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THE  
LADY'S MAGAZINE,  
FOR SEPTEMBER, 1759.

THE SIBYL.

*A Tale after the manner of the East.*

IN early times; before the christian sacrifice had taken from evil spirits their power to hurt mankind, a matron of the East, followed by two fair daughters, went to the shore of the tempestuous sea, to supplicate the fabled Neptune, "Thou powerful God, who swallowedst up the father, spare the son. Lo! I submit: the widow stands resigned; but hear the mother." Her bare knees pressed the rock, she bowed before the wave that roared against it; and as she prayed, she paid the angry deity the tribute of her tears. The Sea had robbed her of her lord; but piety had taught her resignation. She kissed the beach again, and was departing; when there appeared upon the rising wave, erect and unconcerned, a human figure; the habit spoke her female: age sat upon her brow, but free from all infirmities, commanded only reverence: her dry feet floated on the waters surface; her silver hair played negligently in the storm; her hand was on her heart, her eye on heaven. The daughters shrieked; the parent knew the form as it approached; and bending to the earth, hailed the Erythrean Sibyl.

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She waved her hand; and the Sea ceased its tumult: Amia, said she, Thy virtue has reached heaven.—Danger is near! Children remember!—The virtue of a daughter is obedience: the brightest jewel in a virgin's crown, is modesty! Be resolute! If all else fail, call on *the God that is to come!* She vanished. The Sea resumed its roaring, and the broad Sun was now half sunk beneath the billows.

No Moon could light them homeward: the Sea-storm brought its thunder to the land; and as they stood behind a ruined tower for shelter from its fury, they heard the muttered sounds of midnight rites, and horrid incantations—a gleam of lightning shewed at once the place. Within an ample circle, surrounded by dark grass, the works of fancied fairies, stood a decrepid creature, busied in his infernal sacrifices; nine times he walked about the fatal circle; and each blade blackened where his fell foot came: in the midst he raised a pile of mouldering coffins, and of broken gibbets; and covered it with the heart of an old oak, just rent by thunder. Upon the heap he laid a human body, warm from its sepulchre; and, with a blue flame which his breath raised from the ground, he lighted the strange heap.

Till then the ceremonies were but seen imperfectly; as the interrupted flashings from the clouds gave opportunity: now all was evident: the infernal ceremony shone with its own light; and as the flame advanced, the haggard wizard walked his round, repeating secret prayers.

The flames distinctly shewed the body they were to consume, a youth of perfect beauty, who seemed only to sleep amidst the fire: at length it reached him; and they saw him burn, by slow degrees, to ashes: then with a dreadful shriek, the sorcerer leaped into the fire: a thick smoke rose, darker than night; and spread itself abroad till it filled all the circle. After a while it cleared, and from the glowing embers of the fire there rose again the youth who had been burnt. Deep music issued from the circles verge, and to its solemn notes the figure slowly ascended. The unwrinkled forehead and the rosy cheeks, the lips of coral, and the golden hair, rose from the shapeless ashes in full beauty. They turned: for modesty refused their seeing more; but in a little time the music ceased, and the new-born youth came up, and stood before them, with an easy grace; clothed in an azure robe, studded with silver stars. The mother trembled; for the Sibyl's warning yet rung in her affrighted ears. The daughters, young and unexperienced stood charmed with the youth's beauty. He told them he was Jove; he wooed them to his arms; and added, they should walk the Empyræan heaven.

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The mother, bold in the Sibyl's sacred lesson, charged him with imposture; but the girls were still in raptures: a cloudy chariot raised them from the earth, and as they rode along the air they thought they had reached the very height the flatterer promised. They listened to his soothing words: the pensive mother frowned. She told them poets feigned; for gods were holy. The favour of the Sibyl gave her courage, and her maternal love inspired a sacred eloquence. They doubted as she spoke: at length the elder was convinced: she joined her parent in her arguments; but inconsiderate youth betrayed the other. This told them "Power was power, and splendor splendor: that he who could thus waft them through the air had all the might of Jove; and there could be no heaven if it were not their present residence."

She gave her lily hand trembling, yet resolute, to her new lover: the mother shrieked, and sunk upon her knees, in vain. Aerial ministers served in a gay repast; the lover and the loved sat down together: the mother and her other child refused. Ambrosia was the food on plates of emeralds, and nectar sparkled in the adamantine bowls. But nature pleaded: and the favoured mistress would not be blessed except her mother shared. Anguish tore the parent's heart. She would not fit; she begged her not to taste; and when the fond girl doubted, charged her on her obedience: but she was no more heard. The lover once again invited both; and when refused, he frowned, and bad them thirst; and pine for ever, in unpitied wretchedness, and unregarded envy.

A dungeon now rose in an obscure corner of the place; the mother and the daughter were thrust into it by fiends; heat burnt them up, and they were perishing with thirst, while the abandoned sister as she drank her full bowl called to them, Now who is in the right? Now tell me, is obedience to her or him the better. The sister blushed: the mother only answered, See to-morrow.

Full revelry and joy prevailed at the detested board: the sister still invited, still despised it. The mother gazed on them with silent sorrow. At length, a crimson canopy stretched its wide curtains, and disclosed the bridal bed. The pair advanced towards it; and new despair gave once more the afflicted parent words: she prayed, and she commanded; both in vain: the infatuated girl approached the bed; the lover followed, and it was now the extremum. Just as he sunk upon the down, she called aloud, I charge thee by *the God who is to come!* — She needed not proceed; for at the name the bright scene vanished. The spirits disappeared, the velvet bed shrunk to a corner of a withered hedge; the splendor and the power at once were over;



the youthful Jove now stood in his own form, a withered forcerer; and at the instant appeared the Sibyl, leading in her hand the sovereign of the country. She told the story: she took for ever from the wizard his former power of magic; and gave the virtuous daughter to the king. The mother saw her empress of the East: while the deluded disobedient remained, what she had made herself, the bride of beggary and miserable age.

The Lesson reaches all. The world allures; and youth is unexperienced. Obedience to a parent is the path to happiness. Blessings attend on this; and misery never fails to accompany the other.

On the Regulations of the Theatres.

WE receive more easily, and retain more firmly what we hear, than what we read. The history of our kings, is more known from Shakespear, than Rapin; and Cato has taught more stubborn virtue, than all the lessons of morality.

Falshood and vice may be inculcated as easily; and they will be retained as firmly. Young people receive some of their first impressions from the stage. What is said there, is expressed elegantly, and delivered forcibly; it commands the attention, because it attacks the imagination: and what has been felt, when spoken, will be long remembered.

But there is something more: people go thither not only to hear the play, but to see one another; and even this demands some regulation. To shew, Mrs. Spencer covered with jewels, yet more adorned with modesty; is to say before a thousand young and tender minds; see the reward and consequence of virtue! But, on the other hand, to place the fashionable prostitute, with equal glare, in the same point of view; is to say to the same hearers, (while she rolls about her drunken eyes in wantonness) Who would be honest, when this comes from prostitution? Who would be an humble wife, when this is the condition of the mistress?

A theatre, therefore may be of double service, or of equal injury; by the example it shews of the events of human actions, and by the objects it proposes, in this accidental way, for imitation.

Such plays, should be selected, as set in the most pleasing light those virtues, which are the opposites to fashionable vices; but the present conduct is just contrary: intrigue, dissimulation, and successful villany, are the great lessons of those comedies

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dies in which a people too much abandoned to licentiousness, and fraud, and falshood, take delight: therefore, the present practice selects these; and in that flattering glass of fair representation, shews them the gay and glossy outside of themselves, concealing all within. They came inclined to ill; they go away resolved; they see the persons most tainted with their own vices thrive, and are respected: they laugh at themselves for being but half abandoned; and give up all to rapine, and to pleasure.

In tragedy, where patient virtue, and a manly resolution, should meet with their reward in happiness and honour, the innocent alone perish. It is not that the writers of our country have left no others; but it is because these best please a people too much inclined to vice, and too little strengthened by that firm mind which was the character of their great ancestors. The theatre shews before the young and unwary, prostitutes in real life; just as it gives villains in the fictitious character: it sets the gay outside full to the thoughtless view of those who are most likely to be influenced; but does not, nor can shew them, what is concealed; the tortured conscience, and the mangled constitution; the hospital, neglect, and miserable infamy.

A mixture of various characters in the places of inferior price, cannot be easily avoided; nor is the mischief half so great: for they sit undistinguished in the gallery, who attract every eye in the front of the boxes. These places were reserved for other purposes: they were the seats once of persons of family and fashion; and these are yet the only places into which these can go. But with what company are they now mixed.

We must be dead to honour and to shame, if we can look upon the consequences, without indignation. These creatures call off the attention of the men from the young women of honour; for modesty, though it can charm, does not allure like wanton invitation: and they delude continually the doating and weak men of distinction. While the pretty wife of some industrious tradesman scorns to live with her humble husband, after she has seen less beauty glitter with the rewards of prostitution; the booby son of an honourable father, feels the same effect, though in a different manner. Infamy and beggary tread swift upon the heels of these unthinking resolutions: but they are not foreseen. To this ostentation of the advantages of prostitution; and these opportunities of their allurements, we owe half the abandoned wives, and disobedient children which break the best hearts that remain among us: to this we owe, much more than we are aware, the numbers of unmarried women of quality; and to this the disgraceful matches of men of the same rank. There is no other place where these women

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can display themselves, and their gaudy fortunes to so much advantage, or where they can mix so easily with the men; and what is more shameful, with the women of honour. It is an offence to common decency to see a lady of reputation, perhaps with her daughters, whom she has educated with a virtuous care, and whose chaste ears were never shocked with the brutality of a lascivious conversation, placed on the same seat with one of these common creatures; and obliged to become confidants of all her assignations. At present, the lady, who shall find herself so situated, has no choice but to leave the place; and this is becoming a custom: but if our audiences had the old Athenian virtue, they would prevent these insults: the pit would take virtue and innocence into their protection; and rise with an universal hiss upon the entrance of one of these infamous women into those places. They ought to do this, for it is their own concern; their wives and daughters will be the sacrifices to the indulgence: and a fortune amassed by the honest industry of a life of care, will be squandered by a reprobate son in two or three years, upon such an object.

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*To the Honourable Mrs. STANHOPE.*

SOME weeks since, madam, I read an advertisement to this purpose, "A young man wants a wife with two or three hundred pounds: or the money will do without the wife: — whoever will advance it shall have five *per Cent.*" it was in the Daily Advertiser. My years protected me, for I own more than forty, and an unconquerable curiosity led me to know who it was that held our Sex in this degree of estimation.

After some messages, a youth was introduced to me: his dress and aspect plain; his countenance honest: a ruddy circle bloomed upon his cheeks; and his eyes spoke plain integrity. He was by birth a German, and he had left that miserable country to seek his fortune among the generous English. His purpose he informed me, was to settle in a shop: I asked him in what trade. He said, He did not care; any that I liked; one was as well to him as another. I desired to know whether he would be content to receive the money from me; he answered yes, with all his heart; whether he wished to have it with me or without me; Which I pleased. Sir said I, Do you choose marriage; He had no dislike to it, he replied, with an honest woman:—to close the scene, I blushed as well as I could, and asked him seriously, Whether he should like to enter into that state with me; he answered, He would stand to his advertisement.

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I suppose I need not tell you, dear Amelia, that it was not my design to marry: I have furnished him with the money; and you will see him next week in the Strand, a well-stocked haberdasher, with his name Gerand, in an egmont over the door: as for the rest, it is to be as it shall prove upon our farther acquaintance. I think I have run no hazard. I am confident I have served an honest man: and, if I may speak freely, this seems to me the sort of person formed for trade, and like to make his way in it. One who will save the expence of servants by doing his business himself; who can live without a one horse chair; and will not change his country house upon every yard of ribband; who, if he brings a wife home, will make her fortune answer her expence: and for the rest, who will think nothing beneath him that is in the way of trade; nothing mean that is not dishonest. I give him as a character not of contempt, but credit, and think he may be an example to our own tradesmen, whom I should wish to see instead of the miserable mimicry of female politeness, copy the German plainness and integrity.

*Of the Right of the Descendants of Sir George Skipwith, in the Patent of one of the Theatres.*

MR. Rich advancing in years, and having no son to succeed him in the management of the Theatre, was inclined to dispose of the patent in favour of his family. purchasers were not wanting: but while the contract was in agitation, the buyer and the seller were both alarmed with a foreign claim, from the descendants of sir George Skipwith. The circumstance is particular; and, it may be agreeable perhaps to the reader, to see what Mr. Cibber says of it in his Apology.

