon. John Ponsonby, Lords Justices of this Kingdom, in the absence of his Grace the Duke of Bedford.

Saturday died, in Dawson-street, the Right Hon. James Tynte, Esq; member of parliament for Youghall, and one of his Majesty's most honourable privy council.

Galway, April 7. By Capt. Leonard Brook, commander of the *Sharp* snow, of London, that arrived here last Tuesday with Tobacco from Maryland, we learn, that on the 24th of February last Lord Loudoun, at the head of about 5000 men, was advancing towards Crown Point, in the great snows, with the help of broad and flat soled shoes, to prevent his men from sinking; and it was not doubted but his Lordship would soon make himself master of that place.

forty per cent. at least. This would not be all neither; they would find it extremely difficult to vend their commodities at any rate, as the charge in transporting them would be so prodigiously enhanced.

"From the different ports in the Bay of Biscay to Havre-de-Grace (if my information is right) they now pay about thirty shillings a ton freight, or a trifle more, and about two or two and a half per cent. insurance. Within twenty days after your letter was wrote they must pay five or six pounds a ton freight, and at least thirty per cent. insurance. In the summer season I dare say they would be forced to pay forty or fifty per cent. insurance. For this letter of yours would give new life and vigour to the spirit of privateering all over the kingdom, and more especially in our islands of Guernsey and Jersey who alone would go a good way to ruin their coasting trade, if carried on in French bottoms, as it must now be done. . .

"I am very sensible you will advance a powerful objection against sending such a letter to Holland as I have hinted at, and will reply, that there is nothing in this world the Dutch have so sacred a regard for as their navigation; and that if we proceed in so peremptory a manner, they would instantly declare war with us; and that we have enough upon our hands already, and could not engage both nations at once.

"I believe the Dutch would be a little outrageous; they would bluster and hector, and talk big; but they would not come to an open rupture with us, and for which I could offer such reasons as would appear to be just and conclusive; but they are too long to mention here. Let us put things to the worst, and suppose they did actually declare war with us: it is easy to demonstrate it would be more for the honour, the dignity, and real interest of this nation to engage with both these two powers at once, than to continue the war with France alone on the present unequal footing. And by engaging both at once, we should distress the French nation more in one month, than we do now in six, or perhaps in ten. Our cause and proceeding here would be strictly equitable and just, and, consequently, we might safely repose our trust and confidence in God. There is even yet a real and inherent strength in this nation to fight both at sea, and to come off victorious, if carefully conducted. I shall urge this matter no further.

Whitchall, April 12, 1758.

WHEREAS it hath been humbly represented to his Majesty, that on Tuesday the 11th instant, at Eleven o'Clock at Night, the Temporary Bridge erected for a Passage during the Alteration of London-Bridge was set on Fire, and in the Space of a few Hours burnt down and entirely consumed, whereby the Passage over the said Bridge is totally destroyed; and whereas there are the strongest Grounds to believe, that the said Temporary Bridge was wilfully and maliciously set on Fire by the Contrivance or Conspiracy of evil-disposed and wicked Persons, his Majesty for the better discovering and bringing to Justice the Perpetrator or Perpetrators of a Crime so very infamous and detestable, is hereby pleased to promise his most gracious Pardon to any one of the Persons concerned in contriving the same, (except the Person or Persons who actually set the said Temporary Bridge on Fire,) who shall discover the Person or Persons who set the said Bridge on Fire, so that he, she or they, be apprehended and convicted thereof.

W. PITT.

And, as a further Encouragement, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, do hereby promise a Reward of 20l. to any Person making such Discovery as aforesaid, (except the Person or Persons who actually set the said Bridge on Fire) to be paid by the Chamberlain of London, on Conviction of such Offender or Offenders.

Guildhall, April 12, 1758.

HODGES.

Corke, April 10. Saturday arrived here the James and William, a letter of marque of Dublin, of 14 guns, and brought in with her the Maria Agnis, of Amsterdam, Cornelius Koopman, master, from St. Domingo and Leogan, in Hispaniola, bound to Amsterdam, which she took on the third inst. in lat. 50. she is 400 tons burthen, mounts 18 guns, but made no resistance; her cargo consists of 18 casks of indigo, 443 casks of white and brown sugar, 190 casks and 23 sacks of coffee, valued at 12,000 l. The above letter of marque is the property of James Dunn, Esq; one of the representatives in parliament for the city of Dublin, and Mr. Portis, merchant in London, the latter of whom shares one-fourth.

