

The London Chronicle:

OR, UNIVERSAL EVENING POST.

From TUESDAY, JUNE 27, to THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1758.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Rome, June 3.



HE Magistrate of Health, on notice that the plague had broke out at Smyrna, in the Morea, and some islands in the Archipelago, has, by a public notification, ordered, that all vessels, coming from the Levant into the ecclesiastical ports, shall, for the future, perform forty days quarantine.

Florence, June 3. On the 22d past failed from Leghorn his Britannic Majesty's ship Preston, Capt. Evans, escorting, at the request of this government, as far as the island of Sardinia, two Tunefine Shebecks, which, a few weeks ago, took shelter at Leghorn, being pursued by the Pope's two frigates and the Neapolitan shebecks.

On the 26th three French prizes, with valuable cargoes from Alexandria, St. John d'Acridi, &c. for Marseilles, were sent into Leghorn by the Volunteer privateer, Capt. Kent. A few days before, three other French prizes, laden with goods from the Levant, were sent to Leghorn by his Britannic Majesty's ships the Rainbow and Deal Castle, and Enterprize privateer; so that, within these few weeks past, about ten French prizes have been sent into Leghorn.

Florence, June 10. Last week anchored at Leghorn from a cruise, his Britannic Majesty's ship the Ambuscade, Capt. Gwynn, with a French snow, that he had taken a few days before off Marseilles.

Whitehall, June 27. This morning an express arrived from Holland, with letters from the head quarters of the King's army, commanded by Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, at Kempen, on the Lower Rhine, dated the 23d inst. containing a general account, that the same day his Highness had gained a complete victory over the French. The action begun about one o'clock in the afternoon, and lasted above six hours; when the enemy was obliged to retreat, in confusion, towards Nuys and Cologne. The loss in Prince Ferdinand's army was very moderate; and his Highness, as well as the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick, and the other general officers, were all well. The King's infantry encamped upon the field of battle the evening after the action; and all the horse and light troops were sent out in pursuit of the enemy, whose communication with Ruremonde, and the Lower Maese, is entirely cut off. These letters were wrote at nine o'clock at night; and a particular relation of the action is hourly expected.

Another express arrived about the same time, by the way of Flushing, in Zealand, from his Majesty's resident at Cologne, with letters of the 24th inst. containing the same account as above; and these further circumstances, That the French themselves did justice to Prince

Ferdinand's judicious conduct, and to the bravery of his troops; and represented their loss to be very great, especially from the execution done by the artillery. The French Swits regiment of Lochman had not above 150 men left of the whole corps; and, by four in the afternoon, they had lost 25 officers. The regiments on both wings of the French army had suffered proportionably; and that of Count Gisors in particular, who is himself dangerously wounded; and it is said, that not an officer in it has escaped unhurt.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, June 27.

Orders for the court's going into mourning on Sunday next, the second of July, for the death of the late Prince William Augustus, Prince Royal of Prussia.

The men to wear black full trimmed, fringed or plain linen, black swords and buckles.

The ladies to wear black silk or velvet, fringed or plain linen, black and white fans, and white gloves.

BANKRUPT.

Abraham Leach, sen. of Newbold, in the parish of Rochdale, in Lancashire, Chapman.

Wurtzburg, June 15. The day before yesterday the Prussians abandoned Bareith, in order to retire immediately to their army in Voigtland; but finding Marshal Serbelloni's corps lay in their way, they returned to within two leagues of Bamberg, where they are intrenching themselves; notwithstanding which the Austrian Hussars are in great hopes of retaking great part of the booty they made at Bamberg.

Ratisbon, June 13. It is said here that Gen. de Ville has taken the garrison of Brinn, and added it to his corps, by which means being 20,000 strong, he is marched with a design to take a convoy of 4000 waggons of provisions which the King of Prussia is conducting in person from Silesia. The generals de Laudohn and Jahnus are likewise prepared to attack on their side in case M. de Ville should miscarry. The courier who is expected to-morrow, will perhaps bring us some news of this enterprize. *Brussels Gazette.*

Berlin, June 13. The Princess, Dowager of the late Prince of Prussia, is with child.

Mahon, May 22. Every thing here is in the most perfect state of tranquility. The English have not yet appeared here, nor are we under any apprehensions about them, if they should, our troops being in good condition, for out of the whole garrison, which consists of 6500 men, there are not 100 sick. We are besides well stocked with provisions for a twelve-month, and with corn for the same time, which is a thing very unusual in this island.

Paris, June 14. The English, on landing at Cancale, detached 1500 men towards Dinant, with design, no doubt, to release about the same number of their countrymen prisoners there; but the precaution had been taken to remove those prisoners to Fougères, about seven or eight leagues from Dinant.

L O N D O N.

Yesterday it was reported, that an express was arrived from the Duke of Marlborough, with an account that our troops were landed at Cherburg.

It is said that three regiments of dragoons and the regiment of horse guards blue, will speedily embark to join the army of Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick.

They write from Hanover, that the Baron Van Spiegel, one of the Elector of Cologne's Ministers, lately arrested and brought prisoner thither, is charged with spiriting up some wicked people at Munster, to murder the Hanoverian garrison in their beds; which detestable plot was discovered but a very few hours before it was to have been put in execution.

The Endraught, Lowrens, and the Princess Carolina, Brower, both from St. Eustatia for Amsterdam, are brought into Liverpool by the Spy privateer of that port.

Capt. Washington, arrived at Liverpool from Jamaica in six weeks and five days, says, that the Betty, Remmer, for Liverpool, failed from Jamaica five days before him, and as she is not yet arrived, it is imagined she went for the Gulph.

Capt. Squire, arrived at Plymouth from South Carolina, spoke with the Duorannon, Norris, for Virginia, the 17th ult. in lat. 39—30. long. 57. all well.

On board the Dutch ship brought into Plymouth by the Hercules privateer of London, a gentleman came home who made information of her being loaded with French effects. He reports, that they left twenty or thirty Dutch vessels lading, some of which would carry 1200 hogheads of sugar. The gentleman has entered on board the Hercules, with an intent to fail to intercept them, but it is feared they will come home under convoy of of some Dutch ship of war.

The office of deputy secretary to the Lord Chamberlain being vacant, the Duke of Devonshire has conferred it upon Sir Robert Wilmot; who had the honour to attend his grace when Lord Lieutenant in Ireland as secretary.

Yesterday at closing the books of the poll for the Sheriffs of this city, &c. the numbers were for Sir Joseph Hankey, 573; for Robert Kite, Esq; 567; Thomas Truman, Esq; 329; and for Thomas Whately, Esq; 302.

On Monday a trial came on at Guildhall before the Right Hon. Lord Mansfield, against two West-India planters, and a master of a West-India ship, for seizing, and attempting to carry away out of this kingdom, a gentleman's servant (who was attending his mistress behind her coach) without any lawful authority, under pretence that he was their slave; of which they were found guilty, and are to receive the judgment of the court next term. The indictments had been removed from the sessions into the court of King's-bench, at the instance of the defendants.

Yesterday the Rev. Mr. Reeve Ballard kissed his Majesty's hand, on being appointed a pre-

[Price Twopence Halfpenny.]

bendary of Westminster, in the room of Dr. Wilton.