Sir Thomas Skipwith had an equal share with the managing Patentee; but being wearied with his irregular proceedings, and getting nothing, he gave that share to colonel Brett; who soon brought the house into great reputation. The managing Patentee plainly saw, that as this disagreeable prosperity was chiefly owing to the conduct of Mr. Brett, there could be no hope of recovering the stage to its former confusion, but by finding some effectual means to make Mr. Brett weary of his charge: the most probable he could, for the present, think of, in this distress, was to call in the adventurers (whom for many years, by his defence in law, he had kept out) now to take care of their visibly improving interests. This fair appearance of equity, being known to be his own proposal, he rightly guessed would incline



incline these adventurers to form a majority of votes on his side, in all theatrical questions; and consequently become a check upon the power of Mr. Brett, who had so visibly alienated the hearts of his theatrical subjects, and now began to govern without him. When the adventurers, therefore, were re-admitted to their old government; after having recommended himself to them, by proposing to make some small dividend of the profits (though he did not design that jest should be repeated) he took care that the creditors of the patent, who were, then, no inconsiderable body, should carry off the every weeks clear profits, in proportion to their several dues and demands. This conduct, so speciously just, he had hopes would let Mr. Brett see, that his share, in the patent, was not so valuable an acquisition as, perhaps, he might think it; and probably might make a man of his turn to pleasure, soon weary of the little profit, and great plague it gave him. Now, though these might be all notable expedients, yet I cannot say they would have wholly contributed to Mr. Brett's quitting his post, had not a matter of much stronger moment, an unexpected dispute between him, and Sir Thomas Skipwith, prevailed with him to lay it down: for in the midst of this flourishing state of the patent, Mr. Brett was surprized with a subpoena into chancery, from Sir Thomas Skipwith, who alledged, in his bill, that the conveyance he had made of his interest, in the patent, to Mr. Brett, was only intended in trust. (Whatever the intent might be, the deed itself, which I then read, made no mention of any trust whatever). But whether Mr. Brett, as Sir Thomas farther asserted, had previously, or after the deed was signed, given his word of honour, that if he should ever make the stage turn to any account, or profit, he would certainly restore it: that indeed I can say nothing to; but be the deed valid, or void, the facts that apparently followed were, that though Mr. Brett, in his answer to this bill, absolutely denied his receiving this assignment, either in trust, or upon any limited condition, of what kind soever; yet he made no farther defence, in the cause. But since he found Sir Thomas had thought fit, on any account to sue for the restitution of it; and Mr. Brett being himself conscious, that, as the world knew, he had paid no consideration for it; his keeping it might be misconstrued, or not favourably spoken of; or perhaps finding, though the profits were great, they were constantly swallowed up (as has been observed) by the previous satisfaction of old debts, he grew so tired of the plague, and trouble, the whole affair had given him, and was likely still to engage him in, that in a few weeks after, he withdrew himself, from all concern with the Theatre, and quietly left Sir

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Thomas to find his better account in it. And thus stood this undecided right, till upon the demise of Sir Thomas, Mr. Brett being allowed the charges he had been at, in his attendance, and prosecution of the union, reconveyed this share of the patent to Sir George Skipwith, the son, and heir of Sir Thomas." Now it has long lain dormant.

### THE LADY'S GEOGRAPHY.

AS we would have our female reader able to speak with good sense and propriety upon all the subjects of general conversation, we shall occasionally name, and explain familiarly the nature of our conquests: and that what we shall deliver on this head, and what others may speak or write on the same subject may be understood, we shall begin by giving the plain sense of the more usual terms; and laying before our fair student, a general idea of the nature, dignity, and power of our own Island, and its connections with the rest of Europe.

#### *Of Geography in general.*

GEOGRAPHY shews the situation of kingdoms, and their division into provinces or lesser parts: to which we add, for practical purposes, their products, conveniencies, importance, and use. Maps express the shape and extent of these tracts of land; and, there are names appropriated to peculiar parts, whether of earth or water.

#### *Of Terms appropriated to Land.*

THE great distinction here is into Continent and Islands.

A Continent, is a vast tract, including several kingdoms not separated by Seas. Thus all the kingdoms of Europe are upon one continent.

An Island, is a lesser tract of land, every way surrounded by the sea, and separated from all others by it: as England. But these terms are not so exact as men imagine. Europe, Asia, and Africa, are said to make one continent; and all the main land of America, is called another: but, if America be joined any where to the rest, it is a part of one great continent with them; if it be separated, it is a vast island. Men at their pleasure, divide or unite kingdoms; and if this distinction were exact, he who subdued the world changed its geography. But this were idle to say. We take terms as we find them: but they must not be supposed very determinate.



A Peninsula, is an island joined by a neck of land to the continent.

An Isthmus, is a neck of land which joins an island thus to a continent; or which unites the two parts of an island or a continent to one another.

A Cape, is a neck of land stretching itself into the Sea, and there terminating; the extremities of continents and islands are often capes; and any projection of land from them is called by the same name.

*Terms appropriated to the Sea.*

THE Ocean; is the great body of the sea: which surrounds continents, and in which islands are placed.

A Gulph; is a vast body of water where the Sea has made its way as it were up into the land, and formed a kind of irregular basin.

A Bay; is a part of the Sea toward the shore; which is bounded by two capes, one on each side, and surrounded as it were by the land.

A Strait; is a narrow part of the Sea opening into a gulph or bay; or joining two great seas, as an Isthmus does two parts of land. The Strait of Magellan is famous; it connects the seas that wash the two sides of America. The Straits of Gibraltar join the Great Sea and the Mediterranean.

A Harbour; is a part of the Sea where ships may be secure from winds. The mouth of a river often forms a Harbour; and frequently the bottom of a bay, that is, the part nearest the body of the land.

A Road; is a large piece of water where there is shelter, and good anchorage.

A Channel; is an arm of the sea confined for a considerable length between two shores. It is the same with a Strait, only much larger. The Sea between England and France is of this kind, and is called by way of eminence, the Channel.

*Of the Divisions of the Sea.*

THO' the Sea upon the surface of the globe be all one body of water, it is for convenience of speaking, divided into several parts, and called by different names.

The Atlantic Ocean; is that part between Africa and America.

The South Sea; is that between America and the East Indies; these are the two vast bodies of water joined by the Straits of Magellan.

The Mediterranean; is a kind of great gulph, only that it has a Strait for the entrance, instead of a wide mouth: and such also are the Baltic, and the Red Sea.



A RIVER; is a body of running water, rising from one or more springs, in the inland part of a country; and running in a channel till it reaches the sea.

A Lake; is a body of water, every where surrounded by land.

A Spring; is a rising of the water out of the ground.

A Brook; is a smaller river.

A Cataract; is a great cascade, or fall of a river down a precipice.

These are the terms necessary for understanding the common accounts wherein Geography is concerned, and these are all. Dictionaries have more, for they invent words in order to explain them. These only are used in writing or discourse on the transactions of mankind; and half there are too plain to need their explanation.

*Of that Part of Europe wherein we have Concern.*

OUR Island Britain, is connected in interests with the continent of Europe, by the possessions of our Sovereign in Germany; and by our alliances. We are at war with France, and the king of Prussia is supporting the Protestant Religion against the united Romish powers. His armies, the French and Austrians are in the field; with those of Russia, and some other allies. They mark their course with fire and blood along the countries where they pass; and, when we read the names of ravaged provinces; we are curious to know what they are; what they have been; where they lie; and what is their extent; their products; and importance.

This knowledge we propose to convey to those who have not been accustomed to the study of Geography; and, by delivering it unmixed with other matter, to reduce it to a compass easy for the memory. Perhaps, this may be the very best way of attaining the science. It is certain, the whole is too great a task for youth, and too tedious; neither is it easy to fix upon the memory the names alone of places; or their disposition in a figure: to be remembered they must be important; and they gather this from the events which happen in them. Of these, the greatest, and the newest, are, what strike the imagination most: and the four quarters of the world are full of these at present. Britain has spread her arms into every part, and left every where marks of her victories. The glory of our own country, and the cruelty of other armies, have left everlasting remembrances on many places. We shall here distinctly shew what and where they are: and, he who shall thus be led to understand the general diversion of



the globe, and so many of its parts, will find his progress easier to the rest; and more agreeable.

The general division of the Globe into four quarters is this: Europe lies toward the North; and Africa, nearly in a line with it to the South; to the East, is Asia; and to the West, America. The first thing that strikes a mind new to these studies, is the small proportion Europe, which contains almost all the civilized nations bears to the rest of the Earth. The Sea itself covers the greater part of the surface of the Globe; and what is land, is for the most part savage. Russia and Tartary extend over a large part of Asia; Africa, is in a great degree desert; and America, savage. Therefore our connections with the three other parts of the world, are limited to a small extent; and what concerns them, is the easier understood.

Our settlements in America are on the East coast of the northern part; and in the Islands somewhat more southward. In Asia, we trade to China and the Indies; but this also concerns only a small portion of the coast of the Indian Ocean: our business in Africa, is still more limited; it is on the coast, and in a yet lesser compass.

If it appears wonderful, that Europe, so small a part of the Globe, should be so considerable in its history; how much more astonishing must it shew, that England, a little Island, in that little part, separated from the rest, and self-dependant, should carry on the greatest traffic of the whole, and be the most important. Such this Island is; such it has been very long; and such, we hope, it will continue to the end of time.

### *An Account of LAPLAND.*

**I**F any part of the Earth could be supposed beneath the notice of the inhabitants of the rest, perhaps it would be this: yet it is not without a rational claim to our regard for many singularities. Lapland, is 480 leagues in length, and near as much in breadth; but the number of its inhabitants is so small, that the worst inhabited province of France, contains more people than that vast northern country. It is not surprising that other nations should have little temptation to send colonies to a country which is partly situated beyond the arctic circle; and produces no sort of food for the inhabitants, but fish and some wild beasts; whose deserts never echo with the song of the lark or nightingale: where, instead of an agreeable variety of fruitful hills and laughing meadows, scarce any thing is seen but mountains covered with eternal snow, and marshes here and there



there producing a few willows, and small birches, that wither before they attain the growth which is natural to them in milder climates. Add to these reasons, that in the northern parts of Lapland, night prevails during a certain season, almost without intermission; that although, after the month of March, their days begin to be longer than in countries situated on this side of the arctic circle, the Sun has not force enough to produce an universal spring in these icy climates; for, there are some mountainous districts where, even while the Sun appears ten hours above the horizon, the people cross with carriages, lakes and rivers frozen to the bottom, which often are not thawed during a succession of years: and finally, in other districts, the extreme heat of Summer brings along with it different kinds of gnats or insects, every succeeding species of which is more insupportable than the former, and so prodigiously numerous, that sometimes they veil the Sun, so as to cause the darkness of night at mid-day.

The first thing that presents itself in Lapland, is a vast extent of heath all covered with moss. This moss being the ordinary food of the rein-deer, which is almost the only kind of cattle of Lapland, these heaths must be of great service. There are some places, especially in the valleys, on the banks of rivers and lakes, which bear pines, fir, birch, juniper-trees, willows, alders, poplars, &c. so that in several districts, the natives would be under no necessity of living exposed to the air, as they do, and dying of cold, if they would make use of the wood which nature offers. There is likewise a great number of meadows, which produce grass sufficient for maintaining the cattle of the Swedish colonies: sometimes it has been seen to grow at the very roots of mountains covered with ice; and it is very probable, that the marshy places by draining, might be changed into meadow or labourable ground. Lapland, moreover, produces several kinds of berries or black-apples (a round, soft fruit, usually covered with a smooth thin skin) which the inhabitants know how to use to advantage, though they are for the most part, unknown every where but in the northern countries. Though here are no gardens planted by the hand of man, nature seems to have taken that charge upon herself: for at the feet of some mountains, we see trees so well distributed, that art could not invent a more agreeable disposition. Besides, the pine forests are more useful to the Laplanders, and inhabitants of the western Bothnia, than the fairest orchards are to more fertile provinces. From the bark of those trees they are used to make bread, and this nourishment, bad as at first it may seem to be, maintains their bodies in full vigour. Here we see mountains of prodigious height and terrible aspect; but, they



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## An Account of Lapland.

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they seem to have been raised as buttresses to resist the fury of the winds which prevail in that country with such violence as would re-plunge nature in her original chaos; and are to be regarded as benefits. As for the tradition, importing, that the clouds sometimes whirl aloft men and rein-deer from these heights, it is no other than a fable.

The Swedes boast much of the admirable prospects that are here produced from the contrast of mountains wholly whitened with snow and ice, hills covered with moss, lakes full of islands, serpentine-rivers, cascades, flat country and woods: and we have reason to observe with M. Maupertius, that some of those countries would be too beautiful, if they were not situated in Lapland: The authors of that nation, speak of certain things with extravagant exaggerations. Olaus Rudbek, for example, goes so far as to say, that he has seen districts there, which he could very easily believe might have been the terrestrial paradise.

The Laplanders have a particular song which they sing after having killed a bear: they begin by thanking the vanquished enemy, for his having been pleased to do them no mischief; and express their satisfaction at his arrival: Then they address their thanks to the divinity which hath created beasts for the use of man, and given him strength and address to overcome them. It is said also, that in consequence of a superstition universally received among the Laplanders, he who has had the good fortune to kill a bear, is forbid to live with his wife, for three days after the exploit. Wolves are here in great number, and make terrible havock, especially among the elks and rein-deer. The manner in which they take the elk, is too singular to be suppressed. When the wolf having pursued the elk until he is quite tired, lies down to take some rest, the elk reposes himself also: but the first has no sooner recovered his strength, than he rouses the other anew, which soon becomes his prey: for the nerves of that poor animal, grow stiff during his halt; so that flying with great difficulty, his death becomes inevitable.

The Laplanders are not to learn that the world had a beginning, but their tradition adds, that God, before he produced the earth, consulted with Perkel, which in their language signifies the evil-spirit, in order to determine how every thing was to be ordained; that God proposed the trees should be of marrow, the lakes filled with milk, instead of water, and that all herbs, flowers, and plants should bear fine fruit; but then Perkel opposed this scheme, so that God did not make things so good as he intended they should be. They have some knowledge of a general deluge; and the tradition says, that all the Earth was inhabited,

to be here story of the fable



inhabited, before God destroyed it; but in consequence of its being turned tepid-fury, the water rushed out of the lakes and rivers, overspread the face of the Earth, and swallowed up the whole human race, except a brother, and a sister, whom God took under his arms, and carried to the top of a great mountain called Passeware: that the danger of the inundation being past, these two separated, in order to search if there was any other remainder of people upon the Earth; but after a journey of three years they returned, and recognized one another for brother and sister, upon which they parted again; that having known one another after this second journey, they repeated the same expedient; but at the end of other three years, they met again, without knowing each other; then they lived together and procreated children, from whom are descended all the nations that now inhabit the Earth. Their tradition concerning their own origin is ludicrous enough. "The Laplanders and Swedes, say they, are descended from two brothers, who were very different in point of courage. A terrible tempest having arose one day, one of them was so frightened, that he crept for safety under a plank, which God through compassion, changed into an house, and from him are the Swedes descended: but the other being more courageous, braved the fury of the tempest, without seeking to hide himself, and he was the father of the Laplanders, who to this day live without shelter."

