

The SCOTS Magazine.

NOVEMBER, 1745.

PROCEEDINGS of the *Political Club*, continued from p.460.

The remainder of the debate concerning the Hanoverian troops.—The former part of this debate is in the Magazines for March and April last; but the following two speeches were not published till last month.

The speech of M. Quintilius Varus, in the character of the Earl of Litchfield.

My Lords,

AS it is the first time of my speaking in this house, I am under too great a concern to express my sentiments so freely and clearly as I ought, and should have chose to sit still; but the duty I owe my country gets the better of the concern I am under, and forces me up even against my inclination, that I may, in the most open and explicit manner, declare my assent to the address now under your consideration. In my opinion, there was never any thing occurred in this nation, which more necessarily required our addressing the throne, than the subject upon which it is now proposed we should address. Not only the liberties of this nation, but the liberties of Europe depend upon the success of the war we are now as auxiliaries, and I can foresee, will very soon be as principals, engaged in; and that all these should be sacrificed to a mere Hanover job, raises my indignation, I must confess, above that coolness with which every Lord ought to express himself in this house. I say, my Lords, a Hanover job. It is not only a Hanover job, but a job of the most sordid kind; a low trick, to draw this nation in, to give a large sum of our money to Hanover yearly, and for that purpose to risk the success of a war upon which our own and Europe's liberties so evidently depend.

To afford a pretence for our giving this sum of money yearly to Hanover, it is said, that we neither could, nor can now

get any other troops to hire. If this had been true, my Lords, it would have been a most unanswerable argument for our not interposing in the present disputes in Europe, any other way than by our good offices. We were engaged, 'tis true, by a precipitate treaty, to guaranty the pragmatick sanction. Till the Dutch taught us more caution, we engaged, I shall grant, to guaranty that settlement of the Austrian succession with all our force. But if it appeared evident, when the *casus fœderis* happened, that all the assistance we could give, would be ineffectual, because none of the other powers of Europe, who were as much engaged by treaty as we, and more engaged in interest, to defend the Queen of Hungary, would either assist her, or lend us any troops for that purpose: I say, if this appeared evident, we ought not to have given her any assistance, nor to have interposed in the war any other way than by our good offices, to procure her the best terms of peace that could, in such an unlucky conjuncture, be obtained; for, surely, no treaty can oblige us to send our troops to be destroyed, or to send our money to be ineffectually thrown away.

Therefore, my Lords, if the fact was true, that, at the time when we first took the Hanoverians into our pay, we could get no other troops to hire, we ought not to have taken them: if the fact be now true, that we can, at this time, get no other troops to hire, we ought not to continue them in our pay; especially as even Hanover itself refuses to assist the Queen of Hungary any farther than what we pay for. But I am persuaded, the fact neither was, nor is true. When the treaty of Breslau was in negotiation, I have good reason to believe, from the situation of affairs at that time, and even from what I have heard, that we might have got the

King of Prussia to have lent us any number of troops we pleased; nay, that we might have got him to have joined with us and the Queen of Hungary, if we had offered him such a subsidy as we have since paid for the Hanover troops: and, if we had done this, we should now, I believe, have been in a fair way of obtaining every thing we could desire from Spain, and of resettling the balance of power upon such a firm basis, as not to be easily shaken for many years to come. My Lords, if we had engaged Prussia in an offensive war against France, the Dutch might then perhaps have ventured to have acted with a little more vigour; and then we might have thought of the otherwise Don Quixote enterprize, I mean that of obtaining from France an equivalent for what the Queen of Hungary had yielded to Prussia. As the King of Prussia would, in that case, have been instrumental in obtaining that equivalent, it would have reconciled him to the court of Vienna, that he might, in some measure, have depended upon the undisturbed possession of what was yielded to him; but, from his neutrality only, he cannot expect a thorough reconciliation with the court of Vienna: therefore we may foresee, that he will take the first opportunity to be reconciled with the court of France, for his deserting them in the manner he lately did; because France is the only power in Europe, upon which he can safely depend for a guaranty of Silesia against the house of Austria; and the more that house is aggrandized, or in a way of being aggrandized, the more reason he has to seek for this guaranty, and to take the first opportunity for obtaining it.

Beside the King of Prussia, my Lords, there were several other princes in Germany who had troops to lend, and, I am persuaded, would have been glad to have taken our money; and, by hiring troops from several of them, we might have had this further advantage, that we might thereby have induced, at least some of the circles, if not the diet of the empire, to have declared vigorously in our favour, and to have claimed that right which certainly belongs to them by the constitution of the empire, I mean the sole right of judging and determining the disputes

that may happen between the several princes thereof. The Swiss likewise, who, as long as they have men in their country, can never be in want of regular well disciplined troops, would, I believe, have been glad to have taken our money: and as the supporting of the war in Italy, by sending troops thither from Germany, is the most inconvenient and expensive for the Queen of Hungary, I must insist upon it, that the Swiss troops would have been more proper for the assistance of the Queen of Hungary than Hanoverians; because the former could have much more easily marched into Italy, where, I am sure, it was more for our interest to push the war, than to think of pushing it in Flanders, where, in my opinion, it was most ridiculous for us to think of forming an army, unless the Dutch had previously desired it, in order to enable them to declare themselves as principals in the war against France.

My Lords, as this house has not of late years been let into any secrets relating to our foreign transactions; as there are no papers upon your table that can be a proof of the difficulties we met with in our solicitations for the hire of foreign troops, we can judge from nothing but publick appearances; and from them, one of these two conclusions is, I think, evident to a demonstration, either that we ought not to have engaged in the war, or that we might have got troops to hire from several other states beside Hanover; and if we had nothing in view but the balance of power in Europe, it is, I think, as evident, that we should have chose to have hired Swiss troops, or the troops of any other prince in Germany, rather than those of Hanover. I must therefore look upon our hiring those troops, to be nothing but a job for getting a large sum of our money for Hanover; and I shall take this opportunity to declare, that I shall always be against Hanover jobs of every kind, but especially this, because I think it one of the worst kind that was ever thought on. I believe it was the chief cause of our entering so far into the war; I believe it is the chief cause of the war's being now continued; and I fear it will be the cause of the war's having a very unhappy issue, both for the house of Austria, and for
this

this nation. Even my regard for Hanover must make me against our continuing these Hanover troops in our pay; because, if it be designed that they should act vigorously in this war, which I much doubt of, it may draw Hanover in to be made a principal in the war: and this will lay us under a necessity of taking the whole, or the chief burden of the war upon ourselves alone; because every ally we have upon the continent will tell us, If you do not do so or so, we'll desert you; we'll leave Hanover to be sacrificed. Whereas, if we had no stake upon the continent, our allies would always be afraid of our deserting them, but we might laugh at their threatening to desert us; because, being invironed by the sea, we could stand collected in our own strength, and bid defiance to most of the princes upon the continent, supposing them all confederated against us. Thank God! Hanover is not as yet engaged as a principal in the war: lest it should, I shall be against continuing its troops in our pay: and as the question cannot come in the usual manner before us, till towards the end of the session, when it will be too late for dismissing them, I shall be for agreeing to this motion; especially as we may judge, from the fate of a motion of the same nature but two days ago, that the other house will agree to the continuing of those troops in our pay for another year; before the expiration of which, that may happen which I dread most, I mean that Hanover will be engaged as a principal in the war, and this nation thereby of course made the slave, instead of being the mistress of our alliance upon the continent.

The speech of Q. Marcius Philippus, in the character of the Marquis of Tweeddale.

My Lords,

AS all the arguments for and against this motion have already been fully discussed, I rise up only to take notice, that, if the motion be disrespectful to his Majesty, as I think it is, the debate, as it has been managed, has become a great deal more so. Some Lords, I think, have taken the liberty to express themselves in such a manner, as shews a disrespect, not only to his Majesty, but even to this au-

gust assembly. They have made use of expressions, which might perhaps suit well enough with the method of speaking in the other house, but are very unbecoming in this, where the utmost decency ought to be observed. A warm zeal for what we think the cause of our country, is, I shall grant, highly commendable; and, in an assembly where the passions of mankind are to be applied to, a speaker may give some latitude to his own: but, in speaking to this assembly, we are to apply to the reason of mankind only; and therefore every Lord should moderate the warmth of his zeal before he rises up to speak here, and should set such bounds to his passion, as not to allow it to hurry him into any indecent expressions.

I need not repeat, my Lords, what has been already so well said in this debate; but, as I am up, I must remind your Lordships, that unanswerable reasons have been assigned why we could get no other troops to hire but the Hanoverian; and whatever other Lords may think, I am far from being of opinion, that the Hanoverian troops were the last we should have chosen to have hired. On the contrary, I think they were preferable to all others; for these reasons. They are certainly as good and as well disciplined troops as any in Europe; and, as we could more certainly depend upon having them entirely at our command, they were therefore preferable to all others. Besides, if we had hired troops from any other prince, we must have paid him a subsidy, over and above paying equally dear for his troops; so that the Hanoverian troops come cheaper to us in the main, than the troops of any other potentate. And our taking them is attended with this further advantage, that we can dismiss them whenever we please, and may be sure of having them as long as we please: whereas, had we hired troops from any other potentate in Europe, we must have hired them for a certain number of years; or, if we had hired them but for one year, we could not have been sure of having them the year following, should we then have stood never so much in need of them.

These reasons, I shall admit, my Lords, have before been all sufficiently explained;

ed; but, as I was up, I thought it necessary to remind you of them; and as I cannot say any thing new upon the subject, I shall conclude with declaring, that I am most heartily against the motion.

See the issue of this debate, Mag. 1743, p. 567, 71.

The substance of some speeches made May 7. 1744, upon the motion for committing the bill, intitled, An act for enlarging and regulating the trade to the Levant seas.

[In February 1743-4, several petitions were presented to the Commons, complaining of the late decay of our Turkey trade, which they imputed to the restrictions laid upon the trade by the Turkey company, and therefore prayed for some new regulations. Upon these petitions, the bill was brought in, and passed by the Commons, Mag. 1744, p. 196.; but it was rejected by the Lords.]

The speech of A. Posthumus, in the character of the Duke of Bedford, against the motion.

My Lords,

AS the Turkey trade has been in a declining state for some years past, I know that the people will generally be fond of every thing proposed for its recovery, especially when the remedy proposed has the least appearance of being effectual; therefore I am sensible of the disadvantage I labour under, when I rise up to speak against this bill: but as I speak in an assembly which cannot be imposed upon by specious appearances, and where every thing meets with due consideration, it encourages me to deliver my sentiments freely, tho' they may perhaps be contrary to what is the popular opinion without doors. In pursuance of my duty as a member of this august assembly, I have heard with the utmost attention, and considered with the utmost candour, what has been said by the council and witnesses for and against this bill; and, upon the whole, I am of opinion, that the decay of our Turkey trade is not owing to any misconduct in the company, but to some late accidents, which the regulations now proposed can no way alter or amend: and I am farther of opinion, my Lords, that the regulations proposed by this bill, will be

attended with so many and so great inconveniencies, that, instead of recovering our Turkey trade, they will entirely destroy what little we have left.