SHIP NEWS.

Falmouth, April 17. Arrived a French prize, called the Fidele, from Bourdeaux with provisions for Canada, taken by the St. George privateer of London. Also just arrived in Carrick Road, a French prize. Sailed the 15th, the Maria Sophia, Lorenzen, for Leghorn.

Portsmouth, April 20. The 18th arrived the Peregrine sloop of war, from a cruise, as did yesterday the Saltash sloop of war from Jersey. 'Admiral Hawke, with the Ramilies, Union, 'Newark, Chichester, Intrepid, Alcide, and 'the Essex's prize, are arrived at Spithead.'

Deal, April 20. Wind N. E. Came down his Majesty's ship Fouguex; the Admiral Watson, Cook, for the East-Indies: Mary Jemima, Broad, for Plymouth; and remain with the men of war and outward bound as per list. The Fouguex with all the outward bound ships, are just preparing to sail.

ARRIVED.

Don Guillemor, —, from Bilbao, at Bristol. Charlotte, Boyce, from Civita Vecchia, at ditto. St. Michael, Murphy, from Seville, at Dublin. St. Isabella, Delarinde, from ditto, at ditto. St. Andrew, Arendia, from ditto, at ditto. St. Michael, Garwell, from ditto, at Cork. St. Animas, Garwell, from ditto, at ditto. Victory, Cosgrove, from Piscataque, at ditto.

L O N D O N.

Some private advices say, that eight men of war failed from Brest the beginning of this month. A sloop of war that looked into Brest a few days ago, also reports that there were but three ships of the line left in that harbour.

Some letters from Paris boast, that it will soon appear that the French have such a superiority in the East Indies that they will be able to balance accounts with England, in case they should lose Cape Breton, as they did in the treaty of Aix la Chapelle.

There are letters from Hamburg by Yesterday's Dutch mail, importing, that a cessation of arms is concluded between the Prussians and the Russians: but from Hamburg we often receive groundless reports.

On Monday last arrived at Plymouth the Ramilies, Sir Edw. Hawke, from the bay, with the following ships under his command; viz. the Union, Norwich, Essex, Chichester, and —, and have brought in with them the Galatea frigate, of 24 guns, and 200 men, and the Baston of Bourdeaux, a letter of Marque, from Bourdeaux to Canada with provisions and troops, taken by the Essex man of war. There were 13 other storeships which failed under her convoy; but as they all steered different ways upon the coming up of the Essex, she could only take the frigate and storeship, who had, the day before, engaged the Pluto fireship, and killed the captain and two men.

The Pallas frigate is likewise arrived at Plymouth, who has brought in the Pearl, of and for London, from Jamaica, taken by a Granville privateer.

The Antelope man of war is arrived at Bristol from a cruise, who left sixty-four sail, from that port and Cork, all well, the 20th of last month, 250 south-west of Cape Clear.—She has brought in a French ship of 300 tons, from Bourdeaux to North America: she is a letter of marque, laden with provisions, stores, and 18 soldiers. The French Captain and people say, they parted two days before with 14 sail, under convoy of a frigate, bound to Canada; but that they left them engaged with four ships, whether men of war or privateers they did not know, and apprehended the English ships must take most of the fleet.

The Antelope met with the Southampton and Unicorn men of war, off Cape Clear, and having 10 many ships under her convoy, took them with her, but in four days parted with them again, and they returned to their stations.

The Toby, Waugh, from London to Madeira and Philadelphia, was taken in lat. 36. 40, by a privateer, and retaken by the Peregrine sloop of war, and carried into Vigo.

The Frenchmen who were on board the George, retaken and sent into Bristol, give the following account. That they belonged to the Count de Maurepas, De Cocque, of 12 six pounders and 130 men, consort to La Fulvis de lille, of 20 guns and 200 men, both of Dunkirk, and had come North about. The former took a sloop the 1st of this month, from Cork to Antigua, two ships and a snow which were in company escaped.

The latter took, the 1st inst. ten leagues of Scilly, two ships from Cork to the West Indies, viz. the Providence, Tidball, of Bristol, for Jamaica, who fought an hour, and had two men killed and many wounded, and killed thirteen of the French men; and the Ellis, Cunliffe, of Liverpool. Three ships in company escaped. These privateers have taken near 20 sail.