The Lapland language is not so barbarous as many imagine, and some people have written in it. 'Tis softer than that of Finland, and more regular than the Swedish, and it expresses things with great precision. For example, it has six or seven terms to signify the different kinds of roads, as many for the mountains, and about four and twenty to distinguish the rein-deer, according to their sex, age, and properties. The moods of the verbs are more numerous than in any other language, and they have no fewer than thirteen different cases for their nouns substantives.

Beside their knowledge in the arts of life, the Laplanders have long since been said to have a genius for poetry; and every one has read the Orra Moor and the Rein-deer Song in the Spectator. That author says expressly, they are translations of two songs preserved by Scheffer in his history of this country: but critics since have given to himself the credit of them; and it has been asserted boldly, that Scheffer only mentions the two songs without inserting them. I must be permitted to restore the credit of the Lapland muse. The original edition of Scheffer's history, is now before me, and there are preserved in it the two songs in the original Lapland language, and that author's literal translation. We shall insert them entire among the poetry

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etry of this month, and need not tell the reader of genius, that though the expression be uncouth in some places, they are very elegant.

To Mrs. STANHOPE.

MADAM,

A French author † has lately distinguished between courage and bravery; the former of which he says is human; and the other brutal: courage, he says, is founded upon reason; but bravery is the effect of constitution: courage is therefore resolute and everlasting; bravery rash and precarious. May we not in the same manner distinguish between the different kinds of the first virtue of our own sex? And will not the distinction be useful? What valour is to a man, chastity is to us: the word honour is applied to these in regard to the two sexes, and each according to its kind is also dignified by the peculiar name of virtue.

It is certain, the words bravery and courage have been understood till now as meaning the same thing: but there is a real distinction in the kinds of valour; and these two distinct terms may be adopted to express them. In the same manner, there is a noble virtue in our sex, founded on reason and religion, and having its existence in the mind, and an inferior kind dependent on a bashful awe and natural coldness in the constitution. May we not be permitted to ascertain the ideas of these different subjects also by different names? May we not call the first and most exalted of them chastity; the other modesty.

Every man according to the distinction, would be rather said to have courage than mere bravery; and let us rise to the same kind of fair ambition. Teach us, for you can, to set a worthy mark of difference between the virtue of the mind, and purity arising from the constitution. Let us be told, that to be chaste, is much more noble than to be merely modest. The greater virtue in both these instances, as in most others, comprehends the less: there can be no courage without bravery; nor can any woman be chaste but she is also modest. But that rashness which is called mere bravery may exist where there is no true courage; and she may be modest who does not deserve the greater praise of chastity. Bravery may desert the soldier when he has most need of resolution; and modesty may be betrayed: But the two greater species are eternal.

† Turpin sur l'Art de guerre.

showing evidence of this elegant poetry  
rather than simply stating it

among  
the poets



Bravery should be the foundation of courage in the men, and modesty is the true soil whereon should grow in ours that nobler virtue chastity. The lessons of a delicate morality should teach our sex the honourable difference: they should shew that modesty is a gift of nature, and that the mind alone can raise it to the other; and change it from a casual and uncertain happiness to an eternal virtue.

Clelia was modest, but the cunning of her lover conquered: Antonia was chaste, and will be so for ever. A natural reserve may be wearied out with importunities; but that which is the effect of reason and religion never can. When Clelia's lover on the road to Scotland told her they might now look upon themselves as married, she trembled; but believed him: had a thousand such attempts been made upon her sister they would have failed; for hers was rational reserve, founded on the example and the precepts of her parents, and strengthened by religion.

She would have known, that disobedience to those who had the natural care of her, was a first crime leading to a thousand others; that to evade the laws, though it escapes punishment, is to the full as criminal as it is to break them; and that in a journey taken with such intent she had no good to hope; and from the person who could advise her to it, every thing to fear.

The true way to escape danger is to avoid the first attacks; modesty shrinks from these with terror; but superior chastity rejects them with disdain: the first withdraws from the rude touch like the sensitive plant, which the next effort crushes: the latter armed with virtue and with truth, deters the boldest from repeated trials. Both shine; and to the vulgar eye perhaps with equal lustre; but the paste wants the full glow of the diamond: it wears away with ease; the other is eternal.

If we would pride ourselves upon our sex's virtue, it should be on this distinguished chastity: for it is our own work, the effect of reason; strengthened by piety. Let us thank nature which has made us modest; but to improve that frail good to a lasting virtue, let us use all our efforts to establish on it the everlasting bulwark and defence of chastity. The other is a happiness, this is an honour: that may betray us, but this never can; in that we may rejoice; but it is in this alone we are to glory.

I am,

With the most perfect respect,

MADAM,

Your humble servant,

ELENORA.



*Of Electricity, and particularly the Power of Amber in Attraction.*

MADAM,

THE Ladies cannot but have heard of Electricity, a power by which light things are drawn to glass, heated by motion, as iron is to the loadstone; by which severe strokes are given from an invisible agent; diseases it is said are cured; and which in the extream degree can imitate the lightning of the heavens; or call it down in all its mortal force.

The real nature of this power seems now, and only now, in a way to be discovered; and we owe this dawn of light to the peculiar attention of Mr. Symmer. As the first appearances of it were observed in amber, and the power itself named thence electricity; it may perhaps be useful to the attempt to shew the actual properties of amber by some experiments. A polished piece of amber heated by rubbing on the palm of my hand, I observed readily to attract slips of paper laid on the table: pouring some drops of oil of almonds on my palm, I again rubbed the glebe to the same degree of heat, but upon applying it to the said slips, its effect of attraction ceased; and again shifting the experiment, and drenching the slips in the oil and approaching the glebe when heated without oil, I observed all of them to be attracted.

I chose another method, calling in to my assistance a coal fire, because the effect of electricity is promoted by any heat, even without attrition, therefore approaching the glebe heated over the coals to the slips, more than once I observed it take them up, while the heat lasted, which in this manner is longer preserved than by friction alone; and shifting the experiment, because there stood a burning candle hard by, I caused one to heat the glebe over its flame; but my surprize was great when I observed no attraction of the slips thereto; whereas at the sides of the glebe, where the smoke of the flame had not reached, they were taken up. As I was reflecting on this phenomenon, I by chance happened to wipe the glebe, after which it again readily attracted, though it was excited by no new heat but only what it had before.

It happened at the same time, as I was employed in making these experiments, that another phenomenon, hitherto new to me, offered itself: when I caused the smoke of an extinguished wax candle, which I chose on account of the less stench, to be attracted by the electrical glebe. This experiment was in some respect known to me, and was first hinted at, out of curiosity, as far as I know, by the ingenious Mr. Boyle; but I find it observed neither by him nor by any other author, that

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the smoke is once only attracted, and that after that first attraction the virtue of the amber employed is lost: an observation which was, doubtless, omitted by these authors, or not attended to by them, because probably they thought it enough, that they had seen the same effect once, and noted the force of electricity even in this attracted body. To be short, any one will see, that the smoke, once attracted by the electrical glebe, is not farther attracted, but afterwards ascends directly upwards, whether the electrical glebe be applied without intermission to the ascending smoke, or after some time be applied thereto again: but if the smoke, once derived into the glebe of amber, be directly wiped off, its pristine electrical virtue will in an agreeable manner return, and continue for three or four times, if the glebe while still hot be so often carefully wiped.

This must be done carefully, lest instead of wiping you rub too hard, which alone might be a kind of friction: besides, whoever would accurately make the experiment, must first take care to heat the attracting glebe either over a burning candle, or even burning coals; for, thus the heat is both preserved longer in the glebe and the reiteration of the electricity at different intervals is a curious phenomenon.

That any wet derived to the glebe now excited by friction and disposed to attraction, or that the bare breath hinders its attractive force, has, probably, been very well known and experienced by others; but, if I mistake not, ascribed to a false cause, as if by this adventitious wet the glebe remitted of its heat. Upon repeating this experiment, indeed, I several times observed, that breathing upon it did sometimes no hurt to the attracting glebe, and sometimes did really check its attractive force; and in what this difference may consist will be no difficult matter to divine, as it is to be sought for both from the degree of heat in the attracting glebe; namely, as that heat can dissipate or not the vapours of the moist breath, and from a longer or shorter time interposed between the act of attraction. For, it happened that a glebe, which this moment attracted not, as soon as it received the breath, would the next succeeding moment successfully attract; namely, as that vapour was discolled by the heat of the glebe, both the presence and the going off of the vapour being manifest to the eye; to wit, as the glebe offered itself to my view, either overcast with obscurity, or conspicuous in its smoothness and politure.

Besides straws and slips of paper (the common subjects of this attraction) any herbs, not only such as are dry, but even the fresh, are attracted, though with a more or less strong degree of attraction. The illustrious Mr. Boyle has observed sand and mineral dusts, provided they are pretty light, to be

raised



raised thereby; spirit of wine is also attracted, and the smoke of an extinguished taper, first observed by Mr. Boyle, and of which we have treated above: nor is the powder of amber itself, nor its tender lamellæ, without this attraction. As to bodies drenched in oil, such are also attracted, provided they are so disposed, that a free space be left for the electrical effluvia to encompass these bodies, and that these latter do not stick too close to the table on which they are laid. In what manner a piece of amber, hung by a thread, upon applying another piece, approaches thereto, Kircher has formerly observed; and in what manner a drop of water at rest is almost raised into a froth and derived into the body of the amber, Hartmann has shewn. And I myself setting about this last experiment and sprinkling with a fine dust some drops of water on a table, I several times observed the water sprinkled with the dust approaching to the amber, and without this dust the approach of the water alone could not, indeed, be so evidently observed, especially if I had not a-new heated the amber. The same frequent attraction happened with expanded cob-webs, on only once rubbing the amber: nay, after the amber was cooled, the approach of the cob-web thereto happened very frequently, and that in a surprising manner: and the same attraction was repeatedly observed in a hair of the head. All these experiments exactly agree with those made by the illustrious Mr. Boyle, but especially with one; namely, when with a piece of amber, scarce as big as a pea, but highly attractive, he moved up and down a poised steel needle, for about three minutes, after he had done rubbing the attracting body.

I am, Madam, your humble servant,

*Of the Advances made by Mr. Irwin, towards the Discovery of the Longitude at Sea. With an authentic Copy of Lord Howe's Letter, ascertaining and certifying the Truth on many Trials.*

THE present successful attempts of this gentleman and his associate Mr. Malone, toward that great discovery, which would compleat the art of navigation, cannot but become the subject of much conversation; nor should our female readers be excluded from their sense of it. However difficult the discovery may be, it is not impossible to speak of it in language that shall be intelligible: we shall attempt this on the present, and all succeeding occasions; and wish we had the art of Fontenelle, who could explain a plurality of worlds as familiarly to his fair country-

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countrywomen, as the glass shewed their persons; and talk of the Satellites of Jupiter with as much clearness as of the pearls or diamonds in their ornaments.

If the exact times of any celestial appearance be known for two places, the difference of those times gives that of the longitude of those places.—Now in the ephemerides, we have the motions of the planets, and the times of all the celestial phenomena, as the beginning and ending of eclipses, conjunctions of the moon with other planets, its entrance into the ecliptic, &c. accurately calculated for some one place. Therefore if the hour and minute be known, wherein any of the same phenomena are observed in an unknown place, the difference between the hour and minute, at that place, and that other to which the tables are calculated, and consequently the difference of their meridians, and their longitude from each other, are known also.

Now the difficulty, here, does not consist in the exact finding of the time, which is easily had from the Sun's altitude or azimuth; but the defect lies in the small number of proper appearances, capable of being thus observed: for all slow motions, (as that of Saturn) are at once excluded; as shewing but little difference in a considerable space of time; and it is here required, that the phenomenon be sensibly varied in two minutes time, an error of two minutes in time producing another of thirty miles in the longitude.—Now there are no phenomena in the heavens that have these requisites, excepting the several stages of an eclipse of the Moon; her longitude, or place in the zodiac; her distance from the fixed stars, or appulse to them; her ingress into the ecliptic, or the points of her orbit, where that cuts the ecliptic; and finally the conjunction, distance, and eclipses of Jupiter's satellites.

The phenomena of Jupiter's satellites are generally preferred to those of the Moon, for finding the longitude; because the former are less liable to parallaxes, and do, further, afford a very commodious observation, in every situation of that planet above the horizon.—Their motion is very swift, and must be calculated for every hour; and for that reason their eclipses are not found in the common ephemerides, but are had elsewhere. To find the longitude by means of these satellites; with a good telescope, observe a conjunction of two of them, or of one of them with Jupiter, or any other the like appearance; and, at the same time, find the hour and minute from the meridian altitude of some star: then consulting tables of the satellites, observe the hour and minute wherein such appearance happens in the meridian of the place to which the tables are calculated.—The difference of time, as before, will give the longitude.