In both these cases, my Lords, I shall endeavour to support my opinion with such reasons as have been offered at the bar, or such as have occurred to my own observation. And, first, with regard to the reasons or causes to which the decay of our Turkey trade ought chiefly to be ascribed, I think, it has been fully proved at your bar, that none of those causes proceed from any misconduct in the company. For tho' it is pretended, that the company have injured the trade, by restraining the members from sending any goods to Turkey, or bringing any from thence, but in ships freighted by the company upon the general account; and by rendering the time for the departure of such ships absolutely uncertain: yet it has been proved, that this did no harm to the trade, because the markets both at home and abroad were always kept fully supplied; and that, even when the departure of the general ships was longest delayed, the Turkey raw silk was sold cheaper here than before, and the Turkey markets for English manufactures were so fully supplied, that, when the new ships arrived, there was a great deal of the old stock remaining on hand. These regulations with regard to the general ships, have therefore, I think, been attended with no prejudicial consequence to the trade; but, on the contrary, have been in a double respect of great advantage; for, by restraining the members from sending out ships upon their private account, and not allowing the general ships to depart till such time as they found, by their advices, that new cargoes would be wanted, they not only prevented our ships and seamen from falling into the hands of the Barbary pirates, but also prevented the markets both at home and abroad from being glutted.

As to the first of these advantages, my Lords, the Turkey company only followed the example of our legislature; which, by an act passed in the 14th year of K. Charles II. laid a duty of 1 *per cent.* extraordinary, on all goods exported to, or imported from any place of the Mediter-

ranean sea beyond Malaga, in a vessel not having two decks, and carrying less than 16 guns, with two men for each gun, and other ammunition proportionable. By this law, and a law passed in the 23d year of the same reign, for punishing the Captains of such ships if they yielded without fighting, it is evident, the legislature intended, that the Mediterranean trade should be carried on in ships of force, to prevent our ships and seamen becoming an easy prey to Turkish and Moorish pirates. And this, as well as to prevent the markets being glutted, was the intention of the Turkey company, in restraining their members from shipping goods in other than general ships, which are always ships of force.

In this respect, therefore, the company cannot surely be blamed, for endeavouring to enforce a regulation that had before been thought necessary by the legislature, and which had stood the test of so many years experience. And as to their endeavouring to prevent the markets from being glutted either at home or abroad, it was no more than what every private merchant endeavours, and really in prudence ought to endeavour to do. I shall grant, that it is the interest of the nation to have its manufactures sold as cheap as possible in foreign countries; but surely it is not the interest of the nation, no more than of the private adventurer, to have such commodities sold at less than prime cost: therefore, if the adventurers, let them be private persons, or a corporate company, take no methods to monopolize the trade, so as to get extravagant profits, they may and ought to take all proper methods to prevent the manufactures they deal in, from being sold at less than prime cost, or at a less price than what will afford a moderate profit to the adventurer; for whenever this happens, the trade must be at an end: no man will export, if he foresees, that he can expect no profit by the sale; and, if an entire stop should by such means be put to the trade, it would be very difficult to get it revived.

I know, my Lords, there is at present a very great outcry against companies of all kinds. It is generally supposed, that they endeavour to monopolize the com-

modities they deal in, with a design to squeeze an immoderate profit both from their exports and returns. And this may be true of companies that have an exclusive privilege, or that trade with a joint stock; but I hope your Lordships will remember, that the Turkey company have no exclusive privilege, nor do they trade with a joint stock. Every man in the kingdom, who is not a mechanick, or shopkeeper, may, for a trifle, be free of that company; and when he is once free, he may, upon his own private account, export to, or import from Turkey, what goods, and in what quantities, he pleases. No member of the company can therefore pretend to sell either his exports or returns at an extravagant price. If he does, his goods must lie upon his hands, because he will certainly be underfold by some other member of the same company. This appears to be the case, not only from the nature of things, that is to say, from the nature and constitution of the company, but from the facts that have been proved at your bar; for it has been fully proved, that the home market was always sufficiently supplied with such goods as we have occasion for from Turkey, that the markets in Turkey were always sufficiently supplied with whatever goods they had occasion for from England, and that, if the departure of the Turkey ships was at any time delayed longer than usual, it was only with a view to prevent the markets from being so glutted as to put an end to the trade.

It is therefore, I think, evident, my Lords, that the decay of the Turkey trade is not owing either to the constitution of the Turkey company, or to any error in their conduct. And this will be still farther confirmed by an inquiry into the true causes of the decay of that trade, which I shall now endeavour to explain, so far as my knowledge and capacity can reach. The increase of the French trade and manufactures is the chief and great cause of the decay of our Turkey trade, as well as of several other branches of our commerce; for it is impossible that any branch of trade can be so extensive, or so profitable, when other nations begin to interfere with us, as when we carry it on without a rival.

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The great woollen manufactures in Languedoc, were first set up by the direction of that wise minister M. Colbert, in the reign of Lewis XIV. and met with such encouragement from the publick, that they were soon brought to perfection; but the interruption the French trade met with during the long wars in the reigns of our K. William and Q. Anne, prevented their being of any very mischievous consequence to our Turkey trade, till after the fatal treaty of Utrecht. By that treaty the French were encouraged and enabled to rival us in every branch of our commerce, more particularly in that to Turkey; because their manufactures in Languedoc, which were then brought to perfection, and had for some time supplied, in a great measure, their home consumption: those manufactures, I say, lay so near their port of Marseilles, that they were carried thither at a most trifling expence; and the navigation from that port to Turkey, was much shorter and safer, and consequently much cheaper, than the navigation from any port in G. Britain. These advantages, together with the premiums and other encouragements given by the publick, enabled their merchants to sell their Languedoc woollen manufactures at a cheaper rate in Turkey, than any British manufactures could be sold; and that sort of manufacture they carried thither being thinner and more showy than any carried from England, it was more agreeable to the climate and taste, tho' not near so lasting in the wear of the people.

This, my Lords, is a natural cause for the decay of our Turkey trade, and a cause which must necessarily produce its effect, till we can fall upon a way to sell our manufactures cheaper, and to make them more agreeable to the Turkish taste and climate, to which no regulation in this bill can in the least contribute. But, besides this of the woollen manufacture, the French have several other commodities fit for the Turkey market, which we either have not, or cannot carry thither at so cheap a rate. Their improvements in the West-Indies since the treaty of Utrecht, which left them in possession of a great part of Hispaniola, are well known. By these they are enabled to send vast quantities of in-

digo and coffee to Turkey; neither of which we can send, unless we buy it of them. And as the port of Marseilles lies in the way between the West-Indies and Turkey, they can, and do now send large quantities of sugar to Turkey; which they sell cheaper there than we can, because our sugars must be first brought to G. Britain before they can be sent to Turkey, either by our Turkey company, or by any other person whatever; for tho' we have lately given leave to transport our sugars directly from the West-Indies, yet still those sugars must be brought to G. Britain, which are to be refined before being re-exported. In this therefore the French have an advantage from their situation, which we cannot take from them; and, in lieu of it, I am sure there is nothing proposed to be given us by this bill.

These, my Lords, are the true causes that have of late years so much diminished our exports to Turkey. And as to our imports from thence, they have likewise of late years been greatly diminished, both by foreign accidents, and by new regulations or fashions amongst ourselves here at home. In the infancy of our Turkey company, and even till it arrived at its full vigour, all the commodities of Persia, as well as Turkey, were brought to us by that company; but, since the establishment of our East-India company, and since their getting settlements at Mocha and Bassora in Turkey, as well as at Ispahan and Gombroon in Persia, most of the Persian commodities, as also coffee and some other Turkish commodities, have been brought home by the East-India company. The only Persian commodity of any consequence, that remained to be brought home by the Turkey company, was the Sherbafie silk, which was made in the province of Gheelaun; but, that province having been conquered by the late Czar Peter the Great, the Turkey company could get no more of it thro' Turkey, so that a full stop was at once put to that branch of our imports from Turkey: and tho' that province has since been restored to Persia, yet the continual wars between the Turks and Persians, has prevented its passage thro' Turkey; and now, as we have opened a trade to Persia thro' Russia, the Turkey company

ny can never expect for the future to import any of that commodity; because it will come cheaper thro' Russia, which is all along water-carriage, than it can come thro' Turkey, which is a long and tedious land-carriage.

Another branch of our imports from Turkey, I mean that of mohair, has likewise of late years been very much diminished by a change of fashion. In former times almost all our buttons and button-holes were made of mohair-yarn, and many of our silk stuffs were mixed with the same; but now none of our buttons or button-holes are made of mohair-yarn, and but very few silk stuffs mixed with mohair, are either worn here at home, or exported to foreign countries. To these diminutions in our imports from Turkey, I must add that of rhubarb, which has of late years been imported chiefly from Russia: and I believe I may add that of Turkey carpets; for as we now make very fine carpets here at home, and import a great many from Germany and other places in Europe, as well as from Persia by means of the East-India company, our Turkey company cannot import so many as they did heretofore.

Thus, my Lords, I have, to the best of my knowledge, fairly and candidly stated the chief causes of the late decay of our Turkey trade, both with respect to our exports and imports; and I hope I have fully proved, that none of those causes proceed from any error in the constitution or conduct of our Turkey company. I am sure none of them can be remedied by any regulation in this bill, as must appear to your Lordships upon the bare perusal of it. What reason can we then have to pass a new law relating to this trade, even supposing it to be certain that this new regulation could be attended with no inconveniencies? Trade, my Lords, is a tender point: it must be touched with a skilful and careful hand, otherwise you will soon make it wither and decay: if you do but take care of the soil, which is the industry and labour of the poor, I believe, the less you touch the plant itself, the better it will thrive and prosper. We should therefore be extremely cautious of making any new regulations in trade, even when they

do not appear to be of any dangerous consequence; but when, upon the face of the regulation proposed, it appears to be subject to great inconveniencies, which, in my opinion, is the case at present, it would be madness to agree to it.

These inconveniencies, my Lords, have been fully explained by the council and witnesses against the bill; but, lest some of your Lordships may have forgot, or may not have so closely attended to what was said by them, I shall beg leave to repeat some part of what they said, and to add some observations of my own. In order to shew how inconveniencies may probably arise from what is proposed by this bill, I must begin with giving your Lordships a short history of our Turkey trade, and an account of the nature of the Ottoman government and people. As to their government, your Lordships all know, that the Ottoman government is one of the most absolute and arbitrary under the sun. They have indeed a sort of laws established among them, which they pretend to observe, and to cause to be observed between man and man: but then there is no country in the world where the judges are more venal than in Turkey; and where the judge is venal, the experience of our own laws may convince us, how easy it is to find a pretence for oppressing the innocent or screening the guilty. Then as to the people, they are a mixture of Turks, Jews, and Christians of all denominations. The Turks, who have the government entirely in their hands, are proud, haughty, and ignorant; and have the utmost contempt both for Jews and Christians, but especially the former. They are naturally insolent and seditious; and this, with the despotick form of their government, renders every part of their country extremely liable to mobs and insurrections. In such a country, and among such a people, it was foreseen, that it would not be easy to carry on any trade, if our factors, and such of our people as settled there on account of trade, remained subject to their laws, or under the jurisdiction of their judges; and it was likewise foreseen, that our trade would be very precarious, if it remained subject to such duties, imposts, and regulations, as that despotick government

ment might please to impose : therefore, as soon as we began to think of the trade, it was deemed necessary to get a sort of tariff or treaty settled for exempting our people from their laws, and the jurisdiction of their judges, and for ascertaining the customs and duties they were to pay ; and for obtaining this treaty, as well as for getting it carried into execution, it was found requisite to have always Consuls or Deputy-Consuls at all the remarkable places for trade in the Levant, as well as an Ambassador for the most part at Constantinople.