The Defiance privateer has sent into Bristol a Dutch ship belonging to Rotterdam, of 700 tons, laden with flour, stores, soap, &c. from Bourdeaux for Canada, or St. Domingo. The Defiance has also retaken, in company with a man of war of 22 guns, a ship with 500 hogheads of sugar, &c. from Jamaica to London, with whom she parted on Sunday last, they proceeding to Plymouth. On Monday last the Defiance was left in chase of a large ship between Scilly and Lundy.

The Maria Agnes, of Amsterdam, from St. Domingo, is taken by the James and William, Letter of Marque belonging to Dublin, and brought into Corke.

A brigantine, supposed to be the Ulysses from New-York to Bristol, laden with logwood, is taken and sent into St. Sebastian's.

The Swift, Brown, from St. Lucar for London, with fruit, is arrived at Cowes. She was taken in lat. 49. 35. thirty-five leagues west of the Lizard, by a privateer snow of sixteen guns, belonging to Dunkirk, called the Count de Maurepas, Jean Bapt. de Cocle, who took a ransom for her.

The Patriot, Hawkins, from Bristol to Virginia, is taken by a St. Malo's privateer, and ransomed.

Capt. Saunders of the Thames, arrived at Genoa from London, spoke with the Eagle privateer of Bristol the 24th of March in the Mediterranean, all well on board.

Capt. Saunders has taken a French Tartar, laden with wine and carried her into Genoa.

The Enterprize privateer, Capt. Lewis, belonging to Bristol, in heaving down at Messin, had the misfortune to oversit, but it is hoped she will be got up again.

Last Sunday, Capt. Dobson, of the Britannia privateer, was on board the wreck of a Dutch galliot, ten leagues to the southward of the Lizard, the crew of which are supposed to have perished.

The Inger Stire, Jonas Wolf, from Yarmouth to Bourdeaux, was lost the 13th instant near Yarmouth.

By advices from Bristol, dated the 19th instant, we learn, that the St. George and — privateers of London, and the Lion and Revenge privateers of Bristol, were spoke with the 10th instant near Bourdeaux, all well.—They were going in conjunction, after an outward-bound fleet which they had got intelligence of.

The Faithful, Murphy, from Salcombe for London, is lost near South Yarmouth.

The Stephen, Van Poort, bound from Rotterdam to Newry, is lost on the coast of Ireland.

The Mary Ann, from London, laden with merchants goods, is beat to pieces on the piles in Dublin harbour.

The Volunteer, Kent, put into Gibraltar the 29th ult. all well.

Capt. Riddell, arrived in the river from a cruise, saw on the 10th inst. S. W. from the Lizard, two English fleets bound for America under convoy of men of war, all well.

Capt. Dobson, arrived in the river from a cruise, spoke with the city of Cork privateer the 8th instant, in lat. 47. lon. 9. off Ushant, all well.

The Unity, Wheelwright, of Whitehaven, from London for the Straights, is ashore on the fourth side of the piles near Dublin, and it is thought the cargo will be lost.

They write from Corke, that the St. Patrick, of that port, Dominick Sarsfield, master, for Jamaica, who failed with the convoy the 10th ult. parted from the fleet in a gale of wind four days after, and was taken the 16th of March 150 leagues to the Westward of Cape Clear by the Jupiter privateer, of Bayonne. They had taken a snow from Halifax, Mitchell, commander, bound to London, with tar. Three days after they were taken, they met a Dutch ship from Surinam, bound to Amsterdam; the Captain of the privateer put Capt. Sarsfield, his mate, three men, and six belonging to the Halifax snow, on board the Dutch ship, which they brought into Dingle: she was five months from Surinam, and out of 40 men they have now but six living. The Jupiter's consort, a ship of 18 guns, had a brig and a snow under her lee, supposed to belong to the fleet.

One hundred pieces of ordnance are sent from the Tower for the use of the troops that are to encamp in the Isle of Wight.

Yesterday the most Rev. Father in God, Dr. Secker, Archbishop of Canterbury, was consecrated with the usual ceremonies at Bow Church.

On Monday last the Rev. Charles Moss, D. D. rector of St. James's, the Rev. Zachary Brook, D. D. fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, and the Rev. Robert Fowler, A. M. vicar of Kimpton in Hertfordshire, kiss'd the King's hand, on being appointed chaplains in ordinary to his Majesty.

They write from Dublin, that on Thursday se'nnight died the Right Rev. Dr. Maule, bishop of Meath. His lordship was one of the first promoters of the protestant charter schools in that kingdom.

A few days since died at Corke, Edward Barry, Esq; Captain in Col. Montague's regiment, son to Dr. Barry, physician general to the army on the Irish establishment.