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All methods which depend on the phænomena of the heavens have this one defect, that they cannot be observed at all times; and are, besides, difficult of application at sea, by reason of the motion of the ship.

Mr. Irwin seems to have obviated, at least in a great measure, this difficulty. He has contrived a machine to be carried on board a ship, which he calls a marine chair; by means of which an observation may be taken of the satellites of Jupiter nearly as steadily as at land; and he has so far brought this method to perfection. It would be little authority for me to say this; I have therefore added the testimony of one of the best and bravest sea commanders that ever honoured this nation.

“Magnanime off of Ushant, Aug. 11, 1759.

“ON a farther experience of the marine chair contrived  
“by Mr. Irwin, I am of opinion, that an observation of an  
“emerfion and immerfion of Jupiter’s satellites may be made  
“in it at sea, not subject to a greater error than three minutes  
“of time.

“HOWE.”

This method does not amount entirely to a discovery of the longitude, but our admiralty gives rewards for all considerable advances toward it; and certainly this is one.

To the AUTHORESS.

MADAM,

THERE is a lady of my acquaintance (if you will call it acquaintance when you have heard my story) who puts me to the blush every time I meet her, either by her ridiculous airs, or more ridiculous condescensions. You are to know this is one of the new-made women of quality; heaven stop the encrease of them! And being unused to the rank she holds, she does not know either herself or me, or any thing, or any body else, otherwise than according to the light in which that rank places them. We never had any intimacy; nor ever any quarrel; but as we met on visits, and at chapel, and at routs, and public places, we naturally curtsy: at least her ladyship was so very condescending to begin the civility; and I have never declined continuing it: but, madam, I never know when we meet, whether we are acquainted with one another or not. Sometimes she will spy me out at a great distance, and in a crowd, and



and honour me with her particular civilities; sometimes she will not know me when I stand close to her, though there are not twenty people in the room; and, I have been once or twice shocked to death when I have paid my respects to her in one of these forgetful humors: and she has looked me full in the face with all the coldness of a perfect stranger, and then stared behind her to see who it was I had courtied to. 'Tis carried to such a length, Madam, that there are some places where we are intimate friends, and others where we are the most perfect strangers: nay, there are different parts of the same place which have the like effect upon her ladyship's attention and memory; and the very difference of light and dark, or full and empty, will take the same effect as it appears upon her senses. Indeed, in this there is somewhat very singular. It is not that the lady does not distinguish in a bad light, or among a multiplicity of objects, for she sees best of all in the dark, though much company seems often to perplex her imagination. You will give me leave to mention some particulars. At St. James's, for instance, if we pass one another upon the stairs, we are the most familiar acquaintance in the world; but, when we meet in the drawing-room, we never saw one another before in our lives!—In the park, if it be tolerably dark, she will know me across the walk; but, when we happen to come very near one another in broad day light, it is ten to one she does not know me. At Sadler's Wells we are perfect intimates; but at Drury-lane theatre we are entire strangers. Sometimes I get a courtesy at Covent-garden; but she cannot see across unless the house be very empty. In the gallery at the opera we chat the whole evening; but in the boxes we lose constantly all manner of correspondence. At routs, it is a chance: if we come in early, I may have the honour of being known; but if the rooms are full, there is no possibility: nay, I have sat down at quadrille with her, and we have been all the evening quite strangers to one another; and yet, when we have been putting on our capuchins in the next room, we have relapsed into all our former intimacy.

Madam, there is more in it yet than this: and it is difficult yet to guess whether we are at any time acquainted than you can imagine; for though these rules in general terms are found to hold, yet the strongest of them will be broke at any time by the people that happen to be with either of us. She has known me in the park in full day-light when I had the honour to be with Lady\*\*\*, and she has not seen me in the same place when it has been absolutely dark, when the Dutchess of \*\*\* has happened to be with her. At an auction she could not see me because she was in a party; and the same night she asked a place  
in



in my box at the oratorio, because some of your acquaintance did me the honour to sit in it. At any time the company I am in will alter all these rules; and she will walk strait on without knowing me, though our cloaths touch, or look out for me at a quarter of a mile's distance, as I shall happen to be with Mrs. What d'ye call her, or my Lady.

Pray give my service to her, and desire her to free me from this uncertainty. If you please, request her to write down rules by which we who are but gentlewomen may know how we are to behave to our acquaintance when the caprice of some man of fashion makes them our superiors. I believe you may venture to tell her that, for the future, if she stares at me one time, I may chance to smile at her another.

I am,

Dear Madam,

Yours most truly,

CHARLOTTE SIMPLE.

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*Of the Construction and Nature of Decoys.*

**A**S a very unhappy accident that happened at one of the Lincolnshire Decoys cannot be well understood, unless by those who have a knowledge of their construction, we shall give the form and manner of laying them out in that county; that by a due care in the disposition of them for the future, the like accidents may be avoided.

To make a Decoy, we must choose out a place where we have an opportunity of forming a large piece of water, from which we must make canals branching out, either three, five, or more, according to the magnitude of our water, each canal terminating in a point, after one angle made; and all well planted about with alders, willows, fallows, oziers, and such under-wood. On one side of each of these canals, from the angle to the mouth, are placed pannels of reed about the height of a man's breast, set in the manner of a skreen, with holes for the fowler to peep through; and in the bottom of every other pannel is a hole for a dog to run in and out at: over the canal is a net placed in the form of an arbor, and beyond the angle it terminates in a tunnel net, wherein the fowls are taken.

The decoy being ordered in this manner, we shall proceed to give an account of the method of taking the fowl, which is thus: the decoy-man coming down to the angle of the pipe or canal,



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canal, peeps through the holes in the reed pannels, and when he sees a sufficient quantity of wild ducks in the mouth of the great pond, on his whistling softly, the tame ducks, pinioned and brought up for that purpose, swim into the canal, covered with the nets, to feed upon the corn he throws over the reeds into the water, the wild ducks also following to partake of the food. In the mean time a dog, taught for that purpose, runs round the pannels in and out at the holes in the bottom, which amuses the ducks, so that they apprehend no danger. When he has brought them far enough into the canal, he goes stooping along the reeds till he has got beyond the ducks; then rising up shews himself over the pannels; by which means the wild ducks only are frighted the opposite way into the narrow part of the canal, and so they are taken in the tunnel net: all this being done without any disturbance to the rest of the wild ducks in the great pond. Thus the decoy-man having dispatched one canal, goes round to execute the same at all the rest; by which means infinite numbers are taken at one of these places.

The Decoy being thus prepared, and planted with alders, willows, and such other trees as will grow in moist and watry places, either from truncheons, sets or twigs, it will, in about two years, be fit for service; and, during the two first years, will furnish so much cover for the wild ducks that fly that way, that they will begin to breed there, and entice others to the same place, as well as easterlings, widgeon and teale. It is to be observed, that these places are kept as quiet as possible, and hardly any are allowed to speak for fear of disturbing the birds; for these kinds of wild fowl are very timorous, and a small disturbance will go very near to make them abandon their abode. It is remarkable, that these Decoys are generally in flat countries, where there is hardly any trees growing but what are in the Decoys, so that the ducks are allured by the trees as well as the water; and in such situations are generally caught in greater abundance than in woody countries. It is incredible almost to think the prodigious numbers that are taken in a well-placed Decoy; even one will bring in five, six, or seven hundred pounds per annum to the owner, if it be well managed and within reach of a good market: and this advantage will be pretty constant when it is once set on foot; for when there is once a colony rightly established, they may be expected to encrease rather than diminish: as they will continually draw in more if they are not frightned. There is one thing particularly to be observed; which is, never to let any one escape that has been taken in the net, for he will certainly quit the place and take a great number with him; which I mention, because sometimes



we may happen to take more than we have occasion for : and if once a market happens to be overstocked, and the price is beaten down, it will be an hard matter to restore it.

*The History of Villa Viciosa.*

**A**T a small distance from Madrid is a little town, pleasantly situated and well built ; but from the peculiar character of its first inhabitants distinguished by the reproachful name of Villa Viciosa. It is long since the occasion of its infamy has ceased ; and various causes have been given for the name ; for time devours truth ; and conjecture after a while assumes the name of History. The truth is found only in a small tract, the Work of that illustrious Frejo ; whose Theatre of Criticism, we wish so ardently and unsuccessfully to see in an English habit. This tract is entitled, *The Complaint and Vindication of the Villa Viciosa*. The town is introduced complaining of the geographers of that and the preceding ages, for scandalizing its air, its water, and its soil ; and seeking from the bowels of the earth whereon it stands causes for an opprobrious name ; the real origin should have been sought only among its first inhabitants.

In other countries, he says, vice only bears the mark of infamy ; but in Spain, the same reproach attends on meanness. Glory is the passion of the country ; and, they respect a name and ancestry as much as all the laws of Heaven and Earth. They are severe to all slips ; but most of all, to those which are most lasting in their consequences. Therefore, when a nobleman marries beneath himself he forfeits all esteem. That which in England is often an effect of prudence, and at the worst, a slip to be forgiven, is there, a greater and more lasting infamy than murder.

In the days when these extravagances were at the height, and long before Cervantes laughd them and some others out of fashion, a person of condition, whose name the author spares, because of his family, discovered charms, and at the same time honesty in one much beneath him. The Spaniards of those days held gallantry a virtue, while they esteemed a disproportioned marriage the greatest of all crimes. The Don attacked the fair ; he rode before her window ; and he gave her music ; he dressed at her ; and, he named her as the inspiring genius, by whose influence he became superior at all the nobler exercises.

The lady was less reserved, than perhaps a higher rank would have made her : she saw him freely. The Spaniard thought he had gained



gained his point: and when he poured forth all his passion, she owned she did not see him with indifference. He was in extacies at his conquest, but 'twas a short-lived glory: for, when he spoke of love, she talked of marriage. Having owned her affection, she came immediately to an explanation: and when he pleaded on other terms, she laughed at him. He made her offers of immense rewards; she told him, Virtue was worth a thousand of them: he swore eternal constancy; she made a jest of it, and answered him, That there could be no truth, where the foundation was in vice. He urged the impossibility of marriage; and she answered, Death was easy. If you are insincere, my lord, said she, I ought only to despise you: if you indeed love me thus, I will teach you to act worthily. On this, she took a dagger from her bosom, and said, See this! If you have deceived me, go; and, I will only despise myself for not perceiving it: If you indeed love me, I will shew you what becomes an honourable passion, that cannot be authorized by religion. My lord, I love you: I am free to say it: I love you so well, that if you are sincere, life is detestable, since I am in a rank, that cannot have the honour of your hand; and, you shall now see with how high a courage a girl may be inspired by love, and your example.

The Spaniard paused: for love was in his heart, and he held down his eyes that they might not betray it: he asked her time; and she gave all he pleased. My life and death, said she, are yours, and yesterday, to-day, to-morrow, or hereafter, all are equal. What matters it, whether I begin this week, or the next, to be forgotten!

They parted, and in spite of powerful custom, the Spaniard found his countrymen were fools; that virtue always, and in all states, was honour; and, that there could be no just infamy but in forsaking one whose soul disdained the meanness of its birth; and, who has added to the Roman spirit, in contempt of death, the christian reverence for virtue. He married her: he pleaded long in vain for an indulgence, to what they call'd his fault; and when he found that pride had banished reason and virtue from their hearts, he at once secluded himself from them. He fixed on the delightful spot, where now stands the town; and built the first edifice: the remains of which are to be yet seen.

Example can do much, though it cannot prevail to alienate men from habitual opinions. While the grave folly of the nation kept up the spirit of contempt against this innovator; any one whom love reduced to his condition, when he could not prevail on terms of infamy, contented to retire. The first erected edifice had soon its like companions; and there rose an



elegant town upon the ruins, as the Spaniards called it, of glory. They gave it the name, by which it has ever since been called: and when a man was observed to pay attention to a girl beneath him, it was a proverb many ages, Such a one is taking ground at Villa Viciofa.

### Of the ROSE and DAISY.

Figured in the annexed Plate.

**W**E propose to acquaint our female readers with the beauties of the vegetable world, and begin with two very familiar, tho' very elegant, the Damask Rose and Double Daisy.

We shall explain their nature and their culture: what art has done with them in raising them from their simple form to this state; and what she may do farther.

There has been no time of which we have account wherein the Rose has not been celebrated: the glory of flowers, the favourite of mortals; and in the romantic forms of antient expression, the delight of Gods. They crowned their priests with it for sacrifice; their own brows for festivity. They strewed it upon the tombs of their heroes; and covered with it the costly marbles on which they placed their wines. Beds of Roses were the luxuriant couches of repose of lovers; and we understand in what conflicts he had honour who slept encompassed with their sweets.

That more modern taste holds them in equal respect, is seen in the innumerable variety we have introduced by the arts of culture, in form, colour, and fulness.

We do not esteem Roses less than the earliest ages did, but we have more flowers for our admiration; and the wonder is rather, that any one kind can retain so much of our regard among that multiplicity, than that this has not more.

The species particularised in this place, the Damask Rose, is fittest of all to lead the Lady and the Gardener together into the original state of the flower and the effects of culture: for it is sufficiently raised above the hedge-rose, to be esteemed a garden flower; and yet has no more than fulness and colour, to distinguish it from the wild plant in that state.

The specific characters are very obscure among the Rose kind; nor is this strange when we consider how culture changes them. This figure expresses the proper distinctions of the Damask Rose when in its genuine and unaltered state; and  
however



however much luxuriance of soil and repeated culture may vary the characters in particular plants, still there will remain enough to shew what they were, and whither the plant is to be reduced.