Last week the Rev. Mr. Thomas Bedford was presented to the living of Philleigh, in the county of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter, void by the resignation of the last incumbent.

Yesterday a dispensation passed the seal, to enable the Rev. Francis Gibbs, M. A. of King's college, Cambridge, and chaplain to the Earl of Huntingdon, to hold the vicarage of Belton, together with the rectory of Appleby, in the county of Leicester, worth together upwards of three hundred pounds per annum.

The Rev. Mr. Thomas Wheeler is presented to the rectory of Alton, in the county of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough, void by the death of the last incumbent.

Last Thursday died, at his house at Weybridge in Surry, Thomas Turner, Esq; His fortune, which is considerable, he has left to his sisters.

Monday died, at his house at Hampstead, Christopher Barclaver, Esq; of Worcester-shire.

Saturday morning died, as he was eating his breakfast, Mr. Alexander Chaulmont, carver, in Dean-street, Soho.

Saturday last died, aged near 90, at his lodgings in Chancery-lane, Mr. Charles Smithson, who had been an officer in the court of King's Bench, under the late Lord Chief Justice Raymond.

Last Wednesday was married at St. Mary's, Exon, Mr. Edward Iliff, nephew to Mr. Wm. Iliff, of Friday-street, to Miss Frances Maria Edwards, of Exon.

Thursday morning early a fire broke out in the stables of Mr. James, a farmer, in the parish of Tottenham, which burnt very furiously for two hours, and consumed the barn and stables, with 100 load of wheat, and eight fine horses.

Last Monday evening, about seven o'clock, a large sturgeon, measuring eight feet three inches in length, and weighing 221 lb. was caught off the Hermitage, by John Pocock, a fisherman, who brought it yesterday to the Mansion-house, as a present to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.

Yesterday morning early Matthew West, butcher, a prisoner in the new gaol, (who was cast for horse-stealing last Kingston assize, and was the ringleader of those felons who lately endeavoured to kill the keeper, &c. and escape from goal,) got himself loose from an iron collar, in which his neck was fastened, and his hands extended, altho he was chained down to the floor in the condemned room, and threatened to murder the turnkey when he came to unlock the wards where the felons lay. When he got himself disengaged from the floor, he removed the collar from his neck, by fixing it between two of the bars of the gaol window, and by main strength breaking it suort in two, an exploit the famous Jack Sheppard could never do, who wore the same collar in Newgate from the time he was last apprehended to the day he was executed.

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. Mr. Thomas Barton, of York, in Pennsylvania, to Mr. John Newbery, at the Bible and Sun, in St. Paul's Church-yard.

"I have administered Dr. James's Fever Powder which I had of you, with great success.—And was I not well assured that the character of it is already sufficiently established in England, I should send you above fifty certificates, or even depositions, from persons who received the utmost benefit by it.—Two cases are so particular, that I cannot omit giving you some account of them.—Henry Giles, a man of about sixty years of age, was troubled for a considerable time with a violent palpitation of the heart, which was so impetuous as

to be heard, and even seen by any person in company with him. It was attended with faintness, convulsive symptoms, loss of appetite, &c. And after he had tried many medicines without effect, he applied to me for some of the powder (having heard what service it had done others, though in different circumstances) and told me he would try that as his last remedy. I recommended to him to have about sixteen ounces of blood taken from him at two different times, and then to take a whole paper at once. He observed my directions, and is now quite well, and has as regular a pulse as any man whatever.

"The other was that of a Dutch woman, who laboured under what we call a dumb Ague, for about two years. She put herself under the care of a German physician, who lives in my parish; he gave her the bark, and many other good medicines, without any success. I advised him to try a dose of Dr. James's Powder, which had so good an effect, that it carried off her disorder in a few days."

N. B. The original letter is in the hands of Mr. Newbery, and may be seen if desired.

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As in the beginning of these institutions considerable expences are necessarily incurred, the guardians hope the benevolence of the public will be excited to enable them effectually to carry this laudable design into present execution; and to extend their plan hereafter as they shall see occasion.

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IF THOMAS CANNON, who about 28 or 30 Years ago married CATHERINE THOMAS of Salisbury, be alive, and will apply to Mr. Thomas Parker in Bloomsbury-Square, he may hear of something to his Advantage; or if any Person can give an Account when and where the said Thomas Cannon died, they shall be rewarded for their Trouble.

DESERTED from His Majesty's Fifth or Royal Regiment of Dragoons, commanded by the Honourable Lieutenant-General HAWLEY,

HUGH WILLSON, five Feet nine Inches high, thirty-five Years of Age, dark Eyes, brown Complexion, by Trade a Labourer, born at Blacken in Cumberland, enlisted at Kippon in Yorkshire 27th of January 1757, deserted from Royton in Hertfordshire on the 25th of May 1758, and had then on an old red Frock, old blue Walcoat, old leather Breeches, and a plain Hat.

Whoever apprehends the above Deserter, so as he may be committed to any of His Majesty's Castles, shall, by applying to the commanding Officer of the Regiment at Salisbury, or to Geo. Rofs, Esq; Agent, in Conduit street, London, receive Twenty Shillings over and above the Reward given by Act of Parliament.

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* The first Part of the Spirit of Prayer, lately printed, Price 6 d. or 40 s. a hundred to those who give them away.

The IDLER. [No. 11.]

[From Payne's Universal Weekly Chronicle.]

— Nec te quæsoveris extra. PERS.

IT is commonly observed, that when two Englishmen meet, their first talk is of the weather: they are in haste to tell each other, what each must already know, that it is hot or cold, bright or cloudy, windy or calm.

There are among the numerous lovers of subtilties and paradoxes, some who derive the civil insinuations of every country from its climate, who impute freedom and slavery to the temperature of the air, can fix the meridian of vice and virtue, and tell at what degree of latitude we are to expect courage or timidity, knowledge or ignorance.

From these dreams of idle speculation, a flight survey of life, and a little knowledge of history, is sufficient to awaken any enquirer whose ambition of distinction has not overpowered his love of truth. Forms of government are seldom the result of much deliberation, they are framed by chance in popular assemblies, or in conquered countries by despotic authority. Laws are often occasional, often capricious, made always by a few, and sometimes by a single voice. Nations have changed their characters; slavery is now no where more patiently endured, than in countries once inhabited by the zealots of liberty.

But national customs can arise only from general agreement; they are not imposed but chosen, and are continued only by the continuance of their cause. An Englishman's notice of the weather, is the natural consequence of changeable skies, and uncertain seasons. In many parts of the world wet weather and dry are regularly expected at certain periods; but in our island every man goes to sleep, unable to guess whether he shall behold in the morning a bright or cloudy atmosphere, whether his rest shall be lulled by a shower, or broken by a tempest. We therefore rejoice mutually at good weather, as at an escape from something that we feared, and mutually complain of bad, as of the loss of something that we hoped.