Another thing that was foreseen, my Lords, was this. As low people have more frequent and more violent disputes with one another ; and as two of a trade, according to the old proverb, can but seldom agree, it was foreseen, that, if any of our mechanicks or shopkeepers should settle in Turkey, and claim the privilege of English subjects, their business would interfere with that of the meaner sort of natives ; which would of course produce contests, and those contests would not only occasion continual discussions with the Ottoman court, but might sometimes expose all the English settled in Turkey to the fury and resentment of the populace.

These things, I say, my Lords, were foreseen before granting the first charter, and care was taken to guard against every one of them. An Ambassador was to be kept at Constantinople, Consuls were to be appointed and maintained at all the chief places of trade, and a treaty of commerce was to be obtained from the Ottoman Porte. All this was to be done, and all has been done at the company's expence. A treaty, or *capitulations*, as they are called, were at last settled with the Ottoman Porte, by which all English subjects settled in Turkey are exempted, with regard to disputes among themselves, from the Turkish laws, and from the jurisdiction of the Turkish magistrate, such disputes being to be determined by the English Consul alone : and even as to their disputes with the natives, they have greater privileges than are enjoyed by any native ; for no Englishman is bound to pay any debt claimed of him by a native, unless the same be established and proved by a

proper voucher in writing ; and, if the dispute between an Englishman and a native amounts to above the value of 6 l. the former has a right to appeal from the sentence of the provincial magistrate to the divan at Constantinople ; which are privileges no native enjoys.

In point of trade likewise, my Lords, the English are, by these capitulations, put upon a much better footing than even the Turkish merchants themselves : for the English pay but 3 *per cent.* custom upon the importation of their goods, which, by the low valuation settled by an established tariff, amounts to little more than two ; and when this custom is once paid, the English merchant has a right to demand a receipt from the Collector, with which he may transport his goods from one part of the Turkish empire to any other, without paying any new custom : whereas every Turkish merchant is obliged to pay 5 *per cent.* custom upon the importation of his goods, according to the highest value that can reasonably be put upon them ; and, even after he has paid this high custom, he cannot transport his goods to any other place without paying a new custom.

Thus, my Lords, the dangers that might arise by our people's being subject to the Turkish laws and magistrates have been prevented : and, by the charter itself, the danger that might arise from low people's settling in Turkey, was in a great measure prevented, and has been hitherto effectually taken care of by the wise conduct of the company ; for, by the charter itself, it is provided, that none under the degree of merchants, that is to say, no tradesmen or shopkeepers shall be admitted ; and the company have taken such care to support the credit of the nation in Turkey, that the trade has been hitherto carried on with great ease and safety, and with so much satisfaction to the natives, that when they have any difference with an English merchant, they seldom have recourse to their own magistrates, but generally submit to the decision of the English Consul. And yet, my Lords, notwithstanding all the company's care, disputes have frequently arisen, and have sometimes come to such a height, even with the Porte itself, as have cost the company great sums of money

ney to get accommodated: nay, at one time, the roguery of an English Captain occasioned such a dispute, and such a resentment among the populace at Cairo, that it had like to have caused all the English settled in that city to be massacred.

From hence your Lordships may see the dangers and inconveniencies that must ensue, if you oblige the company to admit every person to the freedom of the company, who is willing and able to pay 20 l. for his admission. The certain consequence of this will be, that multitudes of low people will go over and settle in Turkey; and, even supposing them all to behave prudently and decently, their very number, and their interfering in the business of low tradesmen, will exasperate the people in Turkey, who already envy the English the superior privileges they enjoy: nay, I am persuaded, it will at last exasperate the people of Turkey to such a degree, that even the Turkish government itself, despotick as it is, will not be able to protect the English in the privileges they now enjoy; for I must observe, my Lords, that tho' a free government may be liable to faction, yet an absolute, arbitrary government is always more liable to mobs, and for that reason must shew a greater deference to the prejudices of the populace. I am therefore firmly of opinion, that this bill, if passed into a law, will very soon put an end to all our privileges in Turkey; and, consequently, must not only destroy our trade, but occasion a war between the two nations: and this I am the more fully persuaded of, when I consider, that even the Jews who are born here, are now deemed subjects of G. Britain; and, if they go to settle in Turkey, may there claim all the privileges of British subjects; and must, by this bill, be supported in that claim by our Consuls in Turkey, and our Ambassador at Constantinople.

It is well known, my Lords, that the Jews, let them be of what country they will, always associate with one another, and attend the synagogue in the country where they are. If then any of our British Jews go over to settle in Turkey, as multitudes of them certainly will, they will associate with the Jews who are natives of Turkey, and will attend the Jewish

synagogues in that country. When the Turks see this, they will naturally conclude them to be all the same people; and as they despise no people more than the Jews, they will not bear to see any of them, as British subjects, enjoying greater privileges in trade than are enjoyed by their own people. This will occasion a general murmur among the populace in Turkey; and the difficulty to distinguish between a British Jew and a Turkish one, will occasion continual disputes and discussions between our Consuls and the Turkish Bashaws and custom-house officers, who are already very much piqued at being deprived of all the advantages they might reap, if they had the English as much under their power as they have their fellow subjects.

The dangers and inconveniencies I have hitherto represented, my Lords, are such as will ensue from this bill, even supposing that all the British subjects, both Jew and Christian, that may hereafter settle in Turkey, should behave with the utmost prudence and circumspection; but when a multitude of low people go over to settle there, as certainly will, should this bill be passed into a law, no such supposition can be made; and therefore I think no future contingency was ever more certain, than that this bill will occasion the loss of all our privileges in Turkey, and consequently the loss of our Turkey trade. But supposing that this should not be the consequence; supposing even that by this bill our Turkey trade should be improved; if we enable the Jews to go over and settle as British subjects in Turkey, they and their fellow Jews here will in a short time ingross the whole trade to themselves, as must be apparent to every man who knows any thing of the methods of carrying on trade in Turkey. In that country, my Lords, the European factors are the persons to whom all European goods sent thither are consigned, and they sell out again by wholesale to the Turkish merchants and retailers, or shopkeepers. This traffick between these two sets of people is entirely carried on by brokers, and the business of brokers has for many years been wholly ingrossed by the Jews, who recommend the Turkish merchants and retailers to whatever factor they please, and for that pur-

pose make it their business to cultivate an acquaintance with all the Turkish merchants and shopkeepers, as well as with all the European factors, in order to learn from them what sorts and quantities of goods the one wants to purchase, and the other to dispose of.

This being the case, my Lords, if English Jews were settled in Turkey as factors, would not they have a great advantage over all English Christian factors? Would a Jew broker recommend an English Christian factor to the sale of any goods, as long as an English Jew factor had any such goods to dispose of? By this means our English Jews would soon become our only factors in Turkey; and if such a factor had a parcel of goods consigned to him by an English Christian merchant, and another parcel of the same sort of goods by an English Jew merchant, do we think, that he would dispose of any of the Christian merchant's goods, till after he had disposed of all the goods consigned to him by his brother Jew? This would give the Jew merchants settled here such an advantage over our Christian merchants, that the latter would all at last be obliged to desert the trade; so that in a short time the Jews would be the only Turkey merchants in England, and the only members of our Turkey company.

My Lords, I have no particular quarrel against the Jews: I think them an useful set of people in any country; and therefore I am for encouraging them as much as the people of any other sect of religion: but I am not for making them our masters in the Turkey trade, or in any other branch of our commerce; and as this would, in my opinion, be the consequence of this bill, supposing it not to put an end to our Turkey trade, I must therefore be against its being passed into a law. I hope, my Lords, I have now made it manifest, that this bill would be attended with the danger of ruining our Turkey trade entirely, or of throwing it entirely into the hands of the Jews; but there is still another danger it would be attended with, which I think myself obliged to mention, because it deserves our most serious consideration; I mean, the danger we should be daily exposed to, of having the plague often made

one of our imports from Turkey. Your Lordships know, that there is seldom a summer without the plague's breaking out in some one or other of the ports of Turkey. As the trade now stands regulated, our Consul has a power of preventing any ships taking in a cargo at such a port, or of putting a stop to her sailing in case she has taken in a cargo while the plague raged there. But if this bill should be passed into a law, could any Consul exercise such a power? would it not be contrary to the express words of the law, which enact, That all and every person and persons shall, *at any time*, import from *any port* or place, within the limits of the letters-patent, *any goods*, wares, or merchandizes, not prohibited to be imported? When your Lordships consider these words, I am confident, you will agree, that no British Consul could exercise such a power, even in cases where he had the strongest reasons to suspect that a ship had taken infectious goods on board; and as the ship might arrive and unload here, before he could send any advice of his suspicions, we should be continually exposed to the danger of having the plague brought into this kingdom from Turkey.

There is another danger, my Lords, which indeed, after the terrible dangers I have mentioned, is not worth our notice, but still it deserves some consideration; and that is, the danger of having our national privileges in Turkey betrayed by private men, for the sake of their immediate advantage. At present, when a dispute happens between any English subject and a Turkish officer, the Consul may oblige the English subject to insist upon his right, tho' he must lose a great deal more by the delay, than he could lose by submitting to the demand; but, if this bill passes, no Consul can exercise such an authority; and in most cases it is to be presumed, that the English subject will rather submit to an incroachment, than subject himself to the expence, trouble, and delay of a discussion: by which means we may be at last wormed out of all our privileges and immunities in Turkey; for every such submission will in future times become a precedent against us.

Thus, my Lords, I have shewn, that
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the decay of our Turkey trade is not owing to any error in the constitution or conduct of the Turkey company; that it is owing to accidents and circumstances, which can no way be remedied by any thing proposed in this bill; and that, if this bill be passed into a law, it will be attended with great dangers and inconveniencies. From any thing contained in the bill, therefore, or from any consequences deducible from it, we can have no reason for passing it into a law; and I know of no other inducement we can have. Whatever may have been in the other house, there has not been one petition presented to us in its favour: the only petition before us, is the petition of the Turkey company against it; therefore I think we ought, as a house of parliament, to conclude, that the people without doors are against the bill; and for this, as well as the many other reasons I have mentioned, I shall be against its being committed.

The speech of Junius Brutus, in the character of the Lord Sandys, who spoke next.