The stalks are weak, and of a deep olive colour when old; the young shoots are more green: they have only a few weak thorns; and on the tenderer branches scarce any.

The leaves are placed on long footstalks, which have a kind of leafy appendage at their base; and they are of the pinnated form: each is composed of one or two pairs of pinnæ, with an odd one at the end; and these are broad, short, roundish, and sharply serrated. They are of a deep green on the upper side, and paler below.

The flowers have long, round, and green footstalks, without prickles, and they are large and noble. The multiplicity of their petals, their various turns and foldings, and the delicate and glorious red of the whole flower, are great and distinguished marks of beauty; and it has a very fragrant scent.

#### *Culture of this Rose.*

We shall have occasion hereafter to speak of Roses whose culture requires all the delicate art of the gardener; but this is not one of them. It is, in the single state, native of the East, and wild in hedges in some parts of Europe. It is therefore easily raised to perfection in our gardens; and will live in any exposure, and any soil.

It may be raised from seed; but as the shrub is very common, and the suckers, which it produces freely, take root without farther trouble, this is the familiar way of propagation.

Let a bed be dug up in the seminary, in October, and the suckers taken from the Damask Rose shrubs, planted in it at a foot distance.

The suckers taken up for planting, should be of the same year's production; for those always take root more freely than such as have stood longer about the mother plant. After one year's growth in that bed, they may be removed into the garden. No compost is needed for them, for common garden mould perfectly answers the purpose; and all the care they will require farther is, every October to clear away the suckers, and to cut out the dead wood, and thin the luxuriant branches; taking off such as gall and rub against one another.

#### OF THE DAISY.

THE Daisy of our meadows is beautiful, though simple. What we represent in this figure, is the Double Garden Daisy, which is raised far above it; and great care brings it sometimes to be proliferous, many small flowers hanging about the edges  
of



of the larger. We shall consider it in all these states, having figured it, in what may be called, the middle progression.

We are in no instance able to produce more proof of that luxuriance, to which nature may be carried by a right culture than the present.

The plant we now propose to the attention of the Ladies, with all its bigness of flower and fullness of petals, is nothing more in species, than the common Daisy of our meadows, raised by various degrees to more and more lustre.

We shall endeavour to lead the gardener through these several stages, and he will thence learn how to consider other, the most unbounded instances of variation.

The common little Daisy of our fields is sometimes altogether white; and sometimes edged with red. Of this, the gardener took his first advantage, and raising seeds from the plain, white, and the red-tip'd kind, he obtained two varieties, a larger flower all white, and a larger altogether red.

From the seeds of these impregnated with one another's farina, the work of the winds, not any consultation of the gardener, rose a third, the Pyed or Variegated. Thus stood the account, after the second years of culture.

But farther management of the same easy kind, produced in a year more, the Vast Double White, the Vast Double Red, here figured, and the Double Pyed Daisy.

These were extremely prized, till farther excellence from the same stock degraded them. The three kinds were produced more double, with their petals raised in bubbles; and afterwards these twisting into a kind of irregular tubes, gave the Quill'd Daisy; a very elegant flower.

Thus long the Daisy kept its form though double; but more care and culture burst the flower into another shape: instead of the original and natural circular form, the Daisies of these three kinds now broke their slight cups irregularly, and spread into an unequal flatness; crested and waved.

This, as it appeared singular, was valued; and, though an imperfection, became considered as a beauty. And hence the Coxcomb Daisy, white, red, and speckled.

Last of all, a better culture of the Great Double Red Daisy, instead of throwing the flower out of its natural shape, swelled it in that form to a greater size and thickness, and raised from its centre at the footstalk, an offspring of little Daisies supported on slender pedicles, and making an outside ornament.

All these are encreased easily, by parting the roots; and they always thrive the better for it: keeping their kinds and colours regularly under this management; though when left several successive years unremoved, they will by degrees dwindle into a common Field Daisy.

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*After a great deal of Altercation relating to the Affair in Germany, the Right Hon. Lord George Sackville has himself published the following Address to his Countrymen.*

THE various reports that have been propagated to my disadvantage, and the many falshoods which have been asserted to ruin my character, lay me under the necessity of remaining not entirely silent, though I am debarred at present from stating my case to the public, as I should have done, had I not had assurances of obtaining a court-martial for my trial; the only legal and effectual method of convincing the world how little foundation there has been for the torrent of calumny and abuse, which has been so maliciously thrown out against me.

I had rather upon this occasion, submit myself to all the inconveniencies that may arise from the want of stile, than borrow assistance from the pen of others, as I can have no hopes of establishing my character, but from the force of truth; I shall therefore, as plainly and distinctly as possible, relate a few circumstances, which will at least shew, that no body could be more desirous than I was to bring truth to light, and subject my conduct to the strictest scrutiny.

The instant I found by the implied censure given out in orders the second of August, that my conduct had appeared in an unfavourable light to Prince Ferdinand on the day of action, I endeavoured to inform myself in what particular I had either failed in or neglected my duty; I heard in general of disobedience of orders, but I could fix no certain period of time to my supposed crime, till Col. Fitzroy acquainted me with what had passed between his serene highness and him upon my subject, in regard to the orders delivered to me by him (Col. Fitzroy) that day; whenever my trial comes, I shall endeavour to clear up that point to the satisfaction of the publick: my own assertions may have little weight, but the oaths of witnesses, whose veracity cannot be called in question, will, I trust, prove my innocence beyond the possibility of doubt.

Under these circumstances, I immediately applied for his majesty's permission to return to England, that I might answer any accusation that should be brought against me; for as commander in chief of the British forces in Germany, no person there could order a court-martial for my trial, had there been an accusation laid; the power of summoning courts-martial and approving their sentences, was vested in me by my commission, and no British officer or soldier could be tried by any other authority.

As soon as I arrived in London, on Friday evening the 7th, I instantly wrote the following letter to the secretary of state.

“ MY





" MY LORD,

" I HAVE the honour of acquainting your lordship with  
 " my arrival in England, in pursuance of his majesty's per-  
 " mission, sent to me, at my request, by your lordship.  
 " I thought myself much injured abroad by an implied cen-  
 " sure upon my conduct; I find I am still more unfortunate at  
 " home, by being publicly represented as having neglected  
 " my duty in the strongest manner, by disobeying the positive  
 " orders of his Serene Highness Prince Ferdinand: as I am  
 " conscious of neither neglect, nor disobedience of orders; as  
 " I am certain I did my duty to the utmost of my abilities;  
 " and as I am persuaded that the Prince himself would have  
 " found, that he had no just cause of complaint against me;  
 " had he condescended to have enquired into my conduct, be-  
 " fore he had expressed his disapprobation of it, from the par-  
 " tial representation of others: I therefore most humbly request  
 " that I may at last have a public opportunity given me of at-  
 " tempting to justify myself to his Majesty, and to my country,  
 " by a court-martial being appointed; that if I am guilty, I  
 " may suffer such punishment as I may have deserved; and if  
 " innocent, that I may stand acquitted in the opinion of the  
 " world: but it is really too severe to have been censured un-  
 " heard, to have been condemned before I was tried, and to  
 " be informed neither of my crime, nor of my accusers. I am,

" My Lord, &c. &c. &c.

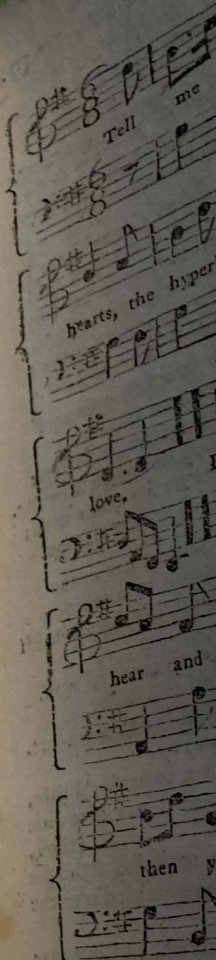
" GEO. SACKVILLE."

I received an answer to this letter on Monday the 10th, in which I was assured, that a court-martial upon my application would be granted, as soon as the officers capable of giving evidence could leave their posts; but previously to the receipt of that letter, I was dismissed from all my military employments: notwithstanding which dismissal, I still hope, and am informed, that I may have the advantage of a legal trial.

In the mean time, the only indulgence I have to ask is, that the public will suspend its judgment till such facts can be produced, from which alone the truth can appear; but if plans of a battle are to be referred to, which can give no just idea of it; if dispositions of the cavalry and the infantry are supposed, which never existed; if orders for attacks and pursuits are quoted, which never were delivered; and if disobedience to those imaginary orders are asserted as a crime, what can an injured officer, under such circumstances have recourse to, but claiming that justice, which is due to every Englishman, of being heard before he is condemned; the sooner that happens, the happier I shall be, as I am conscious my innocence must appear, when real facts are truly stated and fully proved.

GEO. SACKVILLE.

A



Why call me ang  
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 'Tis low, 'tis in  
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Wou'd you obt  
 Address my no  
 Pay homage

Lady, Maga



# A LADY'S Advice to her Lover.

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in G major (one sharp) and 8/8 time. It consists of six staves of music. The lyrics are printed below the notes, with some words appearing on two lines. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes, rests, and bar lines. The final note of the piece is a double bar line.

Tell me no more of pointed darts, of flaming eyes and bleeding  
 hearts, the hyperboles of love; the hyper-boles of  
 love. Be honest to your self and me, speak truly what you  
 hear and see, and then your suit may move - - - - and  
 then your suit may move,

## II.

Why call me angel? Why divine?  
 Why must my eyes the stars outshine?  
 Can such deceit prevail?  
 For shame forbear this common rule;  
 'Tis low, 'tis insult, calls me fool;  
 With me 'twill always fail.

## III.

Wou'd you obtain my honest heart,  
 Address my nobler, better part,  
 Pay homage to my mind;

The passing hour brings on decay,  
 And beauty quickly fades away,  
 Nor leaves a rose behind.

## IV.

Let then your open manly sense  
 The moral ornaments dispense,  
 And to my worth be true:  
 So may your suit itself endear,  
 Not for the charms you say I wear,  
 But those I find in you.



# ORIGINAL POETRY, for SEPTEMBER, 1759,

ON SEEING A LADY IN MOURNING.

I.

AH! why that sober air put on,  
Those mournful weeds of sable  
hue?  
Can joy and sorrow blend in one,  
Or grief approach us join'd with you?  
Away, away, in vain those mocks,  
To reconcile a paradox.

II.

Tho' all so black, your tell-tale eyes  
Discover clearly the deceit;  
Swear that your gown your heart belies,  
And ev'ry ribbon aids the cheat,  
Sol shrouds behind a cloud his light,  
But shall we therefore think it night?

III.

Like Luna you indeed appear,  
And folks will have it for that reason  
You dress in such a dismal gear.  
But, soft! I must not deal in treason:  
Howe'er, you know, the Moon is found  
More shining for the darkness round.

IV.

Thus far the poet, now the friend.  
Distinguish'd people, doctors say,  
Shou'd not ev'n seemingly offend,  
For fear they lead the weak astray.  
This in religious points is true;  
And just the case 'twixt us and you.

V.

Seen in such woeful trappings clad,  
Some guided by the outward shew,  
May think you in good earnest sad.  
Quick then, the fatal robes forego!  
Least gaining too assur'd belief,  
You make men fall in love with grief.

## A CANTATA.

RECITATIVE.

FAREWELL, ye groves! Farewell, ye  
blissful plains!  
To rocks, and caves, and dens, where  
horror reigns; [everns roar,  
Where the bleak winds, thro' dismal  
And tumbling cat'racts shake the found-  
ing shore: [remove;  
Where the fell raven croaks, I'll strait  
The proper mansions for despairing love.

AIR.

No more the festive train I'll join.  
Adieu! Ye rural sports, adieu!  
For what, alas! have griefs like mine,  
With pains-times or delights to do?  
Let hearts at ease such pleasures prove;  
But I am all despair and love.

Ah, well-a-day! How chang'd am I!  
When late I seiz'd the boxen reed;  
So soft my strains, the herds hard by,  
Stood gazing, and forgot to feed.  
But now my strains no longer move;  
They're discord all, despair and love.

Behold around my straggling sheep!  
The fairest once upon the lea,  
No swain to guide; no dog to keep:  
Unshorn they stray; nor mark'd by me,  
The shepherd's muse to see them rove;  
They ask the cause—I answer, Love.

Neglected love first taught my eyes  
With tears of anguish to o'erflow;  
'Twas that which fill'd my breast with  
fighs,

And tun'd my pipe to notes of woe.  
Love has occasion'd all my smart,  
Dispers'd my flock, and broke my heart.

RECITATIVE.

By moonlight thus, in a sequester'd vale,  
Forsaken Thyrsis breath'd his love-sick  
tale; [took,  
Whilst all beneath a rock his stand he  
Where mournful willows nodded o'er the  
brook.

A Satyr, that by chance was lurking near  
O'erheard the piteous plaining sonateer.  
He laugh'd aloud, then from his covert  
rose,

And thus derided his mistaken woes.

AIR.

Silly shepherd, leave complaining,  
Quit the Moon to whining curs;  
Will, if Phillis be disdaining,  
Breaking your heart, soften hers?

Cease those strains so melancholy,  
And let gayer notes be try'd;  
Soon she will bemoan her folly;  
Soon she will repent her pride.

Black despair and pining sorrow,  
Burning arrows, bleeding hearts;  
All a cant which lovers borrow,  
Cheats and dreams, and little arts.