Such is the reason of our practice, and who shall treat it with contempt? Surely not the attendant on a court, whose business is to watch the looks of a being weak and foolish as himself, and whose vanity is to recount the names of men, who might drop into nothing, and leave no vacancy; not the proprietor of funds, who stops his acquaintance in the street to tell him of the loss of half a crown; not the conquerer after news, who fills his head with foreign events, and talks of skirmishes and sieges, of which no consequence will ever reach his hearers or himself. The weather is a nobler and more interesting subject, it is the present state of the skies and of the earth, on which plenty and famine are suspended, on which millions depend for the necessities of life.

The weather is frequently mentioned for another reason, less honourable to my dear countrymen. Our dispositions too frequently change with the colour of the sky, and when we find ourselves cheerful and good-natured we naturally pay our acknowledgments to the powers of sunshine, or if we sink into dulness and peevishness, look round the horizon for an excuse, and charge our discontent upon an easterly wind or a cloudy day.

Surely nothing is more reproachful to a being endowed with reason, than to resign its powers to the influence of the air, and live in dependence on the weather and the wind, for the only blessings which nature has put into our power, tranquillity and benevolence. To look up to the sky for the nutriment of our bodies is the condition of nature, to call upon the sun for peace

and gaiety, or deprecate the clouds left sorrow should overwhelm us, is the cowardice of Idleness, and the idolatry of folly.

Yet even in this age of enquiry and knowledge, when superstition is driven away, and omens and prodigies have lost their terrors, we find this folly countenanced by frequent examples. Those that laugh at the portentous glare of a comet, and hear a crow with equal tranquillity from the right or left, will yet talk of times and situations proper for intellectual performances, will imagine the fancy exalted by vernal breezes, and the reason invigorated by a bright calm.

If men, who have given up themselves to fanciful credulity would confine their conceits in their own minds, they might regulate their lives by the barometer, with inconvenience only to themselves; but to fill the world with accounts of intellects subject to ebb and flow, of one genius that awakened in the spring, and another that ripened in the autumn, of one mind expanded in the summer, and of another concentrated in the winter, is no less dangerous than to tell children of bugbears and goblins. Fear will find every house haunted, and idleness will wait for ever for the moment of illumination.

This distinction of seasons is produced only by imagination operating on luxury. To temperance every day is bright, and every hour is propitious to diligence. He that shall resolutely excite his faculties, or exert his virtues, will soon make himself superior to the seasons, and may set at defiance the morning mist, and the evening damp, the blasts of the east, and the clouds of the south.

It was the boast of the stoic philosophy, to make man unhaken by calamity, and unrelated by success, incorruptible by pleasure, and invulnerable by pain; these are heights of wisdom which none ever attained, and to which few can aspire; but there are lower degrees of constancy necessary to common virtue, and every man, however he may distrust himself in the extremes of good or evil, might at least struggle against the tyranny of the climate, and refuse to enslave his virtue or his reason to the most variable of all variations, the changes of the weather.

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From the MONITOR. [June 24.]

Take heed that no man deceive you. Matt. xxiv. 4.

WHETHER we consider the person by whom, or the occasion on which this caution was delivered, its application to similar circumstances, both in a religious and political light, is very obvious. He foretells the total overthrow of the Jewish nation by the Romans; and attributes their destruction to a lake-warmness in the people, in regard to their constitutional privileges; a party spirit, adopting some private system, or soothing a favourite passion in preference to the public good; a luxurious, effeminate and unprincipled nobility; a slothful, ignorant, and deceitful priesthood, and to an ignorant, timid, ambitious, and corrupt government.

The multitude are too prone to follow after lies; and the bait is too successful to imagine that it will be ever laid aside by those, who want to maintain a power, for which they are not equal; or to recover that authority and lucrative station, from which they are excluded for misconduct.

What can be expected from the integrity, wisdom, and activity of a virtuous government, when their measures are opposed, and even their successes are derided and misrepresented by the emissaries of a disgraced faction?

Whatever promotes a dislike to the measures of those, who endeavour to repair the credit and losses of their country, and to secure the rights and privileges of the people, is tried to counterbalance their wise and honest councils. And there is nothing so good, nothing so sacred, but is subject to be wrested by a false and malicious turn.

If the complaint be against bribery and corruption, and an obsequious dependance of the representatives of the people upon places or pensions; they stigmatize the patriots with the odious names of disaffected to their sovereign and enemies to their country.

If an expedition well concerted and appointed to distress our enemies should fail, they unite to acquit the officers, both of cowardice and neglect to comply with the royal instructions; and loudly and obstinately accuse the minister, that advised the measure, of ignorance and rashness. And should the best service be done for the destruction of the trade and navigation of our foes, as we have lately seen at St. Maloes, they would not scruple to decry its merit, and represent the object as unworthy of the expence of so powerful an armament; or that all was not done, as might in reason have been expected.

Should the King of Prussia be defeated they will be very clamorous, and not scruple to say, that the British ministry has sold Europe to France. Why was not there a diversion made in Flanders with ninety or one hundred thousand English troops, instead of that impracticable expedition against Rochfort? Why did not we send a fleet up the Baltic to over-awe the Russians and Swedes? Why did we not employ our powerful squadrons and transports to reduce the rich trading French islands in the West Indies, instead of that fruitless descent at St. Maloes, which ended with the blaze of a few empty ships and small craft? In the mean time their emissaries scatter libels, and invent aspersions upon all the considerable men, that declare in favour of a national militia; of a naval war; and against all connections with the continent, which impoverish, and expose the British dominions to danger, without any real advantage to ourselves; and though they have every thing to fear, should the powers in being think it advisable to risque the public peace and harmony in a squabble with men, who, combined like a crew of desperate pirates, are

never easy till they put to sea in pursuit of more prey; they cannot be quiet, still wishing and hoping that some great calamity may befall the nation, upon which they may lift up their heads, for mischiefs of any kind make for them; they fish best in troubled waters: national afflictions fright the people and turn their brains; and at such a crisis bad men are the best able to work upon them, and to make the strongest impression by their false inventions.

They assume the popular name of Whigs: but this is a mere disguise, that they may be the better able to play off the suspected name of Tories and Jacobites against the patriotic advocates. For a Whig, such as were at the head of the petitioners in King Charles's reign; who opposed the succession of the Duke of York; who invited over the Prince of Orange to defend the Protestant religion and the liberties of England; who have always provided against the encroachments of the crown, and never complimented any ministry with money bills before they had obtained a redress of grievances, and a confirmation of the rights and liberties of the people, had no bye-ends nor designs of their own, but always acted upon a public spirit, and for their country's good.

This is not the case of our modern Whigs: I mean Whigs out of interest, and not out of principle. They have paid too little regard to the constitution of their country, that they introduced a standing army, and gave up the valuable privilege of the people to triennial parliaments. They obliged the subject to quarter soldiers in their houses, and would have enslaved them with a general excise. They disarmed the natives and called in foreign troops. They, in time of peace, submitted to the injuries of a war; and, in time of war, deserted our trade and navigation to the feeble power of our enemies. They squandered away the riches of the nation, and have entailed a debt of more than eighty millions sterling, in the defence of foreign states, and in keeping foreign troops idle in British pay, while our colonies and plantations were left defenceless. They lavishly granted supplies, and enabled the crown to take up money upon credit; but strenuously opposed every act for the ascertaining and confirming the rights and liberties of the people. Dominion is their idol; and they are of that unquiet spirit, that, not content with impunity, they will still be grasping at power; they bear implacable minds towards the very persons they injure, and cannot cease provoking them, who are inclined to sacrifice their own private resentments to the nation's peace. They, instead of paying that submission to the public, which would not misbecome the clearest innocence, presume to outdare the justice of their country, to foment divisions, keep up parties, and to decry and misrepresent every act of the state, in hopes of regaining that power, which shews unprecedented mercy to let them go off with impunity.