My Lords,

AS I differ very widely from the Noble Duke, in my opinion of the bill now before us, as well as of our Turkey company and trade, I shall beg leave to give my reasons; which I shall do in as concise a manner as I can: and in doing so I shall follow the Noble Duke's method; for tho' I do not approve of his arguments, I very much approve of his method of arguing. According to this method, my Lords, I shall shew, that the decay of our Turkey trade is chiefly owing to the misconduct of the company; that those causes which the Noble Duke was pleased to assign, as the true causes of the decay of that trade, have chiefly arisen from the restraints put upon the trade by the Turkey company's charter and conduct; that the regulations proposed by this bill are the most proper that can be thought on for removing those causes; and that the dangers and inconveniencies suggested by the Noble Duke, are such as ought not to be in the least apprehended.

The Noble Duke was pleased to acknowledge, that there is at present a general outcry against all publick trading com-

panies; and he admitted, that, with respect to exclusive companies, or such as trade with a joint stock, there might be some foundation for this outcry. Now, my Lords, if I can shew, that the Turkey company, by their charter and by-laws, are as much an exclusive company as any trading company in England, it must be allowed, that the outcry against that company is as well founded as against any other. That the Turkey company is an exclusive company, is indeed so plain, that I am surpris'd to hear it doubted or denied by any one who has ever read their charter and by-laws. By their very charter no man is to trade to, or settle as a trader in Turkey, unless he be free of that company; and by the same charter none but mere merchants are to be admitted. Does not this at once give an exclusion to all our tradesmen, brokers, and shopkeepers? many of whom might otherwise go over and settle in some of the great trading towns in Turkey, and might be of great use in promoting the sale of our manufactures in that country. So far therefore this company must be called an exclusive company, even by their charter; but, by the by-laws they have made, they have extended the exclusion much farther. They have, in effect, excluded every one who is not a manager, or a friend to the managers of the company. 'Tis true, they cannot refuse admittance to any mere merchant who is willing to pay the fine, and submit to the by-laws of the company; but, after a merchant is admitted, he cannot by these by-laws carry on any trade, unless he be in close combination with the managers and directors of the company; because he cannot send out any goods but in the company's general ships, and he can know nothing of the time when these ships are to depart, or of the quantity of goods he may be allowed to ship on board: consequently, no member of the company can carry on any trade, unless he be in the secret, that is to say, in combination with the managers of the company: by which means the managers of this company have, for many years, monopolized the whole trade to themselves and their friends; and this monopoly, my Lords, is the true cause of the decay of our Turkey trade, and of

the establishment and improvement of that of the French.

My Lords, in any branch of trade where we have no rival, we may preserve the trade, even tho' we have granted a monopoly of it to some company or some persons amongst ourselves; but as soon as we begin to be rivalled by other nations in any branch of trade, we must expect to be beat out of it, if we do not immediately destroy the monopoly, and open the trade to all our own people: nay, this of a monopoly may very probably be the cause of our being rivalled by foreign nations, who would never otherwise have thought of interfering with us in the trade. Monopolizers will always make great profits, both upon what they buy and what they sell. This is the true cause of the decay of our Turkey trade. The managers of the company having, by their power over general ships, and by their law for preventing goods being sent in any other, got a monopoly of the trade to themselves and their friends, they sold the English manufactures at so high a price in Turkey, that the French were tempted to undertake the trade, and enabled to undersell them at all the Turkey markets; and, at the same time, they sold the Turkey commodities they imported, at so high a price, that they at last put an end to the consumption of them here, as well as to their being re-exported to any foreign market, or wrought up in any of our home manufactures. When we consider this, my Lords, we need not wonder at their being able to prove, that the markets were always sufficiently supplied, or that some part of the old stock was still remaining upon hand when the new ships arrived. This, I believe, was literally true; because they always held the commodities they dealt in at so high a price, that no man would purchase any of them, if he could possibly do without them: whereas, if they had sold at a moderate profit, either the manufactures of England in Turkey, or the commodities of Turkey in England, they might have sent out yearly a great many more ships without glutting the market.

What we call *glutting* a market, my Lords, is a word of a very dubious signification. A man who sells his goods at

50 *per cent.* profit, will say, the market is glutted, if there be such a quantity exposed to sale, as obliges him to sell at 40 *per cent.* profit: and this, I believe, is the sort of glutting, and the only sort, which our Turkey monopolizers had to fear; for the success of the French Turkey trade is to me a demonstration, that the Turkey markets were not sufficiently supplied with our manufactures at a moderate price, or at as low a price as our merchants might have sold, if they had not aimed at an immoderate profit. As those that have been long established in any manufacture can always sell cheaper than new beginners, if the latter are not undersold by the former, it must be on account of their being willing to sell at a less profit; therefore we must conclude, that, if our Turkey merchants had not insisted upon having a greater profit upon their sales, than the French Turkey merchants were willing to put up with, the latter could never have introduced any of their manufactures into that country; for, besides the advantage we had of being established in the manufacture, the advocates against this bill have themselves shewn, that we had, and still have a very great advantage in the cheapness of the chief material. According to their own calculation, the wool which the French make their cloth of for the Turkey market, costs them 2 s. a pound; whereas a sort of wool which we make our cloth of for the same market, does not cost above 9 d. a pound. It is therefore demonstrable, that we might undersell the French, if neither our merchants nor our manufacturers desired a greater profit by the sale, than what the French merchants and manufacturers are satisfied with: for labour can be no where cheaper than it is in some of our manufacturing countries; and the difference between the expence of freight and insurance from England to Turkey, and that from Marseilles to Turkey, is not near so great as to counterbalance the advantage we have in the cheapness of the chief material.

For this reason, my Lords, I am, from the success of the French Turkey trade, more fully convinced than I can be from the evidence of any witness, that our Tur-
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ky merchants, in order to secure a high profit to themselves, took care not to glut the Turkey market, as they called it; that is to say, they took care not to send such a quantity of our manufactures thither, as might reduce the price below what they proposed to sell at, tho' they might have sold at a much lower price, and might thereby have disposed, in that country, of a much greater quantity of our manufactures; and that they were so obstinately avaritious as to continue this practice, even after they found themselves rivalled by the French; which has established the French Turkey trade, and now almost ruined that of their native country. That this is the case with regard to the sale of our manufactures in Turkey, I say, I am more fully convinced by the late success of the French, than I can be by any other sort of evidence whatever; and that this was the case with regard to the sale of the chief commodities they imported from Turkey, we have a demonstrative proof upon our statute-books; I mean, the law which was passed in the 6th of the late King, for preventing the importation of Turkey raw silk, or mohair-yarn, from any other port or place in the Streights or Levant seas, except such as are within the dominions of the Grand Seignior.

To explain the history of this law, my Lords, and to shew how it is a proof of what I say, I must observe, that, by the navigation-act passed in K. Charles II.'s reign, which enacted, that no goods of foreign growth or manufacture, should be brought, even in English shipping, from other places than those of the said growth or manufacture, or from those ports where they can only, or usually have been shipped for transportation; I say, there was in this act an express proviso, that the commodities of the Streights might be imported from the usual places of lading them, tho' not the place of their growth or manufacture: and, under this proviso, our Italian merchants continued to import some small quantities of Turkey silk and mohair; but in so small quantities, and so rarely, that it was never taken notice of by the Turkey company, till after the establishment of the French Turkey trade; because, till then, there was no large quan-

tity of such commodities to be found in Italy. But, after the establishment of the French Turkey trade, the French Turkey merchants imported large quantities of Turkey silk and mohair, which they sold to the merchants at Leghorn, and they again to our Italian merchants, who imported large quantities from thence; and, notwithstanding this round-about way of fetching it home, they sold it much cheaper here than our Turkey merchants would sell what they imported directly from Turkey: from whence the latter saw, that they must either content themselves with a less profit, by selling at a lower price than they had ever done before, or fall upon some way of putting an end to this traffick carried on by our Italian merchants; and the Turkey company being then, it seems, tho' very undeservedly, in high favour with our legislature, they obtained the act of parliament I have mentioned.

Is not then their suing for such a law, and much more their getting such a law actually passed, a demonstrative proof, that they insist upon having an immoderate profit by the sale of every thing they import from Turkey? My Lords, it is such a plain proof of the Turkey company's having a monopoly, and of their making the worst use of that monopoly, that I am surprised how the legislature came to be so much imposed on; I am surprised that their applying for such a law did not open the eyes of every member, so as to make him see the true interest of his country: and my surprise would be much greater, if I did not know what influence the parliament was then under; for I must observe, that the famous South-Sea scheme was approved of and established by the very same session of parliament. If the members of that parliament had been all impartial and unbiassed, they must have seen, that the Turkey company desired such a law, for no other reason but to enable them to continue the monopoly they had acquired, and to make such an use of it as was evidently repugnant to the true interest of their country. It is, 'tis true, the interest of every private merchant, to sell both his imports and exports at as high a price as he can, even tho' he should thereby

by diminish, or prevent the increase of the demand; but it is the interest of the nation, to oblige every merchant to sell both his imports and exports at as low a price as possible; especially when his exports consist chiefly in our manufactures, and his imports in such commodities as are useful in working up several of our manufactures; which is the case of the Turkey trade: and as there is no way of obliging a merchant to sell as cheap as possible, but by giving him as many home rivals in the trade as we can, therefore we ought to endeavour, as much as we can, to lay every branch of our trade open to all his Majesty's subjects: at least, we ought to take care to prevent any monopoly, or combination that may tend towards a monopoly; for such monopolies or combinations always tend to cramp our trade, even in those branches where we can have no foreign rival; and in those branches where foreigners may interfere with us, they will certainly ruin the trade, and transfer it to some foreign rival; which, I may prophesy, will be the fate of our Turkey trade, if this bill is not passed into a law.

I hope I have now shewn, my Lords, that our Turkey company is an exclusive company; that that exclusion extends to all that are not managers, or friends to the managers of the company; that these managers have thereby monopolized the trade; that they make the worst use of the monopoly they have acquired, by selling both their imports and exports at an extravagant price; and that, by this means, they have established the French Turkey trade, and now almost ruined that of their native country. This, I think, is of itself sufficient for the legislature's laying that company under some new regulations; but, that I may not leave them so much as the shadow of an argument for preserving the monopoly they have acquired, and made so bad an use of, I shall examine the reasons they have given for the exclusion established by their charter, and for that much more extensive exclusion which they have established by their by-law, for restraining their members from sending out or bringing home any goods in other than general ships.