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Two columns begin



Or their joys too mighty growing  
For their senses to sustain;  
They no other title knowing,  
Out of ign'rance call it pain.

The Story of PROMETHEUS apply'd.

*Upon stealing a Kiss from a Lady asleep.*

**T**HIS! This is life! All else a dream!  
This is the true Promethean flame;  
From heav'n by daring theft convey'd,  
Tho' by the prize the risks o'erpaid:  
But if to steal those heav'nly fires  
An equal punishment requires,  
Whilst recent from the theft I glow,  
Oh! fix me on that breast of snow.  
Well pleas'd to languish life away,  
Love shall upon my vitals prey;  
Nor will I with whilst there I'm laid,  
Aicides near to give me aid.

*Verses to a young Lady, who said, She  
pity'd those that lived under the ex-  
tremes of heat and cold.*

I.

**I**F you the wretches fate bemoan,  
Who doom'd by heav'n, for ever  
glows  
Beneath Arabia's burning zone,  
Or freezes 'midst Norwegian snows:

II.

How shou'd you pity his distress,  
Whose hapless lot, (more hard than  
theirs)  
Oh, hear it Nancy! And redress!  
Each sad extreme united shares:

III.

Whilst you, insensible to love,  
Unmov'd receive my fond desires?  
Their different fates at once I prove,  
Their coldness all, and all their fires.

#### A S O N G.

**I** Seek my shepherd gone astray,  
He left our cot the other day.  
Tell me, ye gentle nymphs and swains,  
Pass'd the dear rebel thro' your plains?  
Ah! wretched Daphne! Forc'd to roam,  
To find, and charm a wand'rer home.

Sports he upon the shaven green,  
Or joys he in the mountain scene;  
Leads he his flocks along the mead,  
Or does he seek the cooler shade?  
Oh! teach a hapless nymph the way,  
To find her shepherd gone astray.

Observe ye maids, my truant swain,  
A manly softness crowns his mein;  
Adonis was not half so fair,  
And when he talks 'tis heav'n to hear.  
But warn'd; the soothing poison shun;  
To listen is to be undone.

He'll swear no time shall quench his flame;  
To me the perj'ur'd swore the same:  
Too fondly loving to be wise,  
Who gave my heart an easy prize;  
And when he tun'd his Syren voice,  
Listen'd, and was undone by choice.

But fated, now he shuns the kiss  
He counted once his greatest bliss;  
Whilst I with fiercer passions burn,  
And pant, and die for his return.  
Oh! whither, whither shall I rove  
Again, to find my fraying love.

#### TO A L A D Y.

**A**S Venus with her son one day  
Sat in an idle-pick-tooth way,  
Fine lady-like, 'twixt sleep and wake,  
Unknowing what new whim to take:  
Half-turning to her glass, she cry'd,  
Were goddesses to change ally'd;  
If our immortal beauties, cou'd  
Decay like human flesh and blood;  
How should I look, can you presume,  
When I began to pass my bloom.  
Come tell me; lard, the boy's so stupid:  
How would you look mamma, says Cupid;  
Why, let me see — as sure as I sit,  
You'd look just like—the *Widow Lyset*.

SCHEFFER'S ORIGINAL OF THE  
LAPLAND LOVE SONGS, in the  
SPECTATOR.

**W**ITH brightest beams let the sun  
On Orra Moor! [shine  
Could I be sure,  
That from the top o'th' lofty pine,  
I Orra Moor might see,  
I to his highest bow would climb,  
And with industrious labor try,  
Thence to descry  
My mistress, if that there she be.

Could I but know amidst what flowers,  
Or in what shade she staies,  
The gaudy bowers  
With all their verdant pride,  
Their blossoms and their spraires,



Which make my mistress disappear;  
And her in envious darkness hide,  
I from the roots and bed of earth would  
tear.

Upon the raft of clouds I'd ride  
Which unto Orra fly,  
O'th' ravens I would borrow wings,  
And all the feathered in-mates of the sky:  
But wings, alas! are me denied,  
The stork and swan their pinion will not  
lend,

There's none who unto Orra brings,  
Or will by that kind conduct me befriend.

Enough, enough, thou hast delay'd  
So many Summers daies,  
The best of daies that crown the year,  
Which light upon the eyelids dart,  
And melting joy upon the heart:  
But since that thou so long hast stay'd,  
They in unwelcome darkness disappear.  
Yet vainly dost thou me forsake,  
I will pursue and overtake.

What stronger is then bolts of steel?  
What can more surely bind?  
Love is stronger far than it;  
Upon the head in triumph she doth sit:  
Fetters the mind,  
And doth controul,  
The thought and soul.

A youth's desire is the desire of wind,  
All his essays  
Are long delays,  
No issue can they find.  
Away fond counsellors, away,  
No more advice obtrude:  
I'll rather prove,  
The guidance of blind love;  
To follow you is certainly to stray:  
One single counsel tho' unwise is good.

#### THE OTHER.

**K**ULNASATZ my rain-deer  
We have a long journey to go;  
The moors are vast,  
And we must hast,  
Our strength I fear  
Will fail if we are slow,  
And so  
Our songs will do.  
Kaigè the watery moor  
Is pleasant unto me,  
Though long it be;

Since it doth to my mistress lead,  
Whom I adore;  
The Kilwa moor,  
I nere again will tread.

Thoughts fill'd my mind  
Whilst I thro' Kaigè pass.  
Swift as the wind,  
And my desire,  
Winged with impatient fire,  
My rain-deer let us hast.

So shall we quickly end our pleasing pain:  
Behold my mistress there,  
With decent motion walking o'er the  
plain.

Kulnasatz my rain-deer,  
Look yonder, where  
She washes in the lake.  
See while she swims,  
The waters from her purer limbs  
New cleanness take.

#### TO A FAITHLESS LOVER.

*By a Young Lady.*

**O**H! faithless Damon, could I e'er  
believe, [deceive,  
That face conceal'd a heart that wou'd  
A heart, ungrateful! False to one so true,  
Which never doated on a man but you.  
Think of the oaths which you've so often  
swore, [more."  
"When I prove false, then may I be no  
This was the vow, in yonder grove you  
made,  
Where I unthinking was too soon betray'd.  
Oft on my neck you have enraptur'd  
hung,  
And eager drank the music of my tongue:  
Yet now with Lucy all your time is  
spent;  
She too like me forsaken will repent.  
For perjur'd once, a swain can never  
prove  
In friendship faithful, or sincere in love.

#### A REBUS. *By the same.*

**A**TALL tree, that frequently grows  
about hedges:  
A liquor, in which the farmer oft pledges;  
If both put together, will quickly dis-  
cover,  
The Youth that I mean, when I talk of  
my lover.

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A SUCCINCT HISTORY of the PRESENT WAR in GERMANY,  
FOR SEPTEMBER, 1759.

AS we make no doubt, that most of our fair readers, are extremely interested in the fortunes of the gallant King of Prussia; it is with great pleasure we can assure them, that notwithstanding the fears of his friends, and the misrepresentations of his enemies, his affairs were by no means reduced to extremity by the unhappy event on the 12th of last August: neither was the victory then obtained by any means so decisive in favour of the Austrians and Russians, who lost upwards of ten thousand men in the action. The attack was begun by the King of Prussia's forces about eleven o'clock in the morning, on the banks of the Oder, between Custrin and Frankfort; and, they were at first attended with success, having made themselves masters of three batteries, on which were placed more than eighty pieces of cannon: and, for above six hours, the advantage was so manifestly on his Prussian majesty's side, that the enemy themselves began to give up the day for lost: but as part of their troops still stood their ground, the Austrian cavalry which had not engaged, attacked, and repulsed the Prussians. The King, with his usual magnanimity, did all in his power to retrieve this unlucky motion. He led his forces three times to the charge in person; had two horses shot under him, and several balls lodged in his cloaths: but, at length perceiving the strength of his men to be quite exhausted, he judged them unable to cope with an adversary so superior in number any longer. And therefore, correspondent to the most consummate prudence, drew them off, abandoning the advantages which he had first gained. By all accounts, the damages sustained by the enemy must have been infinitely greater than that of his Prussian majesty, which consisted chiefly, in the loss of a few cannon which he could not carry off in his retreat. During the engagement, three hundred Russians were surprised in the city of Frankfort, and brought prisoners afterwards to his majesty's camp, by Major General Wunch. In consequence of his defeat, the King of Prussia immediately writ to the Queen at Berlin, to leave that city with the royal family; and his majesty is now preparing for another trial with his foes, when, it will please God we hope, to consider more manifestly, the justness of that cause for which he fights.

But this is the most disagreeable side of the medal; let us now turn to the reverse, on which we shall find the glorious victory gained by Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, over the French at Thornhausen, on the first of last August, making us ample amends, in its salutary consequences, for the ill success of our gallant ally. The Monsieurs may vapour, and gasconade as much as they will; but it is visible to all Europe, that their finances are reduced to the lowest ebb; and their arms in a most shattered condition. Prince Ferdinand continues to follow them closely ever since the last battle, intending if possible, to cut off their communication with Frankfort, towards which Marshal Contades is leading the remains of his ruined army. When Leipzick surrendered to the Confederates, seven hundred prisoners of the Imperial troops, and those of the Circles were taken, with some hostages, from Bohemia and Franconia, all of whom have been released. The enemy have sustained considerable losses of all kinds, since that dreadful one

*insure - no longer - 2 in hands*



of the first of August: but, particularly on the twenty-seventh at night, when the Hereditary Prince, with a detachment under his command marched against Fischer's corps stationed at Schonstedt: [*This Fischer is a freebooter, with a band of Russians licensed by the French to rob and plunder. He is reported to be an Englishman, but, we believe without foundation.*] Be this as it will, on the 28th in the morning, he and his myrmidons, were totally routed by the brave young Prince, many killed, and a number taken prisoners. There have been other accounts of this engagement, but not to be depended upon. His Highness still keeps beating up the French quarters, and daily distresses them one way or other.

But this is not all, the French are extremely disagreeable in their situation at home; where the new taxes proposed have roused the murmurs both of the nobility and lower class of people. The Swedish court have also signified to the French ambassador there, That the forces in Pomerania must be expected to remain inactive, till the arrears due by his Most Christian Majesty were discharged. And the part which the Empress Queen has taken in this demand of the Swedes embarrasses them still more. It is said, That the Russians are highly dissatisfied

with their being obliged to engage in a war, for the support of a Princess entirely alien to theirs; and, if this discontent continue on all sides, it needs no very deep policy to foresee that a speedy peace must be the consequence.

Notwithstanding, that Marshal Daun's striking some notable stroke during this campaign, is generally looked upon to be of the utmost consequence, both to his character abroad, and his honour and safety at home; he has not yet done any thing worth notice, though his army, and that of Prince Henry of Prussia, have been continually watching the motions of each other for some time past. However, it is thought, that the reduction of Dresden, which city was evacuated by the Prussians the 12th of September last, after having been in their possession three years, will give a great change to the face of affairs: this event, is certainly of great detriment to the Prussians in many respects; and yet common humanity obliges us to commiserate the poor Saxons, and particularly, the royal family of Poland, who have for some time been little better than prisoners of war: and this commiseration, necessarily obliges us to feel a kind of negative satisfaction at their being at last freed from so horrid a calamity.

## MISCELLANEOUS MEMOIRS.

### ITALY.

**H**IS Holiness the Pope, and his ministers are extremely alarmed: the King of the Two Sicilies, now his Catholic Majesty, is resolved to make great reforms in the ecclesiastical affairs of his new kingdom. The Spanish post from Madrid met the Portuguese minister's courier at

Aix in Provence, the Pope's courier, who was dispatched to Lisbon falling sick on the road. It was a matter of the last importance to the court of Rome, that his Holiness's dispatches should have been delivered first, which now is impossible. It is something worth mentioning, that in the permission, or rather consent, which

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which that holy father the Pope has been so condescending to give the King of Portugal, to deal as he has a right to do with that most unnatural part of his subjects, the jesuits, he has added in his own hand according to report. "Nevertheless, we beseech his Majesty, not to permit the cruel tortures, usual in such cases to be employed against the guilty; but, that in conciliating his clemency and his justice, he would let them feel the effects of the sentiments of a good father, and an upright judge."

## S P A I N.

Notwithstanding many reports which have been spread, insinuating the disquietude of affairs at this court, occasioned by the death of his late Catholic Majesty, by the best advices we are assured, that every thing remains in the most profound tranquillity: however, it appears, that Mr. Wall is at the head of the council, which seems to be a good omen for England, as he has distinguished himself against the French party.

## B A R B A R Y.

## TUNIS, AUGUST 10.

The 15th past 4000 Turkish foot, with 9000 Arabs on horseback, set out with 12 pieces of cannon and 2 mortars, to besiege a fortress named Gimel, in which the Pretender to this crown had taken shelter. It was taken by assault the 25th, after an obstinate defence; but most of the besieged found an opportunity, thro' the negligence of the enemy, to make their escape, with their wives and children. All that were left were massacred without distinction. A vast quantity of provisions and effects, was found in the place, which the Bey gave to the Turks in his service, for their encouragement. The unfortunate Pretender retired, with some horse, to the mountains of Sollette, and was received with open arms, by the inhabitants of about 160

villages, surrounded by those mountains, whose prodigious height renders them almost inaccessible. Tho' those people seem willing to take up arms in his favour against the Bey their Sovereign, it is thought the latter will be able to reduce them, as he has gained the good-will of the Turkish soldiery by his largesses, and his generous disposition so opposite to the avaricious temper of his predecessors.