On Monday last died, at his seat near Minehead, in Somersetshire, William Collings, Esq; having no heirs, he has left his estate towards building an hospital at Minehead for ten poor sailors widows, who are to be supported during life with all necessaries.

Yesterday died Mrs. Perrou, milliner in Tavistock-street.

On Thursday died at his house at Becking-ham in Kent, — Mottley, Esq.

On Thursday died Mr. Bowles, engraver in the Old Baily.

On Thursday last Elliot Bishop, of Lincoln's-inn, and of Kingston, in Surry, Esq; was unanimously chosen recorder of Kingston, in the room of Nicholas Hardinge, Esq; deceased.

A few days ago was married Mr. Isaac Benjamin, of Falmouth, to Miss Judith Wessles, daughter of Dr. Wessles, physician, of St. Mary Axe.

To be SOLD by Survey or Public Sale,

At the George Inn in Ilminster, in the County of Somerset, on Monday the 24th Day of April, 1758, between the Hours of 11 and 12 in the Forenoon, in several different Lots,

FOURTEEN hundred Load of Oak Timber, two hundred seventy-five Load of Elm, forty-three Load of Ash, and some Beach and Sycamore-Trees, part felled, part squared, and part standing, at Ashill, White Lackington, and Dillington, in the said County of Somerset, near Ilminster aforesaid, all within eighteen Post Miles of Lyme in Dorsetshire, to which Place there is a good Road the whole Way, chiefly Turnpike.

N. B. Several hundred Loads of the said Oak Timber are fit for the Navy. The Elm is remarkably fine, and part of it is cut out into proper Scantlings for Keels for First Rate Men of War.

Particulars may be had at Mr. Talbot's Chambers, in New Court, Middle Temple, London; and at the George Inn in Ilminster aforesaid; where a Person will attend to shew the Timber till the Day of Sale.

T. OSBORNE begs leave to acquaint the Nobility and Gentry, That his Second Volume of a Catalogue of the Libraries of the late Right Honourable HENEAGE FINCH, Earl of WINCHELSEA, and the Rev. JOHN CREYKE his Lordship's Chaplain, by an unforeseen Accident could not be published on the 10th Instant, as was proposed, but will certainly be published on Wednesday next, when he hopes to have the Favour of his Friends and Customers at his Shop in Gray's-Inn.

This Day was published, Price 1s.

(With two Copper-Plates)

A Genuine Narrative of the Life and surprising Robberies and Adventures of WILLIAM PAGE; who was executed on Penenden-Heath, near Maidstone in Kent, on Thursday the 6th of April 1758, for robbing Capt. Farrington, near Black-Heath. Printed for M. Cooper in Pater-noster-Row.

On Thursday next will be published,

Elegantly printed in two neat Pocket Volumes, 12mo.

THE HERALD: Or, PATRIOT PROCLAIMER. Being a Collection of Periodical Essays under that Title, on Government, Commerce, Public Credit, Public Debts, Public Virtue, Public Honour, on our National Disposition and Dangers, on Theatrical Management, and other interesting Subjects. By STEWART TELL-TRUTH, Esq;

Printed for J. Wilkie, behind the Chapter-House, in St. Paul's Church-yard.

In a few Days will be published,

A Treatise, proposing some Means of lessening the heavy Burthen of the Poor's Rates, and for promoting our Manufactures and Commerce. Wherein a Plan is laid down for the Employment and comfortable Support of the Parochial Poor. To which are added, Considerations on the Growth and Culture of Flax, and the great National Advantage of the Linnen Manufacture, illustrated with Copper-plates, explaining several Improvements therein.

By WILLIAM BAILEY,

Member of the Premium Society.

Sold by the Author, at the Corner of Castle-Court in the Strand; and by R. and J. Doddsley in Pallmall.

Postscript.

Hanover, April 11. We have still a great many Sick in this country: and as this sickness is ascribed to the impurity of the air, the Regency have issued orders and directions for cleaning and perfuming the rooms where the Sick lay. Next Sunday is to be observed throughout the whole Electorate, as a day of prayer and thanksgiving to Almighty God, for delivering this country out of the hands of its enemies. The order and manner in which it is to be celebrated are set forth by the Grand Consistory. The Ministers are exhorted in general 'to abstain from all insulting expressions against a nation, which may have been employed as an instrument in our correction; but which has, in its turn, experienced, by a ruinous and precipitate retreat, that it is no less than we are, the object of Heaven's wrath.'