How then can we believe their reports? Let their speeches be ever so enlarged with the fair names of religion and liberty, give no ear to their investives and aspersions, which tend to break the harmony which subsists between the King and his parliament, and that confidence which the people place in his Majesty's councils. Harken not to the note of discord, which is calculated to break us into parties, that our liberties may fall a more easy prey to their arbitrary principles, or to the force of an open enemy; nor meddle with those that are given to change, when they, who are entrusted with the government, exert the utmost of their power to protect us in all our rights, and in the most effectual manner against our enemies.

Thursday, June 29.

Civita Vecchia, May 16.

***** **R**TTTERS from Malta inform us, that the island of Pontico, and two small neighbouring isles, in the gulf of Zeiton, near Negropont, in the Archipelago, have suddenly disappeared, being swallowed up by the sea.

Amsterdam, June 12. Captain Martin Eggers, just arrived from St. Eustatia, was boarded in the Channel, by an English privateer, which took from him eight bales of coffee, and a chest of different sorts of goods. He met Captain F. Chr. Kruger in the Channel, bound for Surinam, who told him that the English privateers had taken goods from him to the value of 20,000 florins.

Capt. Cornelius Luytjes, of the ship Lady Christina, bound from Bourdeaux to St. Eustatia, writes from Bristol, that he was stopp'd on the 19th of last month by an English privateer, who robbed him of three barrels of beer, between 16 and 1800 pounds of biscuit, eleven barrels of salt provisions, a hoghead of wine, between 14 and 15 anchors of brandy, a chest of oil, six barrels of flour, some hams, a barrel of tar, and almost all his new ropes and pulleys. "After this robbery," adds Captain Luytjes, the barbarous pirate put both me and my pilot to the torture, by squeezing our thumbs with a screw, to make us confess, "That we were bound to the French islands." The English privateers must be very little afraid of the justice of their country. *Amsterdam Gazette.* [Holland would have England strictly to observe the treaty by which a free ship makes free goods; but will pay no regard to the treaty by which she is obliged to succour England with ships of war and land forces.]

Amsterdam, June 19. Extract of a letter from St. Eustatia, dated April 9, 1758. "The depredations of the English are carried to the utmost height, and our trade is at an end. Our harbour is more closely blocked up than ever was that of any enemy. Every vessel is stopp'd, carried off, and confiscated. We must, however, distinguish the English of St. Kitt's, Barbadoes, and the other islands, from those of Antigua. The former observing pretty faithfully the treaties in force, stop only what is suspicious, and condemn only what is prohibited; but the others exercise piracies that would dishonour Algiers or Saltee. The most groundless allegations, the most improbable suppositions, even the most notorious subornations, are the foundation of iniquitous sentences, directly repugnant to the law of nations, justice, and reason. Sometimes a bare permission to enter a harbour, where the law forbids all trade with foreigners, is construed to be a French passport; at other times, they pretend that eight large islands, which form a space of upwards of an hundred leagues, and have harbours to windward and leeward, are blocked up by two men of war. The fine pretext they make use of at present to confiscate our vessels is, that, seeing the Dutch pay the customs and other charges in the French islands, they thereby become French property; as if the ships of every nation were not subject to these charges in a foreign country; as if it was unknown, when the trade of neutrals was settled by treaty, that they paid customs; as if the English themselves ceased to be English, and became Portuguese, Dutch or Danish, because they paid customs in Portugal, Holland, and Denmark. Would you believe it? Two ships have already been condemned on this fine foundation, and it is assured that 30

'or 40 others, which have been carried into Antigua within these three or four weeks, will also be condemned upon the same grounds. In short, we see with grief our country, our trade, and whatever is connected with them, entirely ruined.' *Amsterdam Gazette.*

Amsterdam, June 21. Capt. Jerome Roos, master of a vessel arrived at Rotterdam from Cetta, writes to one of his friends, That on the 8th inst. in lat. 46. 42. long. 9. 36. he was boarded by two English privateers, who pillaged him in a strange manner, and took from him not only a great part of his cordage, sail-cloth, and other rigging, but also several chests of goods, some barrels of wine, and three pipes of brandy. The captain adds, that he met four other privateers of the same nation off Bevezier, who treated him almost in the same manner as the former, and took from him three chests of wine in bottles, with a large quantity of soap, and divers other goods. *Amsterdam Gazette.*

Rome, June 3. A courier dispatched by the governor of Perugia, brings advice, that as soon as the news came there of the pope's death, there was an insurrection among the people, from whom the magistrates have taken the right of choosing consuls and placing a garrison. The people, notwithstanding their having made a solemn renunciation, absolutely insist on being restored to their former liberties and privileges, and have deprived the governor of all his authority.

Some workmen have lately dug up near Colonna, where it is thought the ancient city of Laubicum stood, (about 14 miles from this capital) an antique Venus of white marble, thought to be of more exquisite workmanship than even the Venus of Medici, and a fine bust of Lucius Verus, with several vases, lamps, coins, and other antiquities; and a Greek inscription has been discovered near the great building, by which it appears that there was in that place a library.

Paris, June 12. Since we are informed of the circumstances of the passage of the Rhine by the army of the allies, we find nothing surprising in it. They have executed that passage without any regard for the neutrality of the Dutch territory; and it was through regard for this neutrality that the Count de Clermont could not prevent it. Each side plays the game that suits its convenience. Ours is certainly agreeable to all the rules of justice and moderation, or else the idea of these virtues is entirely lost in this age. *Amsterdam Gazette.*

The public are desirous to have the Marshal d'Estrees at the head of one of their armies. Some pretend that the King talked to him about it in the beginning of this month; but the Marshal most humbly entreated his Majesty to consider, that he could not take upon him any command, unless he were allowed to choose the general officers that should serve under him, and at the same time be exempted from the obligation of waiting for orders from the war-office, to act, or give battle; because, by such delays, the opportunities of gaining advantages over the enemy were frequently lost.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Newcastle, June 24. We hear a wager of 1000l. was depending between Francis Blake Delaval, Esq; and another gentleman, both volunteers in the present expedition, who should first land on the French coast; which was won by Mr. Delaval.

This week some men working in a pit at Long Benton, were dangerously burnt by some foul air taking fire.

Bath, June 24. Last night, or early this morning, some person or persons broke into

the parish church of St. James in this city, and cut off and carried away the gold fringe of the communion cloth, belonging to the said church. An attempt was likewise made to break into the vestry-room of the parish church of St. Peter and Paul. Several knockers were likewise taken off the doors of many houses about Queen-square.

The building the Circus goes on very slow; when it is finished it will certainly be a noble pile; but this grand structure is not expedited with that spirit many could wish.