## R U S S I A.

Private letters from Koningsberg, capital of the conquered kingdom of Prussia, now in the hands of the Russians, mention the detection of a conspiracy, which was formed some time ago against the fort of Pillau. Several being accused of it, the ring-leaders were tryed, and being found guilty, were condemned for high treason against the government of Russia, and received sentence to be quartered alive, and all their estates confiscated to the state. But the Empress, agreeable to that mercy and lenity so amiable in her sex, thought proper to mitigate that punishment into imprisonment for life; and their accomplices (with their wives, if they thought proper to accompany them) were banished into Siberia. The Empress has also thought proper to repeal the sequestration of the Prussian estate, and ordered them to be restored to their right owners.

## I R I S H N E W S.

## DUBLIN, SEPT. 15.

The parliament of this kingdom, which stood prorogued to Tuesday the 18th inst. is further prorogued to Tuesday the 16th of October; and then to sit for the dispatch of business.

On Tuesday last, the Grand Canal leading from Dublin to the river Shannon, had the water let into it, and a new barge was lanced, which was built adjoining to the work near Lyons, about 40 tons burthen, in the presence



presence of a vast concourse of gentlemen and ladies of distinction, who expressed the greatest satisfaction in viewing that beautiful canal, with the many curious bridges, aqueducts, and sluices, that are already perfected on that most useful undertaking, which has succeeded beyond expectation.

Letters Patent have passed the Great Seal, appointing Darby Magill, Gent. Clerk of the Faculties, in the room of Geo. Woolaston, Esq; deceased.

Edmund Malone, Esq; is appointed second Serjeant at Law in this kingdom, in the room of his brother, Richard Malone, Esq; deceased.

A few days ago died at New Park, near Athlone, Matthew Lyster, Esq; counsellor at law.

#### AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

*On Saturday the 8th instant, at two of the clock in the afternoon, Capt. Prescott arrived with the following letter from Major-general Amherst to Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated Crown Point, August 5, 1759.*

"SIR,

"I DID myself the honour of writing to you a very short letter on the 27th of July, as I would not retard Lieut. Col. Amherst from setting out, that he might acquaint you of his Majesty's troops being in possession of the fort and lines of Ticonderoga; and I now send Captain Prescott with this, to inform you of the great event of the reduction of Niagara; and at the same time to give you an account of my arrival here, with a part of the army under my immediate command.

"The 27th of July, I encamped within the lines, and began to level the trenches and batteries, filled up the road I had made from Lake Champlain to the Saw-mill river for the carrying on the siege, encamped four battalions of Provincials near

the fort for repairing the works, sent 500 men in Fort George for provisions, &c. ordered all the French boats to be filled up, and the brig and boats I had ordered to be built for carrying guns, to be finished in all haste, that I may be superior to the enemy's sloops on the lake.

"28th. The fire was not totally extinguished. I forwarded every thing as fast as possible, that I might get possession of Crown Point without loss of time. In the afternoon I received an account of a most unlucky accident, the death of Brigadier-general Prideaux, who was walking in the trenches on the evening of the 19th; the gunner carelessly fired a cannon and shot him, when the approaches were within 140 yards of the covered way. I immediately ordered Brigadier-general Gage to set out for Oswego, to take on him the command of that army.

"29th. Five companies of Provincials arrived this day from the provinces. Intelligence that the enemy's troops, which were encamped on the eastern side of the lake, were now moved to Crown Point: I kept small parties constantly looking from the mountains into Crown Point, their two sloops and a schooner there: they depend on my not getting boats over, and that I shall be obliged to build some more of force.

"30th. It rained hard last night and this day, which put a great stop to getting the batteaus over the Carrying-place.

"31st. I ordered the fort by the water-side to be put in thorough good order, and to be compleated, as the enemy had not quite finished it: ordered the fort of Ticonderoga to be repaired upon the same plan as the enemy had built it, which will save great time and expences, as it is but a small part of the whole that is ruined: the costs the enemy has been

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at in building the fort and houses are very great. The glacis and covered way quite good: the counterscarp of the glacis, masonry: the counterscarp of the ditch, masonry. Two ravelins of masonry that cover the only front to which approaches can be carried on. The fort, a square with four bastions, built with logs on the rocks, which are covered with some masonry to level the foundation. The wood part of it is the worst finished. One bastion, and a part of two courtins, demolished, but not in the front that can be easiest attacked. The casements are good; the walls of the burnt barracks are not damaged. Eleven good ovens have helped us greatly. As the situation of the fort is very advantageous for the protection of his Majesty's dominions, and the approaches may be rendered as difficult to the enemy, as they have been to the King's troops, and that there is no fault in it but its being small, I have thought proper to have it repaired, which I hope will meet with your approbation.

" 1st of August. At noon a scouting party came in, said the enemy had abandoned Crown Point; this makes no alteration in my motions, as I am already trying all I can to get forward; but on this, I sent away Major Graham with all expedition to command the 2d battalion of the Royal Highland regiment, and to march them to Oswego, that in case, from the unfortunate death of Brigadier-general Prideaux, the reduction should not have taken place, Brigadier-general Gage may return to the attack, with the utmost vigour and dispatch, and to pursue the ulterior operations of the campaign.

" 2d. Very rainy weather put a stop entirely to getting boats over the Carrying-place this day.

*Lady's Magazine.*

" 3d. A party I had sent to Crown Point brought in a deserter from late Forbes's in a French coat, one that I had pardoned for desertion when I was at Fort George. I thought it so necessary to make an immediate example, that I had him hanged directly. Sent two hundred rangers through the woods to Crown Point.

" 4th. The General at two in the morning, Assembly half an hour after, and the rangers, light infantry, grenadiers, and two brigades of regulars, were soon embarked, except the Royal Highland regiment that waited for boats, which detained me some time. I however arrived at Crown Point before the evening, landed and posted all the corps, some encamped, and some lay on their arms. At night, Lieut. Moncrieff, whom I had sent with Brigadier-general Prideaux, arrived with a letter from Sir William Johnson, inclosing the capitulation of Niagara, both which I have the satisfaction to send to you.

" 5th. I ordered Lieut. Col. Eyre to trace out the ground for a fort, which I will set about with all possible expedition. This post secures entirely all his Majesty's dominions that are behind it, from the inroads of the enemy, and the scalping parties that have infested the whole country, and it will give great peace and quiet to the King's subjects, who will now settle in their habitations from this to New-York. I shall take fast hold of it, and not neglect, at the same time, to forward every measure I can, to enable me to pass Lake Champlain, and you may be assured, Sir, I shall, to the best of my capacity, try to pursue every thing for the success and honour of his Majesty's arms.



# DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

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EXETER, AUGUST 27.

**S**UTTON, who was executed here last Friday for a highway robbery, gave the following account of himself: he said, He was born in Worcester, and bound apprentice to a cutler; but his master using him ill, he ran away, and shipped himself at Bristol for America. The captain sold him for 15l. He soon ran away from his master, and took with him his master's horse, eight Spanish dollars, and a 10s. bill of paper money. He then enlisted as a soldier; but in a little time deserted from his post, and enlisted in the militia of that country, which service he quitted to go over to the French at Crown Point. He deserted from them also, and fled to the woods, where he lived four weeks before he could reach any habitation, subsisting on what he killed with his firelock, such as land turtles, &c. sometimes raw, and sometimes roasted, without one bit of bread. The first inhabited spot he came to was Frederickett. He next enlisted in Col. Hopson's regiment, which was then at Halifax; after staying in it one year, he again deserted to the French; and was ten days on his march, eight of which he subsisted on horse-flesh; he went to Louisbourg and Cape Breton, and from thence came to Old France. As soon as he got on shore, he robbed a pedlar of a brace of pistols, and a parcel of snuff boxes, &c. for which he was bound in irons for six weeks in a dungeon, and had nothing to eat but bread and water; but falling sick, he was carried to an hospital, and, as soon as he recovered, he deserted and enlisted in another regiment which was ordered to Cherbourg. When he came there, the English fleet being then before the place, he stript himself and swam to it. He returned with the English troops, and as soon as he landed at Portsmouth, he broke open

a shop and stole a suit of cloaths, and several other things. Then he went to Newbury in Berkshire, and enlisted in Wolfe's regiment, and directly broke open a shop and stole two dozen of gloves. After that he enlisted and deserted six times in the space of six weeks. At last a serjeant of Lord Home's regiment, after insisting him, took him up for a deserter; but he was not two hours in goal before he made his escape, and went to his old regiment at Newbury. Here he was put in goal and fettered; but he got every thing off, neck-yokes, and hand-bolts, and fetters, all but the bazals, and would have got them off too, he said, and got clear off, had it not been for a waggoner. After this, he was guarded by 12 dragoons, and escaped from them also; but being taken at the Devizes, he was brought back to the regiment, and received his punishment. He staid in the regiment some time at Exeter, and deserting again, met with Hannah Cummings, and robbed her of five shillings, for which fact he was taken up, tried, and executed.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6.

This day, and not before, Lord George Sackville arrived in town from Germany, and the Saturday following was dismissed from all his military employments. He of his own accord resigned those which he held in the civil way. And it is reported, that the Duke of Dorset also desired permission to lay down his posts; but his Majesty refused.

FRIDAY, 7.

'Tis said that the French court having refused to grant any longer an allowance to the prisoners here, upwards of a thousand of those that are confined in the neighbourhood of Southampton, have offered to enter into the sea service.

We hear from Derby, that the French prisoners there, are paid 8 d.

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8 d. per day each, for mending the highways, and other works of that sort, which, added to his Majesty's bounty of 6 d. a day, enables them to live very comfortably. They acknowledge, with gratitude, the great goodness of his Majesty above that of the king of France, in making so humane a provision for them, at a time when they are left to starve by their own king.

FRIDAY, Sept. 14.

This day 16 prisoners were tried at the Old Baily, one of whom was capitally convicted, viz. Richard Lamb, for the murder of William Kendal, by stabbing him in the belly with a knife, of which he died the next morning; part of his bowels having issued through the wound. It appeared on the trial, that the quarrel was begun by the deceased and a comrade of the prisoner's, who first assaulted him, and a battle ensued; but being parted, the prisoner's anger not subsiding, unfortunately carried his resentment too far. Immediately after the trial sentence was passed on him, to be executed on Monday, and his body to be delivered to the surgeons to be anatomized; but on Sunday night he was respited during his Majesty's pleasure.

Two were found guilty of manslaughter, and are to be branded in the hand, viz. John Maland for killing Peter Archer, by throwing a knife at him, which entered into his belly. The prisoner and deceased were fellow-apprentices to a butcher: they fell out in deciding a wager of two-pence, in payment of which the loser introduced a bad half-penny.

Richard Smith, for killing John Hillar, by throwing a truss of hay at him as they were erecting a hay-stack, which threw him off, and by the fall so much bruised him, that he expired in about three quarters of an hour. There did not appear any malice, as

they a little before had, with others (as usual in such work) been at their gambols, pushing one another down on the stack, and throwing the hay about. Five were cast for transportation, and eight acquitted.

SATURDAY, Sept. 15.

This day the sessions ended at the Old Baily, when three convicts received sentence of death, viz. James Innis, for robbing Iye Whitbread, Esq; John Rice, for horse stealing, and Nicholas Randall, for shooting at and wounding John Hampton. Twenty-three persons received sentence of transportation; three were branded; two were ordered to be privately whipped and discharged. Margaret Dodamy ordered to be imprisoned for two months; and James Morgan, convicted last session for assaulting and stabbing Richard Whitaker, received judgment to be imprisoned in Newgate for three years, and to give security for his good behaviour three years longer; and fourteen were discharged by proclamation for want of prosecution.

*Extract of a letter from Admiral Boscawen to Mr. Cleveland, Secretary of the Admiralty, dated Namur, off Cape St. Vincent, August 20; 1759.*

"ON the 17th, at eight in the evening, the Gibraltar made the signal of their appearance [the French fleet] fourteen sail on the Barbary shore to the eastward of Ceuta. I got under sail as fast as possible, and was out of the Bay before ten, with fourteen sail of the line, the Shannon and *Ætna* fireships. At day-light I saw the Gibraltar, and soon after seven sail of large ships lying to; but on our not answering their signal, they made sail from us. We had a fresh gale, and came up with them fast, till about noon, when it fell little wind. About half an hour after two, some of the headmost ships began to engage; but I could not get



up to the Ocean till near four. In about half an hour, the Namur's mizen mast and both top-sail yards were shot away: the enemy then made all the sail they could. I shifted my flag in the Newark, and soon after the Centaur of 74 guns struck. I pursued all night, and in the morning of the 19th, saw only four sail standing in for the land (two of their best sailers having altered their course in the night.) We were not above three miles from them, and not above five leagues from the shore, but very little wind. About nine, the Ocean n amongst the breakers, and the ree others anchored. I sent the In-epid and America to destroy the ean. Capt. Pratten having anchored, could not get in; but Capt. Kirke performed that service alone. On his first firing at the Ocean, she uck. Capt. Kirke sent his officers board. M. de la Clue having one g broke, and the other wounded, had en landed about half an hour; but ey found the Captain, M. le Comte Carne, and several other officers d men on board. Capt. Kirke, after aking them out, finding it impossible to bring the ship off, set her on ire. Captain Bentley, of the War-pight, was ordered against the Te-meraire of 74 guns, and brought her off with little damage, the officers and men all on board. At the same time Vice Admiral Broderick, with his division, burnt the Redoubtable, her officers and men having quitted her, being bulged; and brought the Modeste, of 64 guns, off very little damaged."

MONDAY, Sept. 17.