As to the exclusion established by their charter, my Lords, they say, that, if we allowed tradesmen, and other low sort of people, to go over and settle in Turkey, they would interfere so much with the low sort of people among the Turks, that it would occasion continual broils, and might expose the whole nation to the fury of the populace. This, my Lords, I take to be a mere phantom of the imagination, suggested on purpose to prevent the trade's being laid open. For, in the first place, I do not believe, that any great number of our low people would go over to live among the Turks, had they full liberty to go thither. Some might perhaps go over to keep shops, and to act as brokers: but, even for this purpose, no man would go, unless he were encouraged to go by the chief Turkey merchants here, and their factors in Turkey; nor could he stay to carry on any business there, without their protection; so that he would be under a necessity of conforming to their rules, and of avoiding all unnecessary broils with the Turks: for as to his interfering with the Turks in business, there could be no such thing, because very few of the Turks are shopkeepers; and the advocates against the bill have informed us, that none of them are brokers: therefore, if we had English shopkeepers and brokers in Turkey, as well as factors, I do not think it could occasion many more disputes with the Turks than our people have at present; and I am sure it would contribute greatly to increase the sale of our manufactures. But, in the next place, if this argument were good against allowing any English shopkeepers or brokers to settle in Turkey, would it not be much stronger against our sending any of our ships thither? For, I am sure, no sort of men are more unruly, or more apt to breed riots, than our seamen; and we might make use of Turkish ships and seamen, as well as of Turkish shopkeepers and brokers; tho' I shall never allow this to be a good argument for our doing so; because no broil any of our people can have with the Turks, can be of any bad consequence to the trade, or occasion any tumult, if our Ambassador and Consuls do their duty.

Then, my Lords, as to the exclusion established

established by the by-law I have mentioned, it is indeed a most monstrous one, and the reasons given for it are absurd. The company had no occasion to take care lest our ships or seamen should become a prey to the Barbary pirates: the legislature had before taken as much care of that, as can be done consistently with the freedom of trade, by laying an additional duty of *one per cent.* on all goods imported from or exported to any place within the Streights, in ships of a less force than that described by the act of parliament; and the government has since made any care of this kind altogether useless, by compelling the piratical towns on the Barbary coast, to preserve a due regard for the British flag. The Turkey company's pretending to make any by-law for this purpose, was not only presumptuous, but quite useless, as to every purpose but that of giving the managers of the company a monopoly in the trade. This therefore, of taking care that our ships and seamen should not fall a prey to the Barbary pirates, is nothing else but a sham pretence, made use of to cover their real design. And as to the other pretence, of preventing the markets from being glutted, I have already shewn, what they meant by it. If they had left the trade quite open; if they had left every man at liberty to send what goods, what quantities, and by what ships he pleased, every single adventurer would have taken care, in that trade, as in every other open trade, that the markets should not be really glutted; that is to say, never so glutted as to oblige them to sell for less than a reasonable profit: but then the managers of the company could not have pretended to have set their price upon any goods sent to or brought from Turkey, nor could they have prevented the arrival of any fresh cargo, till that formerly sent should be disposed of at the high prices by them appointed.

It is therefore apparent, my Lords, that there is no just cause for confining the freedom of the company to mere merchants; and much less for restraining the members of the company from sending or bringing home, what goods, in what quantities, at what times, and by what ships they please. There never was, there can be no cause for either of these restraints, but that of

enabling the managers to monopolize the trade, and sell at an extravagant profit. This is what has ruined the trade; this is what has made the French Turkey trade flourish; this is what made the use of mohair-yarn so expensive, as to induce our people to alter the fashion, and at the same time disabled our manufacturers from working it up in silk and hair stuffs; and this is what made the Sherbaffe silk, and other products of the Northern parts of Persia, find their way here thro' Russia, and those of the Southern parts round the cape of Good Hope; for, if the Turkey company would have contented themselves with a moderate profit upon their sales, no alteration that has lately happened in the affairs of Asia, could have produced any great and durable effect to the prejudice of their trade, nor could the French have ever introduced their manufactures into that country.

For this reason, my Lords, I am for demolishing both these restraints. That established by the by-law relating to general ships, is evidently inconsistent with any sort of free trade; and that established by the charter relating to mere merchants, I can see no occasion for. Besides, it has furnished, and will furnish the company with a pretence for refusing the freedom of the company to any one who happens not to be agreeable to the managers; especially if they apprehend him to be such an one as will not join with them in a combination to monopolize the trade, and make extravagant profits by their sales; which to me seems to be the only reason why they refused the freedom of their company to a Gentleman who lately desired it, and was willing to pay the fine, and submit to their by-laws, so far as they were reasonable, or authorised by their charter. These restraints must therefore be both demolished, if you are resolved to restore or preserve the trade; and what is proposed by this bill, is not only proper, but the only effectual regulation that can be made for this purpose.

What remains now, my Lords, is, to shew, that the demolishing of these restraints, and laying the trade as open as is consistent with its being kept under the government of a company, can be attended

ed with no real danger or inconvenience. One of those dangers that have been suggested, I have already shewn to be chimerical; I mean, that of allowing low people to go over and settle in Turkey, and for that end making them free of the company; but the great objection, I find, is that of allowing the Jews, especially the meaner sort of them, to be made free of this company, and to go over and settle in Turkey as subjects of G. Britain. This, 'tis said, will either entirely destroy our Turkey trade, or throw it entirely into the hands of the Jews. The danger of our trade's being thereby entirely destroyed, will arise, 'tis said, from the disputes that will be occasioned with the Turkish magistrates, who will never be able to distinguish between British and Turkish Jews; and from the indignation that will be raised in the people, at seeing Jews, whom they so much despise, enjoying greater privileges than themselves. As to the disputes with the Turkish magistrates, and their not being able to distinguish between British Jews and native Jews; we know from experience, that the Jews are as quiet and well behaved as any other set of people whatever; and I can see no reason why the Turkish magistrates may not distinguish as plainly between British and native Jews, as they now do between British and native Christians, especially those of the Roman Catholick religion. The distinction will be upon record, and will soon be known by every one they have any dealings with; so that this can occasion no reasonable dispute with any Turkish magistrates; and unreasonable disputes may as probably arise about British Christians as about British Jews.

Then, my Lords, as to the indignation which it is supposed will arise, in the Turkish people, at seeing Jews, whom they so much despise, enjoying greater privileges than themselves: it is true, the British subjects in Turkey enjoy some very great privileges with respect to trade; but it has never been found, that the enjoyment of those privileges raised any troublesome indignation among the Turks; because, in many cases, they experience the utility of having British subjects settled among them: and tho' the Turks despise those Christi-

ans that are natives of the country, and subject to their power, as much as they do the Jews that are in the same circumstances; yet they have a very different opinion of the European Christians that are settled among them on account of trade; and if British Jews were to settle among them as British subjects, they would soon begin to have the same regard for them, they now have for British Christians. I can therefore see no solid foundation for apprehending, that the allowing of Jews to go over and settle in Turkey as British subjects, will any way tend to destroy our trade; and the apprehension that they will in a short time ingross the whole trade to themselves, is, in my opinion, equally groundless.

As a foundation for this apprehension, my Lords, it is said, that the Jews in Turkey have entirely ingrossed to themselves the business of brokerage. If it is so, my Lords, I believe it is owing to that very restraint in our company's charter which I complain of; for a man who has been bred a mere merchant, thinks it below him to undertake the business of a broker, therefore none of our people who were allowed to settle in Turkey have ever thought of following that business: but if this restraint were taken off, I do not doubt but several of our people would go over to follow that business. No man will say, that an English Christian is not as well qualified for it, both as to his capacity and knowledge, as a Turkish Jew can be supposed to be; and the advocates against this bill have acknowledged, that the Turkish Jews have no exclusive patent for following this business in Turkey: they have ingrossed it only by an illegal combination among themselves, which they have been enabled to effectuate, chiefly by our restraining any of our meaner sort of people from going over to settle in Turkey; and as soon as this restraint is taken off, this combination may, and probably will be dissolved; especially if we should follow the example of the French, and get an article inserted in our capitulations, that no British subject shall be obliged to employ a Jew broker, or any but such as he pleases.

Having thus, my Lords, removed the
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only pretended foundation, I hope I have effectually removed the apprehension, that our British Jews may ingross the whole of our Turkey trade to themselves; and I must submit it to your Lordships consideration, if we are not in greater danger of this consequence, as our Turkey company stands now regulated, than we could be, should this bill be passed into a law, and English Christians thereby enabled to go over and settle in Turkey as brokers? As our company now stands regulated, could they refuse the freedom of their company to any British Jew who is a mere merchant, not inhabiting within twenty miles of London, or who is otherwise a freeman of that city? Suppose then a number of our British Jews should desire their freedom, and be ready to comply with every thing required by the charter, the company could not refuse them their admittance. If they should, they would be compelled to it by a writ of *Mandamus*, as the Russia company lately was with respect to Da Costa the Jew. Now, my Lords, if a great number of Jew merchants were thus admitted into the company, might not they send over three or four of their number as their factors in Turkey; and, by means of the Turkish Jews, who are now the only brokers there, might they not now more easily ingross the trade to themselves, than after the passing of this bill, when there would probably soon be a great number of our Christian countrymen settled as brokers in Turkey? In my opinion therefore, my Lords, if we could be in any danger of having our Turkey trade ingrossed by the Jews, that danger would be much greater should this bill be rejected, than it could be should it be passed into a law. But I do not think we can be in any such danger. The Jews are sensible of their being upon a better foundation in this country than in any other; they are likewise sensible, how precarious they might render that foundation in this country, which is, and I hope always will be under a popular government, should they aim at any thing unpopular, which that of their combining to ingross any trade would certainly be; and for this reason, if it were in their power, I am convinced they would not attempt ingrossing our Turkey trade,

but will be ready, if we give them leave, to promote that trade, as they do every other branch of our foreign commerce.

As to the danger, my Lords, of ships sailing from infected places, or the danger of our privileges being given up by private men for their own particular convenience, which, 'tis said, we may be exposed to, by the liberty given to ships to sail to or from what places they please, and to import as well as export whatever goods they think fit; surely no one who has read the bill now before your Lordships with attention, can raise any such objection; because the liberty thereby granted, is expressly restricted and confined to *those who shall continue to submit to, and remain under the protection and direction of the British Ambassador and Consuls respectively for the time being, and subject to the by-laws and regulations of the said company*. By these words, both the company, and the respective Consul, as well as our Ambassador, are vested with as ample powers as they are now intitled to, for preventing a ship's sailing from any infected place, and likewise for preventing the nation's privileges from being given up, in any one point, by private men, for their own immediate convenience.