Salisbury, June 26. About three o'clock last Saturday morning, two deserters who had been confined in our town gaol for about three months, made their escape by forcing their way thro' the ceiling of the room they lodged in, and getting into the Town-hall, the door of which is supposed to have been unbolted by some person in confederacy with them to favour their escape.

SHIP NEWS.

Convey, June 26. Wind N.E. The 24th came in from Southampton the Jane and Barbara cartel ship, Peacock, with French prisoners for Bayonne, and failed next morning, 25th. Arrived the Concordia, Brunn, from Berwick for this port. This morning came in and failed immediately for Southampton, the Kitty, Manger, from London for Guernsey and Jersey. Just failed the Alexander transport, Fryer, from Cowes read to the eastward.

Southampton, June 26. Wind N. N. E. Arrived the Kitty, Manger, from London for Guernsey; Endeavour, Ward, from Rye. Sailed the Real Friendship, Taylor, of London, for Barbadoes.

Gravesend, June 27. Passed by, the Fortune, Holt, from Norway; Two Brothers, Otterfon, from North Bergen; Young Diana, Jerratt, from Delzell; and the Princess Gouvernante, (taken by the Blenheim privateer) Vauise, from Curacao.

Deal, June 27. Wind S. by E. Remain in the Downs his Majesty's ship Hampshire, the Stratham, Mafon, and Eskender, Evans, both for East India; and the Pinder, Gray, for Jamaica.

ARRIVED.

Pretty Becky, Harrison, fr. Antigua, at Africa. Royal Family, Shepherd, fr. Africa, at Liverpool.

LONDON.

Yesterday two expresses arrived, one from Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, with the particulars of the battle fought between the army under his command, and the French. We are informed, that the French have lost 7,776 men, killed, wounded, and taken prisoners; twelve cannon, two pair of kettle-drums, four pair of colours and standards, with their tents and baggage; and the Hanoverians had 1,400 men killed and wounded. The Hanoverian left wing was not engaged.

The other express, we hear, came from the King of Prussia, with an account of the surrender of Olmutz.

We hear that the regiment of horse-guards blue, two regiments of dragoons, the regiment of Scots greys, and one regiment of horse-grenadiers, with six regiments of foot from Ireland, are to be sent into Germany immediately; and are to join the Hanoverians, under the command of the Prince of Brunswick.

A Dutch ship of 400 tons, from Bourdeaux, for Cape Francois, is taken by the Weazel sloop of war, and carried into Antigua. The letters found on board her mention forty more, under Dutch colours bound for Cape Francois.

A Dutch snow with soap, oil, &c. bound from Marseilles to Nantz, is sent into Gibralt

tar by Admiral Saunders's Squadron.

The Nostra Señora Del Pillar, Pedro Fontes, from Bourdeaux to Dublin, is taken by a Guernsey privateer.

The Otter, Rankin, from North Carolina, for London, is taken by the French.

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, June 27.

'On Sunday after post a cutter arrived from Commodore Howe, which brought word that the troops were in good health and high spirits; but nothing more has transpired.'

'At Spithead Admiral Holbourne, and seven ships of war.'

'Monday failed on a cruise, his Majesty's ship Isis, as did the Scorpion sloop of war.'

'There are arrived at Gosport, several hundred men, draughted out of several regiments, destined for the West-Indies.'

The following is a copy of the memorial lately delivered M. de Weynantz, secretary to the Swedish Legation, to the Earl of Holdernesse, by which he took his leave of the King.

'The King, my master, who flattered himself that he should hear from your Majesty alone, that you had been pleased to nominate a minister to reside at his court, was informed of it by indirect means only, without that mark of authenticity which is so absolutely requisite in affairs of that nature.'

'The King, nevertheless, in consequence of his ardent desire to see the engagements between him and your Majesty put upon a more solid and durable footing, than they seem to have been for some years past, would have forborn to make any complaints upon this head, had not the sending of Mr. Gooderick been attended with certain circumstances which give the greatest reason to suspect, that his mission would not fulfil the object of his Majesty's desire, nor answer the character with which it has been thought proper to invest him.'

'The journey which that gentleman made, soon after his nomination, to a Prince with whom the King has no engagements, seems sufficiently to insinuate, that the affairs of your Majesty were not to be those only of which he was to have charge: so that the King could not in any manner put that confidence in this minister, which he takes a real pleasure in shewing to all who are the depositaries of your Majesty's own sentiments.'

'These considerations, Sire, have induced the King, my master, to order me to represent to your Majesty, in the most respectful manner, that it was with the greatest regret he found himself obliged to declare, that he would not admit to his court any minister, who, returning from a journey of the nature of that which Mr. Gooderick had made, would probably occasion measures to be taken, which would not be favourable to the support of a sincere and lasting friendship between the King my master and your Majesty.'

'The King reits assured, that your Majesty's penetration, and natural equity, will make you perceive, that these motives of exclusion, with regard to Mr. Gooderick, are fully justified by the nature and singularity of the above circumstances, and even authorized by your Majesty's own example, in refusing, some years ago, to admit the minister the King my master had nominated to reside at your court, tho' that minister had not given room for such objections; and the circumstances attending were very different from that in question, &c.'

The same day that this memorial was presented to the King, the Earl of Holdernesse returned to Mr. Weynantz an answer, and told him, that he had nothing to do, but to carry that answer to his court himself. [See p. 539.]

List of Sea and Land Forces at present maintained by Great Britain including Artificers in the King's Yards and Docks.

Establishment for Great-Britain, the train of artillery inclusive — —	55,000	
For Ireland — — — — —	12,000	
For North America, of regulars — — — — —	22,000	52,000
Of provincials — — — — —	30,000	
For the West Indies — — — — —	2,000	
For Gibraltar and the East-Indies — —	5,000	
The allied army in the pay of Great-Britain — — — — —	50,000	
Total of land forces — — — — —	176,000	
Naval department, viz. seamen 12,000 more than voted — — — — —	62,000	96,000
Marines — — — — —	14,000	
Artificers to the docks, supposed to be — — — — —	20,000	
Total — — — — —	282,000	
Ships in commission, 110 of the line.		
200 under the line, of all denominations.		

There is advice from Lisbon, that Cardinal Saldadina is charged by the court of Rome with the commission of reforming the Jesuits throughout Portugal, and in all the countries dependent on that crown, and invested with all the powers requisite for proceeding to such a reformation. This, they observe, is the most fatal blow that could be given to the credit of that society; but it is the natural consequence of their bad conduct in America; and they suppose that the cardinal's first step will be to make those religious gentry keep close to the rules of their institution, and expressly forbid them to concern themselves for the future, in any shape, with commercial affairs.

Upon closing the books of the poll yesterday for Sheriffs of this city, the numbers were, for Sir Joseph Hankey 736; for Robert Kite, Esq; 721; for Thomas Truman, Esq; 619; and for Thomas Whately, Esq; 587.

The Rev. Childers Twentyman, M. A. vicar of Rolston, in the county of Nottingham, is collated by the Bishop of Lincoln to a Prebend in the cathedral church of Lincoln, vacant by the death of the Rev. Dr. Alston.