Several constables attended at the Royal Exchange to put in practice the regulation of shutting up the gates at two o'clock, which occasioned an unusual crowd at the several avenues, and made great trade for

the pickpockets; one of them was detected in stealing a handkerchief from a captain of a ship, and upon being searched, near a dozen more were found upon him. He was immediately taken to the Compter.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19.

This day there was a very numerous meeting of the Nobility, Gentry, and others, of the county of Middlesex, and the city and liberty of Westminster, at the St. Alban's tavern; at which meeting 47261. were immediately subscribed; and a committee was appointed to consider of the call to be made upon the subscribers, and for carrying the purpose of the said subscription into effectual execution.

At the above meeting the Duke of Newcastle, the Right Hon. Henry Legge, Lord Berkeley, Lord Anson, the Right Hon. Charles Townshend, and several other persons of distinction were present, and subscribed to the undertaking.

A person, who had the appearance of a gentlewoman was taken into custody in Southwark, on suspicion of holding a correspondence with some French prisoners. Whilst the constable was waiting to have her before a justice, she tore a letter in small pieces, and swallowed them.

FRIDAY, Sept. 21.

Nine persons were locked up in the Royal Exchange, occasioned by the keeping up to the regulation of shutting the gates at two o'clock; seven of them got over the doors, by means of a ladder which was brought them; but the other two being a little too corpulent in body to venture over the spikes, were obliged to remain there till four, the time for opening the gates again.

DUBLIN, Sept. 22.

There ~~is~~ advice by the East-India ships arrived at Kinsale, that the English forces ~~in that~~ part of the world



world have retaken Fort St. David's, Visacapatam, and Visac; that Admiral Pocock hath taken two French men of war, viz. one of 74, and the other of 50 guns; and that our forces in general have been extremely successful against the French in every part of India. The above ships have brought home Mr. Hutchinson, deputy governor of St. Helena, and Mr. Watts, governor of Bengal.

MONDAY, 24.

The fine equestrian statue of King Charles I. at Charing-Cross, with the pedestal, iron rails, &c. is cleaning, repairing and beautifying.

TUESDAY, 25.

Both Houses of Parliament will meet for the dispatch of business the 15th of November.

WEDNESDAY, 26.

The troops destined for Germany will not be sent, we hear, till the sitting of the parliament.

THURSDAY, 27.

Sir John Bentley set out for Portsmouth to go on board the Warspite and sail to Gibraltar.

There is a very extraordinary bett depending between some of the New-market gentlemen, which is, to convey a letter 200 miles in two hours.

FRIDAY, 28.

A gentleman who had taken a place in the Newport-Pagnet coach, that stands in Smithfield, was going to take his place, but dropt down dead upon the paved stones. He was immediately let blood without effect, and therefore carried in a shell to his own house, which he had left but two hours before.

This day the report was made of the prisoners under sentence of death. Edward Norman, for robbing Stephen Randall on the highway; James Innis, for robbing Ives Whitbread, Esq; on the highway; John Rice, for horse stealing; and Robert Lamb, for the murder of William Kendall,

are ordered to be executed on Wednesday next. And Nicholas Randall, for shooting at the boys, is respited.

SATURDAY, Sept. 29.

There is a report current, that a Subsidy Treaty is concluded between his Britannic Majesty and the Empress of Russia, by virtue of which, she is to be paid 300,000l. annually, for three successive years, on which condition, the Russians are to commit no further hostilities against his Prussian Majesty or his Allies.

There have been upwards of 700 able-bodied men enlisted at Guildhall.

By a letter from Commodore Boys's fleet we learn, that they continued to cruise off Dunkirk, and that Thurot had attempted to sail out in the night, but being discovered by one of our frigates, he returned in haste into the harbour.

*Extract of a letter from a young gentleman on board the Ilchester Indiaman in Kingsale harbour, to his relations in Dublin, dated at sea, Sept. 13, 1759.*

"Since I wrote last from Bengal we were ordered to go to Visacapatam with the Hardwick, Capt. Sampson, and the Worcester, Capt. Teddiman, the Thames, a very large country ship, and three sloops to carry men and ammunition for an expedition against the French, and some of the black Nabobs; we had about 784 souls on board our ship, and the hold stowed full of field pieces, mortars, bombs, powder, shot, carriages, tumbrels, provision, &c. We were but 11 days on our passage, but much longer before we got the smell of them clear of the ship; which was the most offensive I ever yet met with. After we had delivered our cargo, we had a tedious passage back of 32 days, then took our cargo for England, and sailed January 10, 1759, with a fair wind and good passage till we were in the latitude of 18 degrees



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degrees south, when it blew very hard; and on Wednesday, February 21, about half an hour past four in the morning we brought to, being in the latitude of 20 degrees south, and 76 east from Dublin, when our ship lay down so, that we did not expect her to rise again; we then cut away the foremast, but that not being sufficient, the Captain ordered the main mast to be likewise cut away, but the storm was so violent and fierce, it blew that overboard, and carried away the mizen mast, and every thing off the quarter-deck and poop; not expecting the ship to live, we began to heave all our guns over-board, chests, bedding, and every thing we could come at, having nine feet water in the well, and three feet between decks, and as near sinking as could be; we kept working very hard at the pumps night and day, and freed her the 23d, then turned to get up jury masts, though we were all hands very weak, having had a perfect sea in the ship all the time.

Mr. Smith, a pilot from Bengal, who was a passenger on board, was washed off the quarter-deck overboard and was lost. Sheep, and other things that were hove overboard and swam, were frequently washed in again. We were in a most distressed and dismal situation, having 3400 miles to run to the Cape of Good-Hope, destitute of rigging and sails; but it pleased God to send us fair winds, and we got in there the 10th of April. In a short time after we left India, our people had an engagement with the French, who were almost all cut off. One of the black Nabobs, who pretended to side with us, stood still till we had routed the French, and then fell to kill and plunder the run-aways, from whom he got great plunder: the French had at that time half as many more Europeans in their army than we. There

were on our ship killed and wounded: but it is thought from the severe repulse the French met with, and the Nabobs in their interest, that our people may rest unmolested for some time, having got immense plunder from them. When we got into the Cape, we were informed by the Dutch, that sixteen sail of French men of war had sailed from thence eight days before, in order to look out for the outward and homeward bound ships; but happily for us we missed them. The Grant-ham Indiaman, who was in company with us outward bound, was taken by them off the Cape homeward bound, but I hear is since retaken by one of his Majesty's ships of war."

The gentlemen, who were passengers on board (among whom was governor Drake) made the sailors a present of a thousand guineas to encourage them to continue pumping.

#### LIST of BIRTHS.

**T**HE lady of lord St. John, of Woodford, in Northamptonshire, of a daughter.

The countess of Pembroke of a son and heir.

#### LIST of MARRIAGES.

**W**ILLIAM MIDDLETON, of Stockeld Park, in the county of York, esquire, to miss Errington, of Beaufront in Northumberland.

Mr. Richard Ufdal, an Oporto merchant, to miss Susanna Smith, of Mortlake.

Edward Baynton, esq. ensign in the third regiment of guards, to miss Werden.

Mr. Shreibier, to miss Sophia Lateword, eldest daughter of William Lateword, esq. of Hackney.

John Evans, of Travelgwynne, in the county of Montgomery, esq. formerly high-sheriff of Radnorshire, to miss Betty Turner, only daughter and heiress of Thomas Turner, esq. China merchant in London.



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*Domestic Occurrences.*

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LIST OF PREFERMENTS.

**T**HE rev. Samuel Nicholls, L.L.D. master of the Temple, to the vicarage of Northall, in Middlesex, and also the rectory of St. James, Westminster.

The revd. Mr. Charles White, M.A. chaplain to the lord-keeper, to the rectory of Bradley, in the county of Southampton, and to the rectory of Tedworth in Wiltshire.

The revd. Mr. Alsop, to the vicarage of Horton-Mombray, in the county of Wilts.

The revd. Mr. Todd. chaplain to Lord Oxford, to the living of Towlsford Knights, in the county of Essex.

The revd. William James, B.A. to the vicarage of Henly, in the county of Devon and diocese of Exeter.

The revd. Mr. Musgrave to the rectory of Knapwell, in Cambridgeshire.

The revd. Mr. Toovey, to be lecturer of St. Thomas in Southwark.

Worton Pailege, M. A. to the vicarage of Stanton, Lancashire.

LIST OF PROMOTIONS.

**J**EFFERY AMHERST, esq. to be captain-general and governor in chief of his Majesty's colony of Virginia.

The most Hon. John Manners, esq. commonly called marquis of Granby, lieutenant-general of his majesty's forces, the office and place of lieutenant-general of the ordnance, in the room of the right hon. George Sackville, esq. commonly called lord George Sackville.

The Hon. John Waldegrave, Esq. to be Colonel of the second, or the Queen's regiment of dragoon guards, whereof the Right Hon. George Sackville, Esq. commonly called Lord George Sackville, was late Colonel.

The following Lords and Gentlemen to be Major-generals: Daniel Webb, Hon. John Fitzwilliam, James Paterfon, Andrew Robinson, Right

Hon. Charles Manners, Esq. commonly called Lord Charles Manners, Robert Anstruther, William A'Court, Charles Montagu, Right Hon. George Forbes, Esq. commonly called Lord Forbes, John Stanwix, Charles Jeffries, William Strode, Jeffery Amherst, David Watfon, Joseph Hudson, John Barrington, Sir James Ross, Bart. Archibald Douglass, Robert Armiger, John Griffin Griffin, Studholme Hodgson, Geo. Augustus Elliott, Borgard Michelsen, Sir David Cuninghame, Bart. John Grey, Thomas Brudenell.

LIST OF DEATHS.

On Sunday the 2d of September, her Highness the Princess Elizabeth-Caroline was taken ill at Kew, with an inflammation in her bowels, and on Tuesday, at four o'clock in the afternoon, died there. Her Highness was second daughter to the late Prince of Wales, and was born the 30th of December, 1740.

The following fine character of this young Princess, we hope will be of service to some of our juvenile readers.

The Princess Elizabeth-Caroline was of a genius and disposition equally to be admired and loved; formed to be the delight and honour of a court; possessed of an uncommon wit, tempered with judgment, and restrained by modesty; excellent in all female accomplishments, and eminent particularly for her skill and taste in music; but most of all distinguished by her goodness. Her nearest relations lose a dear and most amiable companion; her Royal Parent an obedient daughter, and Britain a supreme blessing. Applause which follows greatness often exceeds its subject; here it is less than truth.

On the 14th inst. her late Royal Highness Princess Elizabeth-Caroline was privately interred in the Royal vault in King Henry the Seventh's chapel



chapel at Westminster, the body having been privately conveyed to the Prince's chamber the night before. About nine o'clock the procession began, passing through the Old Palace Yard to the south-east door of the Abbey, upon a floor railed in and lined with black cloth, guarded by a party of foot-guards, in the following order:

Knight Marshal's men.

Servants to Her Royal Highness in livery.

Other servants and officers of the Prince of Wales and Her Royal Highness.

Two Pages of Honour.

A Gentleman Usher.

Two Equerries.

Clerk of the Household to Her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager Wales.

Pursuivants and Heralds at Arms.

Master of the Horse and Chamberlain to Her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Wales.

Norroy King of Arms bearing the coronet upon a cushion, between two Gentlemen Ushers.

The Body, under a canopy, borne by eight Gentlemen Ushers.

Garter principal King of Arms with his rod of office, between two Gentlemen Ushers.

The Countess of Tankerville as chief mourner.

Four Maids of Honour to the Princess Dowager of Wales, viz.

Mrs. Dives, Miss Chudleigh,

Mrs. Mostyn, Mrs. Egerton.

Two Bed-chamber Women, Mrs. Dechair, Mrs. Goodrick.

Yeomen of the Guard.

Within the door of the Abbey, the Dean, Prebends, and Choir, fell into the procession next before Norroy King of Arms, singing an anthem, to King Henry the Seventh's chapel; where the Body was deposited upon trestles, while the part of the funeral

service before the interment was read by the Dean. The coffin was then let down into the vault; and the Dean, having finished the burial-service, Garter King of Arms proclaimed Her Royal Highness's style as follows: "Thus it hath pleased Almighty God to take out of this transitory life, unto his divine mercy, the late Most Illustrious Princess Elizabeth-Caroline, second daughter of the Most High, Most Mighty, and Most Illustrious Prince Frederick, late Prince of Wales."

Thomas Nuttury, esq. an alderman of Cambridge.

Sir John Heathcoat, Barronet.

Joseph St. Lawrence, esq. in King Street, Soho.

The revd. Mr. John Bradbury, a dissenting minister.

William Kemp, esq. his majesty's attorney-general of the province of New-York.

Alexander Brodie, of Brodie, esq.

The lady of William Alexander, esq. alderman of Cordwainer's Ward.

Lady Torrington.

Lord Dungarvon, eldest son of lord Cork.

Mr. Wall, store-keeper to his majesty's victualling-office at Chatham.

The lady of John Pogsa, esq.

Henry Willet, esq. of Upper Brook-Street.

Mr. Bell, comptroller of the foreign post office at Bristol.

Doctor Middleton, an eminent man midwife.

Mr. Phillip Elliot, an eminent merchant in Bucklersbury.

The lady of — Cox, esq. an eminent brewer in Holborn.

— Johnston, esq. clerk of the county of Essex, under the earl of Rochfort, lord-lieutenant.

The hon. Heneage Legge, esq. a baron of the exchequer.

John Blachford, alderman of Cripplegate ward.