I hope, my Lords, I have now clearly shewn, that our Turkey company is as much, nay more an exclusive company, than any trading company in England; that by means of this exclusive privilege, which the managers of the company have usurped contrary to the spirit and meaning of their charter, they have established in themselves and friends a monopoly of the Turkey trade; that by virtue of this monopoly they have kept the English goods in Turkey, and the Turkey goods in England, at an extravagant high price; that their doing so has been the ruin of our Turkey trade, and the establishment of that of the French; that this bill is the most proper and the only method for demolishing the monopoly which the managers of our Turkey company have usurped, and consequently the most proper method we can take, for recovering the trade; and, lastly, that this bill, if passed into a law, can be attended with no real danger or inconvenience. This being the case, it is

no way material, whether we have had any petitions presented to us in its favour. As the bill came up from the other house, such petitions would, in my opinion, have been improper. We know that many petitions were presented in its favour to the other house, and that no one petition was presented against it, except that from the company. There was indeed one brought up against it from the city of Norwich; but came too late to be presented to the other house, and was probably obtained by solicitation, as a counterpoise to a petition presented in its favour from many of the manufacturers of that city. As to the company's petition against the bill, I think it is a strong argument in its favour, and a proof that it will destroy the monopoly which the managers of that company have usurped. And as to the petition from the city of Norwich, I must observe, that that city have followed the Turkey company to their ruin. They petitioned against East-India stuffs, printed linens, and calicoes, in order to encourage the wear of Turkey burdets, tho' the pretence was for encouraging their own woollen stuffs. The city of Worcester likewise have followed the Turkey company, till, from fifty master manufacturers, they are now reduced to four or five. But that city are now sensible of their error, and were the first who petitioned for such a bill as this: I mean, the first whose petition was presented; for the city of Gloucester were the first that petitioned, tho' the other was first presented, because, it seems, the member for Worcester had most weight in the other house. It must therefore be admitted, that this bill is loudly and generally called for by the people without doors; and I hope none of your Lordships take it amiss, that people have not troubled you with petitions in favour of a bill sent up from the other house, which is very unusual, and is always, I think, improper. They have appeared before your Lordships by their council. By them they have, I think, fully shewn, that the bill is an useful and a necessary bill; and as I think it at least the first method we must take, if not the only method we can take, for recovering our Turkey trade, I shall therefore be for committing it. [*This Journal to be continued*]

Remarks on the conduct of Sir John Cope.
By an officer of the army. See p. 439, 79.

IT is the duty, and indeed the proper business, of a General officer, to form a true judgment of the enemy, and direct the motions and dispositions of his troops accordingly. His Adjutant, without ten grains of common sense, can do all the rest by the usual mechanick rule.

Rude troops breaking in upon an army by violence, is much the same as a mad unexperienced fellow running headlong on a fine fencer. He parries here, retreats there, plays with his adversary till he has spent his spirits, and then disarms or dispatches him. To suffer troops to be broke by a sudden shock, is a fatal error in the military science. A fine fencer in war, if I may use the expression, will rather give way to the first shock of rude resolved troops, than suffer a single man to be disordered. If at Dettingen the body of foot, on whom the black musqueteers of France bore down with impetuosity, [*Mag. 1743. p. 335.*] had not opened to let them pass, they might have been defeated at the first onset; but by their good conduct, in opening to them a seeming free passage, the attack took a very different turn.

In the late battle of Fontenoy, p. 234. the bravery of our troops became in some measure useless, by the manner of the French planting their batteries, and taking care rather to have them well guarded, than the bodies of men supported, who were to oppose the first fury of the British troops; as well knowing, that, were they obliged to retreat, the others could not follow; but, if they lost their cannon, the main point would have been carried, and consequently their army defeated.

Those two instances are sufficient to show two material errors in Gen. Cope's conduct; but there is a third, of which Sir Walter Raleigh speaks, and which the late Duke of Argyll had, if I am rightly informed, considered thoroughly; which is, the attacking, rather than suffering to be attacked; whereby the force, vigour, and courage of the assailant is doubled. By this conduct the highlanders, in the late rebellion, were beat by one of our wings, and dispersed; while, on the contrary, the other

other was beat by the highlanders on the same principle. The Duke of Marlborough gained all his victories by the like conduct, and Cromwell always esteemed it essential to victory.

In the late battle, the situation of our cannon on the right, guarded only by 100 men, is a circumstance that first strikes me; and the suffering the main body of the enemy to bend their force thither, and that guard no way supported, is truly matter of astonishment. But it is no kind of wonder, that those men deserted the cannon on the first attack. It would have shocked the most experienced veterans, to have seen themselves so exposed to the attack of 1000 men, and could presume nothing less than treachery. The next attack naturally fell upon the dragoons of the right; who, seeing the cannon so idly lost, and turned upon themselves, naturally enough quitted the field of battle. This leaves the right wing open and exposed to the violence of the next attack; who, seeing the cannon lost, and the dragoons who covered them gone, fired in confusion, and then threw down their arms. What was done on the other wing, seems not very material: it was the business of the highland officers, so to behave, as to prevent our troops on the left from supporting those of the right; who, being at once both in confusion and flanked, naturally bore in upon the main body; and the left wing being drove in at the same time upon the centre, and all together driven tumultuously on the *corps de reserve*, I think this infamous affair is very easily accounted for, without any prejudice either to the courage of the inferior officers or common soldiers.

In this disposition, the rebels were really ten men to their one; and therefore, under all these circumstances, the endeavouring to rally the troops became quite useless. The business was effectually done, and a man need but form to himself a clear idea of these concurrent circumstances, and plainly see that all human aid was vain.

If the reader will imagine the cannon removed, and the guard that attended it, to the centre of the body of reserve; and fancy to himself, at the same time, the

main body of the rebels coming furiously down on the front of our army, (which he must suppose opening to the right and left from the centre, leaving a void space open to the body of reserve, and making together three sides of a quadrangle), and the rebels rushing furiously in, he will form to himself a very natural and obvious idea of what must have been their fate.

I do not care to perplex the reader with the variety of evolutions and dispositions an army is capable of forming into on different emergencies; it is sufficient to shew one that is clear and intelligible, which may give sufficient light to a judicious mind, and put him on contriving many more. In the whole, there is nothing more clear than the wrongness of the disposition: for, in the first place, cannon should be always so stationed, as not to be easily carried by an enemy. If it must be so situate as not easily to be reinforced with an additional guard, if required, it should either have a very strong guard, or be raised within deep intrenchments, or both; otherwise it had better remain in the rear of the front lines, to be drawn up and used occasionally. Where there is but few cannon between both armies, it is of the last consequence, that, if it can't be placed to do good, it may at least do no harm. It had better be any where than in the hands of the enemy. This, I believe, is clear to the meanest apprehension. But how it can be conceived that 100 men was a proper guard, without intrenchment or reinforcement, is not quite so easy.

The general notion of their being surprised, is quite ridiculous; since it is agreed on all hands, they had the whole night, and part of the day before, to put themselves into what order they pleased: and why it was put to the hazard of suffering the cannon to be detached from the main body during the night, seems perfect infatuation, and such kind of generalship as not to be met with in history.

I remember its being said by a French officer, after their army's being beat by the Duke of Marlborough in the late war, and himself taken prisoner, *Change Generals with us, and we'll fight you over a-*

gain: by which he seemed to intimate, that neither the officers nor soldiers wanted courage, but that both wanted a General.

It is most certainly true, that the commander in chief is the main spring of action; as he is dull or active, the whole machine moves accordingly. There are abundance of ill-natured circumstances concerning this action, some of them not well authorised, and the rest insignificant. I shall name one of the last class; which is, that, from a motive I don't chuse to mention, no orders were given to fire till the rebels were close upon our troops; (but, if I have a right idea of the battle, and the time, they could not be seen far); and that the main body of the rebels had surpris'd the cannon, before our main body knew any thing of the matter, else it is natural to believe, some part would have moved to its defence. But, as that was not the case, I presume they knew nothing of the matter until it was too late; or, what is as bad, that the General had formed the army in such a certain manner, as that the disposition was not to be altered, let the circumstances vary as they might. If so, it was a piece of pedantry very unbecoming a commander in chief, and upon a plan quite new and uncommon. However, it may be so; since it is very natural to ordinary understandings, to be capable of looking but one way at a time, and that not always the best.

The fighting of Englishmen in the dark, is, in general, a very wrong step. It is bad in an attack, but, in suffering themselves to be attacked, much worse; more especially, without being so prepared by disposition and retrenchments, as might render it morally impossible for the enemy to succeed. Every man of common sense, tho' an absolute stranger to the art of war, yet, if he expected an enemy to attack his house in the night, would not draw out his men, and set them in a formal line; but would place them in such disposition as might guard it in every quarter, and yet so as that they might instantly be together in a body, if necessary. He would not say, if he had cannon, "Place them here or there, absolutely, let the enemy

come which way they will;" but would so dispose them, as that they might be commanded at any place in an instant. This, I say, would be the case of a common understanding: but a General should know much more: he should not only know how to provide against an enemy, but, by infinite sleight, artifice, and contrivance, know how to draw an enemy into almost any snare he could lay for him. The common course of things is but the business of ordinary minds, and mere fighting the genius of a common soldier; a General's parts and education, his wit and capacity, should as far surpass their understandings, as his post does in dignity: without this they differ only in the work of fortune, not of merit; and a General is but a common soldier, with an important commission in his pocket. In the whole, all ages and times have evinced, that to be a mere mechanick soldier, is much the least part of a General. But as every man is willing to rise if he can; so, if a man be raised to a dignity superior to his capacity, and happens to fail in no part but that, that is to say, is neither a coward nor a traitor, in such a case, those who raised him should be tender in their punishments, because it was as much their mistake as his misfortune. From whence the reader is to draw the conclusion, that my aim is not at the man, but the General; and as his conduct stands the test of a more narrow inquiry, so must my remarks be approved or condemned.

Rebellion is esteemed by all the worst kind of war, as it contributes to depopulate a country, and establishes an hereditary hatred amongst those who survive the common calamity. On the other hand, if it must happen at all, it is better before we are too much lost in luxury and forgetfulness. And, to balance, in some measure, the mischief it is capable of producing, it may contribute to make us ourselves, again, to relish the sweets of liberty, and calm repose, under a sovereign we ought to esteem; and consequently bring at once before us, all the horrors of arbitrary power, tyranny, and misery; and what may perhaps be of equal importance to our future welfare, distinguish our friends from our enemies, and teach some

of our great men to know, that, if for the future they would be well defended, they should only interest themselves with the sovereign for the preferment of such men, who rather attend to their professions, and shine there, than at courts and levees; always concluding, that he who neglects his business to wait on nods and smiles, is fitter to be a pimp to a bawdy-house, than to command fleets and armies.

A seasonable warning and exhortation of the Commission of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, met at Edinburgh the 15th November 1745.

THE Commission of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, considering, that a wicked and desperate rebellion is raised and carried on in these kingdoms, against our only rightful and lawful sovereign K. George; and with an intent to subvert our present happy establishment, by setting a Popish pretender on the throne, educated in all the maxims of Popish superstition and *French* tyranny, judge it our indispensable duty, as appointed by our great Lord and Master to watch for the souls of men, and in pursuance of the trust committed to us by the General Assembly to watch over the concerns of this church, to give faithful and publick warning to the people under our care, of the imminent danger with which every thing valuable to us, as we are men and Christians, is evidently threatened. We therefore do earnestly obtest all Protestants, all lovers of our religion, liberty, and native country, to beware of the delusive arts which *Romish* emissaries from abroad, and the enemies of our constitution at home, have industriously and indefatigably used to destroy that glorious structure, which our gracious God reared up at the

revolution, by K. *William* of immortal memory.