Tuesday night, upon account of Prince Ferdinand's victory, there were bonfires and illuminations in many parts of London and Westminster. Two fine E.O. tables, which were lately detected and secured, were erected on a scaffold twenty feet high, at the corner of Bow-street, Covent-Garden, and burnt, on account of the glorious defeat of the French by Prince Ferdinand.

A few days ago was married, at Cheltenham in Gloucestershire, George Hankins, Esq; of Winterborn, to Miss Polly Branswell, of Cheltenham.

A few days since was married, at the cathedral of Hereford, the Rev. Mr. Gueft, to Miss Linging, daughter of the late Thomas Linging, Esq; of Quinton, in Gloucestershire.

A few days since died, at his house in King-street, Golden-square, Henry Trent, Esq; one of his Majesty's justices.

Last week died, Miss Berners, daughter of William Berners, Esq; of Woolverstone-hall, in Suffolk.

Yesterday the sessions began at the Old Bailey, when twenty-one prisoners were tried, fourteen of whom were cast for transportation, and seven acquitted.

Tuesday se'ennight one Short was committed to Winchester Gaol, for being concerned in stealing 150 l. in money from his mistress, the widow Warner, at Crowdhill in Hampshire. As was also John Wake to the said gaol for the

murder of Thomas Cole, a dragoon, about a year since, in the county of Sussex.

On Monday the 14th instant a terrible fire broke out at the paper and corn mills belonging to Mr. Biggs at Iping in Sussex, which were entirely consumed. The damage is computed at 1200 l.

On Monday se'ennight the races began at Newcastle, when his Majesty's purse of 100 guineas was won by Mr. Farmer's bay horse Young Traveller. On Tuesday the Freeman's subscription, purse of 50 l. was won by the duke of Cleveland's bay horse, Dainty Davy. On Wednesday a purse of 50 l. by W. Fenwick, Esq's bay mare, Matilda. On Thursday the corporation purse of 50 l. together with the noblemen and gentlemen's subscription of 80 guineas, by John Hutton, Esq's bay colt, Silvio. And on Friday the 50 l. by the duke of Cleveland's bay horse, Dainty Davy, at two heats, pretty easy. The main between the duke of Cleveland and the earl of Northumberland, was won by the earl. And the Stag Match between Sir Henry Grey Bart. and Jennison Shafto, Esq; was won by Sir Henry.

MUSIC K.

This Day are published, Price One Guinea, (By SUBSCRIPTION)

THE Second Volume of MARCELLO'S PSALMS, adapted to the English Version by JOHN GARTH, of Durham.

Subscriptions to this Work will be taken in by Mr. Johnson in Chancery; Mr. Walsh in Catherine-street; and Mr. Garth at Durham. Of whom may be had the First Volume, Price One Guinea.

DR. JAMES'S Powder for FEVERS, and other Inflammatory Distempers, published by Virtue of his Majesty's Royal Letters Patent, will remove (as has been experienced in many thousand Cases) any continual Acute Fever in a few Hours, tho' attended with Convulsions, Light-headedness, and the worst Symptoms: But if taken in the Beginning of a Fever, one Dose is generally sufficient to perform a Cure.

This Powder (which is a very safe and pleasant Medicine to take) is sold only by J. Newbery, at the Bible and Sun in St. Paul's Church-yard, over-against the North Door of the Church, at 2s. 6d. the two Doses, with good Allowance to those who buy it for charitable Uses, or to sell again.

* See a Dissertation on Fevers, sold at the same Place, Price Six-pence.

The Famous Cordial Cephalic SNUFF.

WHICH by long Experience has been found an effectual Remedy in most Disorders of the Head, and in some, especially the common Head-ach, it seldom fails giving immediate Ease.

It admirably opens and purges the Head, comforts the Brain, strengthens the Nerves, revives the Spirits, and is not an offensive Perfume, but a most grateful salutary Aromatic.

It also removes Drowsiness, Sleepiness, Giddiness, and Vapours; is of great Service in Hysteric Complaints, as well as in recent Deafness, and Loss of Memory.

Those who so far comply with that Idol Fashion as to take much of the common Snuffs (and thereby injure both Head and Stomach) would do well to mix some of this Cordial Cephalic Snuff with what they take in common, whether Scotch, Spanish, &c. and their bad Effects will in a great Measure be prevented.

This Cephalic Snuff is extremely proper for all Persons who use the Sea, or work on Substances whose Fumes are noxious, as well as those who visit the Sick, for it fortifies the Brain and Spirits against all infectious and noxious Fumes.

It is sold at the Bible and Sun in St. Paul's Church-yard; Mr. Bowen's Shop at the Exchange; Mr. Davidson's, in Postern Row, Tower Hill; Miss Carran's, in Wine-Office-court, Fleet-street; Mrs. Fare's in Pall Mall; and Mr. B. Collins in Salisbury. Price Six-pence the Bottle.

Postscript.

*Si quid novisti rectius istis
Candidus imperti; si non his utere mecum.*

S I R,

IN your *Chronicle* of the 6th instant I saw several judicious observations relative to the reparation of the roads in the neighbourhood of London; particularly with regard to laying roads waving in order to keep them dry; and with relation to the method of taking up the dirt, and carrying it off in order to render the roads more firm.

As to the last expedient, the author observes, that it is expensive; and, what is worse, instead of elevating the road, which should always be the view of the surveyor, it mits in a few years sink it into a hollow. In order to avoid both those inconveniences, he proposes to rake the dirt up, whilst mixed with gravel, before the small pebbles are pounded to a perfect dust, and when dry, to lay it under the bed of new gravel; which would both raise the road, and save the expence of carrying the dirt off. I confess I approve of this method better than of carrying it off; but I flatter myself that a better expedient might be put in practice, some hints of which I wish to lay before the Public by means of your paper, which I believe is more read than any other, upon account of the many entertaining and useful essays it exhibits.

Before I propose my method, I would assume two principles relative to the reparation of roads as *true*; viz. 1. That the end of reparation of roads is the ease, pleasure, and convenience of travellers, and lessening the expence of the transportation of goods in favour of commerce. 2. That to attain these valuable ends, the least expensive methods possible should always be pursued.

From many years attention to the several methods practised in and about London, as well as in sundry remote counties in England, I apprehend these principles are little attended to. The general practice of mending roads in and about London is to shovel up the dirt, and lay it in small heaps by the sides of the road, and in the summer, to pull the quarters into the ruts, and then over all lay a bed of gravel, and leave it till the dirt wants to be shovelled up, and it requires a fresh reparation. I apprehend this method to be wrong, because I have observed the following ill consequences to arise from it:

In the first place, the new-laid gravel being loose, both horses and wheels travel in a mire of gravel for two or three months; that is, till the wheels have ground, and the horses feet have pounded a quantity of gravel to a powder, sufficient to form the cement necessary to bind the remaining gravel together, to make the road firm and solid. Till this be done, nothing is more disagreeable to horse-men or carriages than travelling upon such a road; and thus the ends of *pleasure* in travelling and *cheap carriage* are frustrated for good part of the year.