Cologne, April 14. Whatever excesses the French may have been guilty of, in their quarters, the greatest outcry is raised against those who belonged to the magazine. The French officers themselves scarce can speak of those miscreants with temper. The Count de Clermont gave orders to put one of the commissaries-general under arrest; but he got notice of the order, and fled; a reward of an hundred lewisdore is offered for apprehending him. Mean while a store-keeper was set in the pillory three successive days, with a paper on his breast, in which were these words: *A store keeper who stole forage.*

L O N D O N.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, April 16.

The French have given sufficient demonstration that they intend to defend the Rhine: indeed it would be scandalous for the nation not to defend that river: for how ever much the army may be weaken'd, it is certainly as strong as the army led by Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick. No body can conceive the reason of the return of ten battalions and twenty six squadrons which are crossing the Netherlands in their way to French Flanders: for the troops are not in a more disastrous state than the others; and it was plainly observed in the towns through which they pass'd, that the horses were in as good condition, at least, as when they went into Germany. But whatever may be in this, the French Ministers and Generals assure, that Count Clermont's army will be recruited, and new-accounted in all points, by the end of May, and that Soubise's army will, by the same time, have entered Bohemia. This last assertion is not generally believed; but if it should prove true in the sequel, will it not come too late. Thanks to the blunders of the court of Vienna's new allies.

Let us now proceed to the Austrians in Bohemia, who are left alone against a formidable and successful enemy. Their army has indeed recovered its fatigues, and is considerably reinforced. Marshal Daun, who is vigilant and alert, appears to have the confidence of the troops. But this army wants many valuable Officers, who are in the hands of the Prussians: and since the losses in the last campaign there are few veteran soldiers left. The whole army would require two months more to form and discipline the recruits.

There is not the best harmony among the French ministers. The breach between Belieff and the Abbé de Bernis was closed up; but it has opened again. They are jealous,

and endeavour to supplant each other. The former has at present the King's ear; and the latter is still the favourite of Madame Pompadour. What their intrigues will end in, we know not.

The Union, from Cadiz to Boston, is taken and carried into Lisbon.

The Kitty, from Liverpool to Terera, is retaken by the Expedition packet boat, and carried into Lisbon.

Le Duke De Parina, a French East India-man outward-bound, is put into Lisbon.

The Pleasant from — to the Coast of Guinea is taken and carried into Lisbon.

The Bahia fleet, consisting of 34 sail, is arrived at Lisbon.

Bristol, April 20. This day arrived here the Defiance privateer of London from a cruise; and has brought in a Danish galliot, bound from Marseilles to Havre-de-grace, laden with silks, velvets, &c. said to be worth 20,000 l.

Deal, April 21. Wind N. E. (came down the Prince Edward, Myall, for Cadiz; Prince of Bevern, Howard; London, Scott; for Liverpool; John and Mary, Edwards; Funtington, Swan; for Plymouth; Phenix, Richardson, for Limerick; Richmond, Taylor, for Dublin; William and Elizabeth, Whales, for Pool; Devonshire, Smith, for Exon; and remain with his Majesty's ships Norfolk, Fougex, Flamborough, Postilion, and out-ward bound as per last. Came down and sailed the St. Mark, Cetille, for Venice. Just failed the Fougex, with all the outward bound under her convoy, and the Flamborough and Postilion, on a cruise.

Bank Stock, 119 $\frac{1}{2}$. India Stock, 147 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 147. South Sea Stock, 105 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$. Three 1-half per Cent. Old Ann. Books shut. Ditto New Ann. 93 $\frac{1}{2}$. Three per Cent. Bank reduced, Books shut. Three per Cent. Bank Ann. 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$. Ditto 1726, 92 $\frac{1}{2}$. Ditto 1751, 93 $\frac{1}{2}$. Ditto India Ann. 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$. Three 1-half Bank Ann. 1756, 99 $\frac{1}{2}$. Three per Cent. ditto 1757, 92 $\frac{1}{2}$. Bank Circulation, 41. 10s. Prem. India Bonds, 21. 14s. a 15s. Prem. Navy and Victualling Bills, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. Disc. Life-Ann. 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ Years Purchase.

High Water To-morrow at 53 Min. after 1 in the Morning, and 10 Min. after 2 in the Afternoon.

Monday 25 Min. after 2 in the Morning, and 5 Min. after 3 in the Afternoon.

Tuesday 18 Min. after 3 in the Morning, and 35 Min. after 3 in the Afternoon.

This Day was published, Price 6d.

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