Specious declarations are made, by the pretender and his son, of securing to *British* Protestants their religion and liberties. But they are made by the sons of a church, whose known principle and practice is, never to keep faith with hereticks, (and such she reckons all Protestants); a church which never omitted an opportunity of destroying all those who separated from her, when it was in her power. She considers them as the pests of human society, from whose contagion she thinks herself obliged to deliver the world.—Witness the treatment of *John Huss* and *Jerom* of *Prague* *, and the barbarous massacres of *Paris* † and *Ireland* ‡.

To strengthen this pretended security, a promise is made to call a free parliament, and to act always by the advice of parliaments.—But, can any thing be more absurd, than to imagine, that he who founds his title to govern upon an hereditary and indefeasible right; that he who considers the whole nation as his natural estate, and all the members thereof as his property, will allow himself to be restrained by any limitation, or have regard to any thing but sole will and pleasure? What authority can laws have, when, notwithstanding the most notorious violations of them, this pretended right remains entire, and not to be forfeited by any conduct whatsoever?

By these principles of indefeasible hereditary right and arbitrary power, *France* and *Spain* are governed. These are the principles the late K. *James* pursued in his administration. Notwithstanding the declaration he made, immediately upon his accession to the throne, in the *English* council and parliament; than which nothing can now be devised stronger: and not-

* *Who were both burnt at Constance, for what the church of Rome called heresy, though the first of them had the solemn deed of the Emperor for his safe passage to, and return from thence: and the council of Constance, then sitting, declares, that, notwithstanding the said safe-conduct, the church had a right to condemn him, and deliver him over to the flames.*

† *Where, and in other cities of France, 30,000 innocents were murdered in a very short time, without distinction of age, sex, or condition. At the news of which slaughter, the court of Rome triumphed, and caused medals to be struck for the perpetual memorial of it.*

‡ *In which some hundred thousands of Protestants perished.*

N. B. These notes are in the paper published by the Commission.

notwithstanding the solemn engagements he then came under to govern according to law: yet did he break through all these engagements. On which accounts he justly forfeited the crown.

Have we not reason to think the pretender would do the same; who says in his declaration, that all who are employed in the service of the present government cannot but be sensible, that no engagements entered into with our only rightful sovereign K. *George*, whom he arrogantly calls *the usurper*, can dispense with the allegiance they owe to *their natural sovereign*, as he vainly calls himself?—Can we then believe his declarations of establishing the Protestant religion, whose conscience is subject to a foreign power; and who is under prior engagements to his spiritual sovereign, the Pope of *Rome*, to destroy it?

Tho' the pretender's son would seem to acknowledge some miscarriages in former reigns, is it not evident, that he treads in the steps of the late K. *James*, by levying money in an arbitrary manner, as he did immediately after his accession? Has he not treated the country as a conquered nation, by enforcing his exorbitant demands with the threatening of military execution? If such things are done whilst he courts a crown, what may we not dread if he should be possessed of it?

What abuses might not be expected from the army he employs to raise him to the throne? a great part of which is made up out of the barbarous corners of this country; many of whom are Papists, under the immediate direction of their Priests, trained up to the sword, by being practised in open robbery and violence; void of property of their own; the constant invaders of that of others; and who know no law, but the will of their leaders.

Whilst our most gracious sovereign treated them with the greatest indulgence and clemency; and did every thing to encourage them to honest labour, and to render them useful to the country: and whilst, as a true father of his people, he yearly bestowed a considerable sum, for instructing such of his subjects as live in places where ignorance and Popery prevail, in the principles of true religion; a

just share of which sum was bestowed for *their* instruction: *they*, as restless disturbers, have risen in open rebellion against their only lawful sovereign and bountiful benefactor.

But, to complete our destruction, *France* and *Spain*, the avowed enemies of our country, not only of our religion, but of our trade and commerce, are called in to their assistance; who, whilst they are preparing to invade us at home, are distressing our trade abroad; with whom we are at open war, on the same principles on which the war was waged in the reign of *Q. Anne*. The pretence of calling in such dangerous allies, is the assistance given us by the *Dutch*; and said to be expected from *Danes*, *Hessians* and *Swiss*. Let it be considered, that these are Protestant states; that the *Dutch* are obliged to assist us, by treaty made for their and our safety; that such aid was called in, when our army was employed abroad in the common cause of liberty; and that, as this seems to be the last effort to overthrow the Protestant religion, is it any wonder Protestant powers should join together to defend us? Our interest, as to religion, is the same with theirs; and the preservation of it depends upon the defeat of this wicked design.

Of all wars, a civil war is the most dreadful; in which countrymen shed the blood of their countrymen, children rise up against their fathers, and those of the same house are divided against each other; laws are silent, justice banished, and violence is unrestrained. Such is the dreadful war the rebels have kindled in this nation.

If they should be defeated, as we trust in God they shall, *they* may be ruined; but *Scotland* is in no danger, as they pretend it is who are already engaged in this wicked attempt, that they may involve others in the same pernicious scheme:—but, on the contrary, our country will be preserved from ruin.—Few have joined them on the South-side of *Tay*, notwithstanding their boasted victory at *Preston*: the most considerable *clans*, in the West and North country, continue faithful to their duty, and zealous in defending the government; the great property of the nation

nation is in the interest of the King and government; and that of the rebels bears but a very inconsiderable proportion to it. What then have the well-affected in *Scotland* to fear? — What may they not hope, from a sovereign who has been so mild to his enemies? — And what can be the effect of the destruction of *Jacobitism*, but the security of our religion, the establishment of our peace, and the increasing the value of our property?

Loud complaints are made, of insufferable grievances, and incroachments upon our liberties, under the benign administration of our present gracious sovereign; to redress which, is the pretended design of this wicked rebellion. But how is this heavy charge made out? Do our enemies pretend to produce any one act of lawless power, ever done, or so much as attempted, by his present Majesty, or his Royal father, through the whole course of their reigns? No: but, instead of this, they tell us of some things which are of a doubtful and disputable nature; and about which the wisest, the best, and freest men, have different apprehensions and views: — things are mentioned as incroachments, which were never done at all; but barely proposed; and, after being for some time canvassed by the legislature, were laid aside: — and none of the things complained of, can be alledged to have been done, or the least attempt made to do them, any otherwise than by law; — law, enacted by and with the advice and consent of the representatives of the people, chosen by the freeholders and men of property in the nation. What a degree of impudence must it require, for any man to compare things of this nature, with the many known acts of mere power and violence (not only without law, but in the face of the plainest standing laws) done in former reigns before the glorious revolution? about which it was then dangerous to debate, and of which it was held criminal to complain! And how justly might we expect the repetition of such acts of violence, under the reign of one, who claims the crown by the pretended indefeasible right of succession to these princes, extols the equity and clemency of their administration, and sets it before him as the glo-

rious pattern of his intended government?

The minds of these men must be monstrously perverted, who can favour a design, the natural and necessary consequence of which must be, the subversion of what *G. Britain* glories in above all nations, religious and civil liberty! Can we expect liberty from *arbitrary power*; — a free parliament from an armed force; — just laws from lawless men; — the security of our property from the invaders of property; — the protection of our commerce from *France* and *Spain*; — the safety of the Protestant religion from a *Popish pretender*; — and toleration of tender consciences from a persecuting spirit!

Our own history acquaints us, and there are some yet alive who remember to have seen the best blood of the nation shed on scaffolds, in the cause of religion and liberty; and great numbers of peaceable men fined, imprisoned, and put to death, for serving God according to their consciences; sometimes under form of law, and sometimes without any form of law, by soldiers who were authorised to do so; who were at once judges, witnesses, jury, and executioners.

As we detest the principles of slavery; as we abhor this flagitious rebellion, and the base methods by which it has been carried on; so we do, in the warmest manner, exhort all persons of our communion to persist in that loyalty to our sovereign King *George* by which they have been always distinguished; neither to be allured by promises, nor overawed by threatenings, to join with these wicked and deluded men: and let your honest zeal for our happy constitution, rise in proportion to the violence with which it is attacked. We put you in mind to be *subject to principalities and powers, to obey magistrates, and to be ready to every good work*, Titus iii. 1. *Let every soul be subject to the higher powers. For there is no power but of God: the powers that be, are ordained of God. Whosoever therefore resisteth the power, resisteth the ordinance of God: and they that resist, shall receive to themselves damnation. For rulers are not a terror to good works, but to the evil*, Rom. xiii. 1. 2. 3. *Fear the Lord, and the King: and meddle not with those that are given to change*, Prov. xxiv.

21. *Submit yourselves to every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake: whether it be to the King, as supreme; or unto governors, as unto them that are sent by him for the terror of evil-doers, and the praise of them that do well, 1 Pet. ii. 13. 14.*

Cultivate the principles of true liberty, and teach them to your children, that they may not be early ensnared by slavish doctrines, which may render them hurtful to society, and involve themselves and their dearest concerns in ruin.

The calamities we in this country have felt, and the judgments with which God has been pleased to visit us, should awaken our consciences, and excite us to a sincere and deep repentance for those sins which have been the procuring causes of them.—How insensible have many been of the excellency of that religion we have long enjoyed, pure from idolatry and superstition? With what contempt has the everlasting gospel of Christ, and his ordinances been treated? And how little of the power of religion has been seen in the lives of its professors? How much have profane swearing and horrid perjury abounded?—How much has luxury, the parent of many vices, and productive of the greatest miseries, spread its malignant influence over all ranks?—And how has *infidelity*, *libertinism* and *licentiousness*, prepared the minds of not a few for any form of religion that is calculated for an indulgence to vice?—How much more have men been affected with temporal inconveniencies, and the loss of their goods, than with the danger to which our holy religion is exposed?

Consider the inestimable privileges you have long possessed; the wonders of God's providence in the reformation of those nations from Popery; the establishment of that *reformed religion* by the *glorious revolution* under K. William; and the confirmation of it, by raising the *illustrious family of Hanover* to the throne of these kingdoms.—Let a lively sense of these valuable blessings be continually preserved in your minds; that you may not be shamefully unthankful to God, ungrateful to your worthy ancestors, and unfaithful to your posterity.

We must earnestly recommend it to all the Ministers of this national church, to

endeavour, by publick and private instruction, to fill the minds of people of all ranks and ages, as they have opportunity, with a just abhorrence of the abominations of Popery; the terrors of arbitrary power; and of the extreme danger these lands must be certainly exposed to, of being over-run with superstition, tyranny and oppression, if God for our sins should ever suffer the pretender to reign over us.

Sensible of the peace, and the many great privileges we have long enjoyed; and the danger to which we are now exposed;—let us mourn over our own sins, and the wickednesses that are daily committed in the land, which have drawn down these heavy judgments upon us:—*Let us search and try our ways, and turn again unto the Lord*; that, for Jesus sake, he may have compassion upon us, pardon our sins, prevent our ruin, and strengthen what he has wrought for us.

Let us, in the most earnest manner, address Almighty God of infinite mercy, thro' the blood of our Lord Jesus Christ, to pour down a *spirit of grace and supplication*, of *repentance and reformation*, upon all ranks of men:—that he would enable us to *walk worthy of the gospel of Christ*, and animate us with a temper of mind suitable to it:—that he would teach us to improve the present awful dispensation of his providence; unite us in the bonds of peace and truth; and give us all one heart and one way, to fear him and keep his commandments always; that God may dwell with us, and with our posterity after us.—Let us fervently pray, that God may eminently bless our only rightful sovereign K. George, and all his Royal family; protect his person, from all the secret and open attempts of his enemies; establish his throne; direct his councils; and give success to his arms by sea and land, at home and abroad.