2dly, Whilst in this manner the road is forming and binding, the horses feet spurt the gravel stones to right and left of the track; the wheels throw out the gravel in the same manner; and afterwards the beaten sand is spurted by degrees over all these stones which binds them fast, and makes a firm solid quarter; the consequence of which is the road is soon *uneven*, the ruts *deep*, and there is wanting a reparation again in a little time.

It should be observed as a fact, that *stones, gravel, flints*, &c. can no more form a smooth, firm, and solid road, without a proper cement to unite them, than a firm wall or house can

be built with such uneven materials, without a proper mortar to cement and bind all together. It is equally absurd to suppose *one* as to suppose the *other*. Hence the traveller's horse is left to make the mortar to bind the road with his own feet, by pounding the stones, gravel, &c. to dust, before he can travel without fear and trembling, on his rider; so that the end of pleasant travelling is lost for perhaps a quarter of the year, through this constant impropriety in reparation of the highways. It may be observed likewise, that waggons are constantly drawing up at hills, to mount over the stones, which lie before the sinking wheels; from whence the strength of the carrier's horses is exhausted to no purpose from this absurd method of reparation. It may be noted too, that when the side tracks are cut deep and impracticable in wet weather, and the waggons are obliged to drive on the *loose gravel*, the horses keep winding on it to ease their feet; it is a difficult matter for the driver to keep them in such a floating mire, and at last they form a *serpentine walk* instead of a strait road. From hence also it is often seen, that one wheel runs on the middle almost of the bed of gravel and the other near off it; so that the carriages form a hideous and disagreeable track, and the weight lies on the wheels on one side, and cuts a deep rut in a little time, by which the road is soon spoiled.

Now I would propose the following method to prevent all these inconveniences; and which I flatter my self will keep the roads in better repair at less *expense*, and be more commodious to the public; or to all who travel either on horseback or with wheel carriages, as well as tend to lower the price of the carriage of goods to the advantage of home trade and foreign commerce.

1. We will suppose a road to be out of repair, the ruts to be cut deep, and that the dirt has been shovell'd up and laid in small heaps by the way side, where it has acquired a *drincis* and confidence. I would propose then, that the quarters if raised of dirt, shook, and loose, should be pull'd in with mattocks, pick-axes, &c. After this operation is finished, let a hollow wooden roller of about two feet and a half diameter fill'd with gravel be drawn over the road as left by the mattocks, &c. which will press the whole surface close together. But if the quarters are not shook, but on the contrary firm and solid, do not touch them with pick-axe or mattock; observing it as an important maxim, *never to move any thing on a road, that is fast bound and solid*. Instead of proceeding in the indiscreet manner of pulling firm quarters into the ruts and horse tracks, fill both up even with gravel, and then lay a thin coat of the smallest gravel over the whole; and finish off by running the roller over it several times to press it close together. If the quarters of a road be solid, the pulling them into the ruts will occasion the whole road to sink more after a coat of gravel is laid on, therefore it should never be done.

The last coat of small gravel having been laid on, and the whole press'd close together by running the roller several times over it, with one end something off that it may rise in the middle; I would propose, that a small quantity of gravel, should be laid just in the center of the road, in the form of a curve, and press'd down likewise with the roller*.

* *Gautier*, engineer to the French King, in his *Traite de la Construction des Chemins*, tells us, that the Greeks and Romans used to allow for the declivity on the sides of a road an inch to a foot. Thus a road, 24 feet wide, should decline towards the ditch from the *cusp* of the curve one foot on each side.

We have now laid all our gravel, and press'd it close with the roller, but this is not sufficient to make an immediate smooth and firm road. In the next place we would therefore propose to take the *sand* laid on the sides of the road as dirt (which in truth is only pounded gravel) and lay a skin of it about an inch thick over the gravel to bind the stones together. When this is done, if the roller were run over all, or in the middle especially, so much the better.

The road being compleated in this manner, a horseman may ride on it with great pleasure immediately; carriage-horses likewise will go strait forward on it without wriggling and winding from side to side, to find ease for their feet; and the surface will soon become smooth and firm, and especially if some showers have happily fallen presently after its completion.

It must be observed, that the thicker the coat of gravel is laid on, the more the road will sink, and the heavier the wheels will move; and if after some small time a wheel track, or horse track, of but three inches deep should be made by the spurning the stones on the quarters, and the sinking of the gravel; in such case, labourers should be employed to pull the loose stones on the quarters into the ruts from right and left, with *hoes* like garden hoes, and afterwards to cover the gravel stones with the sand, or dirt, to bind them together. This operation should never be performed but soon after rains or showers, at which time the pounded gravel having acquired the consistence of a stiff mortar, will bind the stones together the better. The heat of the sun succeeding will cement the whole surface, and make it as firm as the *Mall* in St. James's park, and as lasting as a common rubble rock; this last operation should be repeated, when a coat of gravel is laid on thick, at least three or four times within a month; and on a new made road, till the whole mass of materials is settled and fixed into a solid body.

A single man may pull in a mile of rut in a day, with such a hoe as above described. The gravel being covered in the manner related, will be preserved from being crush'd to bits by the wheels, and pounded to a powder by the horses feet. A coat of dirt half an inch thick is of great use to a road at all times; it fills up the interstices, unites the stones together, and guards them from being crushed by the weight that goes over them; as well as affords a firm footing both for the saddle and draught-horse.

In a country where stones, or large flints, are made use of to repair roads, the surveyors should always lay the *smallest* upon top of the *large*; and cover the whole mals with gravel, sand, earth, or dirt, to cement it together. For want of this coat, or covering on the surface of the materials, and from neglecting to pull the loose stones off the quarters into the ruts, and to fill them constantly till the materials are all fixed and bound together, we have observed that vast sums of money have been expended on turnpike roads to little purpose; whereas, half the money would have been sufficient to have produced a good road, expended under the economy above mentioned. *An infant road requires as much care in nursing as a sucking child*. Thro' ignorance and negligence prodigious sums are expended on *Turnpikes* in this kingdom; and yet the roads lie in an incommodious and disagreeable condition; some of the reasons of which, we have pointed out.

We could mention a road repaired at the expense of *five hundred pounds a mile*, where travellers are obliged to dismount, and lead their horses in their hands, tho' it has been repaired a twelve month; and all for want of a cement of dirt being laid on the stones, in the middle, when it was first made; which would

have bound the whole mass together; and then a horseman might have galloped upon it in a week's time: but nothing of this kind having been done, nor any care taken to pull the stones off the quarters into the wheel ruts, there are ruts cut a foot and a half deep; the track is a serpentine walk, full of large loose stones, and the whole a *chaos* of confusion, and a *trap* the traveller pays his money for to break his neck.

I could mark out a multitude of other egregious errors, relative to the reparation of roads; but must stop, fearing I have already transgressed the limits of your paper.

I am, Sir, &c.

W. T.

Hanover, June 16. Soon after the allied army crossed the Rhine, the Hanoverian hunters seized the baggage of the Duke de Randan and of the Duke de Fronzac, son to Marshal Richelieu. We were scarce more pleased with the loss sustained by the latter, than we were charmed with Prince Ferdinand's generosity to the former, in returning what he lost, in consideration of the disinterestedness discovered by that illustrious Frenchman on a thousand occasions.

Paris, June 12. M. de Moras, late minister of the marine department has set an example that will be followed by few. When it was signified to him that the King had assigned him the pension of 40,000 livres usually given to ministers who retire from business, he said, 'he did not want it for his support, and that his services, tho' zealous and faithful, had neither been long enough, nor successful enough, to merit such a recompence.'

Paris, June 14. It is assured that the Count de Clermont has asked of the King Marshal d'Etrées and Lieutenant-General De Chevert to serve in his army. Besides their experience and bravery, they perfectly know the country. Some are of opinion that the Marshal will comply with the Count's request. Whatever may be in this, many of the subaltern officers appear highly dissatisfied with the manner in which they have been conducted in the end of last campaign. Several of them have asked leave to resign their commissions. Even a person of distinction is named, who has declared, that he will rather quit the army, than continue to serve at the risk of his reputation.

Cologne, June 17. Till the French be informed of the real object of the English expedition, it is their interest to avoid risking a battle so far from home. Should they be beat, they would be in a very critical situation; but the allies seem to seek a battle. They place the greatest confidence in Prince Ferdinand, who had a great share in all the victories of the King of Prussia, and who commanded the right wing in the battle of Rossbach. They say their army, which is almost equal in number to that of the French, is composed of veteran troops, who have just driven the enemy out of their country, and crossed the Rhine, without the loss of ten men. They reckon that the other army is partly composed of awkward militia and recruits, who have not had time to learn their exercise.

L O N D O N.

The following is a copy of the memorial which the Prince's Governante presented to the States-General on the 7th instant, relating to the proposed augmentation of their Land forces.

High and mighty Lords,

'My quality, my duty, and my inclination lead me to make the following representation to your High Mightinesses: I had the honour to represent to you when the war began to

be kindled between France and England about the limits of their territories in America, that this war would undoubtedly be transferred from that part of the world to Europe, and that prudence required that an augmentation should be made in the land forces of the State in order to reinforce the garrisons of the frontier towns, and cover the territories of the republic from invasion.

I farther forefaw, that Europe being made the theatre of war, several camps would be formed in Flanders, on the banks of the Rhine, and in the Dutchy of Cleves. The event having shewn the justness of those conjectures, I again insisted on the necessity of making this augmentation, that the republic might be in a condition to cause her neutrality to be respected, and to prevent her territories from being made the seat of war.

The provinces of Gueldres and Overysiel, frightened at the danger with which those provinces are threatened by the proximity of two formidable armies, have resolved to demand that the affair of the augmentation of the republic's forces may be taken into serious consideration by the other provinces, and have requested me to join my solicitations to theirs, that this augmentation may take place: which I do the more readily as I am equally sensible with them of the extent of the danger that threatens the republic, especially since the Hanoverian army crossed the Rhine. This augmentation is the more necessary, as it behoves the State to be able to hinder either army from retiring into the territories of the State if it should be defeated; for in that case the conqueror, being authorized to pursue his enemy wherever he can find him, would bring the war into the heart of our country. None of the powers at war could be offended at the efficacious measures taken by the republic to cause her neutrality to be respected; and to hinder her territories from being made the theatre of war. The good faith of the Dutch is well known: and from the assurances already given, those Powers will rest satisfied that the Dutch had no bad intention, and that their design is not to take part in the present troubles, but wholly to keep the war at a distance, and to prevent their country from being the seat thereof.

Agreeable therefore to the request of the provinces of Gueldres and Overysiel, I join my solicitation to theirs, that your High Mightinesses would take this affair into serious consideration, and that in regard to the crisis in which the Republic is at present, this augmentation may take place.

I conclude these representations with praying the God of all understanding to preside in your deliberations, and that he would inspire you with vigorous resolutions proportioned to the dangers that threaten the State, and conformable to my desires and wishes.

The St. Martha, Harvey, from Shields for London; and the Friendship, Halfdene, from Sunderland for ditto, are taken by the Marshal Belleisle privateer, and carried into Gottenbro.

The Hellen, of Leven, is taken by the Marshal Belleisle tender, and carried into Gottenbro.

Last Tuesday was married, at St. Andrew Underhaft, in Leadenhall-street, — Sheppard, Esq; of Crutched Fryars, to Mrs. Neadham, a widow Lady of the same place.

Tuesday last was married, at Thames Ditton, in Surry, Mr. Markham Feles Sherwill, to Miss Collet, of Millman street, Bedford-Row.

On Sunday evening last as Mr. Williamson and Mr. Rutledge of Cornhill, were coming to town in a single horse chaise near Waltham-stow, the chaise overturned, by which means Mr. Williamson was so much bruised that it is feared he cannot recover; Mr. Rutledge received little or no hurt.

On Sunday last, as a little boy, son to a butcher in Carnaby market, was playing in a field at Marybone, with a switch in his hand, among a number of horses, one of them struck out his eye, and so wounded him in the temple, that it was supposed he could not live.

Gravefend, June 28. Passed by the Sharp, Brooks, from Maryland; Two Brothers, Butler, from Wexford; Le Appoldina Carolina, Laziworth, from Stetin; and Mercury, David Caraco, from Bremen.

Deal, June 28. Wind at N.N.E. blows fresh. Arrived this morning his Majesty's ship Isis from the westward, and remain in the Downs with his Majesty's ship Hampshire; Stratham, Mafon, and Eftcourt, Evans, for East India; and Finner, Gray, for Jamaica. Came down the Boscawen, Jacobson, for Boston; just came down and failed his Majesty's ship Shrewsbury.

PRICES OF CORN.

Wheat red	30s 36s
Ditto white	30s 36s
Rye	18s 20s
Barley	18s 21s
Oats	16s 20s

Price of bread the same as last week.

CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS.

Christened.	Males 142	Buried	Males 162
	Females 114		Females 155
	In all 256		In all 317

Increased in the burials this week 25.

Diseases and Casualties.

Aged 26. Consumption 62. Convulsions 85. Dropsy 13. Fever 50. Measles 14. Small Pox 20. Stillborn 8. Teeth 12. Drowned 4. Killed 1.

Bank Stock, 122. India Stock, Books shut. South Sea Stock, 107 $\frac{1}{2}$. Three 1-half per Cent. Old Ann. 97 $\frac{1}{2}$. Ditto New Ann. Books shut. Three per Cent. Bank reduced, 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$. Three per Cent. Bank Ann. Books shut. Ditto 1726, Books shut. Ditto 1751, 97 $\frac{1}{2}$. Ditto India Ann. 95 $\frac{1}{2}$. Three 1-half Bank Ann. 1756, Books shut. Three per Cent. ditto 1757, Books shut. Bank Circulation, 41. 12s. 6d. a 15s. Prem. India Bonds, 21. 17s. Prem. Navy and Victualing Bills, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. Disc. Life Ann. No Price. Lottery Tickets, 121. 2s.

High Water To-morrow at 19 Minutes after 9 in the Morning, and 58 Min. after 9 in the Evening.

Saturday, at 31 Min. after 10 in the Morning, and 13 Min. after 11 at Night.

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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 Miles 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 Expences; 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.