As we pity those unreasonable men who have risen up against us; so let us all heartily pray to God, that he would convince them of their folly and wickedness; give them repentance unto life, and the forgiveness of their sins; that, being reclaimed from the error of their way, the further effusion of blood may be prevented: but that, if they should still persist in this unnatural rebellion, God may defeat it; and make

make it a means of strengthening our happy constitution, and of discouraging for ever all attempts of this nature.

The above warning and exhortation, having been fundry times read and fully considered, was this day unanimously approved by the Commission; and they appoint the same to be forthwith printed, and copies thereof to be sent to all the Ministers of this church; who are hereby appointed to read the same from their pulpits, each of them the first Lord's day he conveniently can, after it comes to his hands;—and the several presbyteries are to inquire particularly into the observation of this act.—Subscribed by

WILL. WISHART, *Modr.*

RO. MACKINTOSH, *Clk.*

To the author of the SCOTS MAGAZINE.

The PETITION of *Prestonpans, Preston, Cockenzie, Seton, and Tranent,*

Humbly sheweth,

That whereas, from all antiquity, it has been, and still is the universal custom, to denominate battles from the fields on which they were fought, or from some town or village nearest to such fields;

And whereas some dignity is thereby added to such fields, towns, or villages, their names made remarkable in the maps, and recorded in history;—witness the small village of *Dettingen*, which was never of such consideration as to find a place in the maps of *Germany*, until it was celebrated by the engagement which happened near it a few years ago;

And whereas, on the 21st of *September* last, there was a battle fought on a field which is in a manner surrounded by us the petitioning towns and villages; from one or other of which, the said battle ought undoubtedly to derive its title:

Nevertheless, the publishers of a certain news-paper, intitled, *The Caledonian Mercury*, have most unjustly denominated the said battle from a muir on which it was not fought, nor near to it; in which they are followed by several people, who, either through malice against your petitioners, or through stupidity, have affected to call, and still do call it, *The battle of Gladsmuir*. By which practice your petitioners are, conjunctly and severally, deprived

of that honour and fame which of right pertains to them, and which, in all histories, future maps and almanacks, ought to be transmitted as theirs to the latest posterity.

Your petitioners humbly apprehend, that even the conquerors themselves have no right, after a battle is once fought, to determine that it was fought on any other field than where it really was.

Shall, then, our fruitful fields and meadow-ground be called by the name of a barren muir? This, Sir, is downright *transubstantiation*, and can be enforced by nothing less than the late fashionable arguments of *military execution*.

Your petitioners could have put up with such an incroachment as they take this to be upon their property, had it appeared only in a short-liv'd news-paper, especially when published by a certain authority, or rather command; but it affects us much to see the same usurped title of the fore-mentioned battle find a way into your last *September Magazine*, which bids fair to perpetuate it.

May it therefore please you, Good Sir, if you have occasion hereafter to publish any thing concerning the said battle, to denominate it from one of your petitioners; or at least to publish this our remonstrance against the incroachment made upon our rights. And your petitioners shall ever pray, &c.

THE desire of the above petition appears to be just and reasonable, for any thing yet seen. But, as in matters of great importance all parties having or pretending to have interest ought to be called, we ordain the said petition to be seen, and answers to be given in betwixt and the tenth day of *January* next; with certification, that, if no answer is then given in, the desire of it will be granted. And in regard the honour and fame resulting from the name of this battle, must be confined to one of the petitioners, so that all of them except one must give up their right, for the greater utility of his Majesty's subjects, (for there would not be room in maps or almanacks to conjoin all the petitioners in one), we hereby declare, that, in case no answer is given in against the time appointed, we shall for the future denominate this bat-

tle by the name of Preston, as this petitioner's title seems to be best founded in the nature of the thing, and as we have the greatest number of precedents for such preference; allowing the other petitioners, nevertheless, to make their objections, if they any have, in due time. And further, in case judgment is allowed to pass in the above terms, which it is hereby declared to do without further form, provided no answers or objections are presented as aforesaid, we hereby give full powers to such of our readers as think proper, to erase the word Gladsmuir in all places of our Magazine in which it is used to denominate the battle in question, and in place thereof to write Preston; allowing such of them, however, as may have reasons unknown to the petitioners and to us, for preferring the former word, not only to continue Gladsmuir where it already is, but even to write it in place of Preston, in case this last word should in its turn be exceptionable: for we are utterly averse to any incroachments on the liberties of mankind, sacred or civil.

The ANTHEM sung at both the theatres at London, altered.

GOD save our valiant King,
Long live our noble King,
God save the King;
Send him victorious,
Happy and glorious,
Long to reign over us;
God save the King.

GEORGE is magnanimous,
Subjects unanimous,
Peace to us bring;
His fame is glorious,
Reign meritorious;
Let him rule over us;
God save the King.

From France and pretender,
Great Britain defend her,
Foes let them fall;
From foreign slavery,
Priests, and their knavery,
And Popish reverie,
God save us all.

A SONG made for the London volunteers.

STand round, my brave boys, with heart and
And all in full chorus agree; [with voice,
We'll fight for our King, and as loyally sing,
And let the world know we'll be free,
And let the world know we'll be free.

The rebels shall fly, as with shouts we draw nigh,
And Echo shall Victory ring;
Then safe from alarms, we'll rest on our arms,
And chorus it, Long live the King,
Long live the King,
Long live the King,
Long live the King,
And chorus it, Long live the King.

With hearts firm and stout, we'll repel the bold rout,
And follow fair Liberty's call;
We'll rush on the foe, and deal death in each blow,
Till conquest and honour crown all.
The rebels, &c.

Then commerce once more, shall bring wealth to our
And plenty and peace bless the isle; [shore,
The peasant shall quaff off his bowl with a laugh,
And reap the sweet fruits of his toil.
The rebels, &c.

Kind love shall repay the fatigues of the day,
And melt us to softer alarms;
Coy Phillis shall burn, at her soldier's return,
And bless the brave youth in her arms.
The rebels, &c.

CARDS and POLITICKS.

A modern visit.

WHile desp'rate rebels Southward urge their
way,
And Britain bleeds to civil arms a prey,
At Whist I found the Knight and Lady sat,
With 'Squire and Miss—and this the motley chat,
Intent while each their weighty game regards,
And civil wars but serve to set off cards.
“The North (begins the Knight) is all in dumps
At this new march.—What, is it Hearts are
trumps?”

The dame replies,—“Their scheme, I hear, is laid
To enter Lancashire.—You led a Spade!”
Adds the brisk 'Squire—“My dad's in woful case.
He bought, you know, for Jack an Ensign's place.
Now, if Jack's kill'd, the money's thrown away;
But 'tis the last expence.—Miss, you're to play!”
Anon Miss cries,—“'Tis bitter cold the air!
In camps how badly must the soldiers fare!
Tho' here we laugh, their case is not a joke!

Ah!

Ah! have I catch'd you now? Sure you revoke!"
*Resumes my Lady, " Really times are bad,
 Rebellion is a kind of going mad;
 They say each town is plunder'd North of Tweed.—
 Now for your King!—You've balk'd me there
 indeed."*

*"Lord! should the nasty highland things come here,
 (Cries Miss); I tremble at the thought with fear!
 Kind heav'n, from Popery defend the church—
 A King!—we're up—L vow I fear'd a lurch."*

*Sick of the senseless jargon, I retir'd,
 To vent the indignation it inspir'd.
 "Down with your cards (methought I cry'd) for
 Is this a season for your trifling game? [shame!
 When hell-born treason sounds the loud alarm,
 And Britain calls for ev'ry heart and arm;
 One choice alone is left in reason's eye,
 To live with freedom, or with fame to die."*

*Yet—if our triflers must have leave to play,
 To banish care, and drive their fears away,
 On one condition, licens'd, let them prove
 Their fav'rite sport—and shew their loyal love;
 Be each lost stake, which affluence disdains,
 Which want enjoys not, but which avarice gains,
 To Freedom giv'n, to her great cause apply'd,
 And let their foibles list on Virtue's side:
 So shall this mark of public spirit shewn
 Their weakness veil—and half the fault atone.*

A SONG, to the tune of Lillibullero.

O Brother Sawney, hear you the news?
*Twang 'em, we'll bang 'em, and hang 'em
 up all.*

*An army's just coming without any shoes;
 Twang 'em, we'll bang 'em, and hang 'em up all.
 To arms, to arms,
 Brave boys, to arms!*

*A true English cause for your courage doth call,
 Court, country, and city,
 Against a banditti;*

Twang 'em, we'll bang 'em, and hang 'em up all.

*The Pope sends us over a bonny brisk lad;
 Twang 'em, &c.*

*Who, to court English favour, wears a Scotch plad;
 Twang 'em, &c.
 To arms, &c.*

*A Protestant church from Rome doth advance;
 Twang 'em, &c.*

*And, what is more rare, he brings freedom from
 France;
 Twang 'em, &c.
 To arms, &c.*

*If this should surprise you, there is news
 stranger yet;*

*Twang 'em, &c.
 He brings highland money to pay Eng-
 land's debt;
 Twang 'em, &c.
 To arms, &c.*

*You must take it in coin which the coun-
 try affords;*

*Twang 'em, &c.
 Instead of broad pieces, he pays with
 broad swords;*

*Twang 'em, &c.
 To arms, &c.*

*And sure this is paying you in the best
 ore;*

*Twang 'em, &c.
 For who once is thus paid will never
 want more;*

*Twang 'em, &c.
 To arms, &c.*

*The humble address of the Commission
 of the General Assembly of the Church
 of Scotland, met at Edinburgh the
 13th of November 1745. Presented
 by the Marquis of Tweeddale.*

Most Gracious Sovereign,
WE your Majesty's most duti-
 ful and loyal subjects, the
 Ministers and Elders of the Church of
 Scotland, beg leave to take this first
 opportunity to approach your Royal
 presence, with hearts equally full of
 an honest zeal for your Majesty's
 person and government, and of the
 utmost horror at the wicked attempt
 made, in this our unhappy country,
 to deprive us of the great blessings of
 your reign.

The church of Scotland must e-
 ver remember, with the greatest joy,
 and thankfulness to God, our happy
 deliverance from tyranny and oppres-
 sion, accomplished by the glorious
 K. William. With pleasure we re-
 flect on the sure foundation laid for
 the continuance of this blessing, by
 the establishment of the Protestant suc-
 cession in your most illustrious house;
 and our highest expectations have been
 fully answered, under your Royal fa-

ther's and your Majesty's most auspicious reigns.

Thus happy in the possession of all our valuable privileges, how can we, without the utmost abhorrence, behold this wicked and daring attempt, to subvert your Majesty's government, and with it our excellent constitution! With equal contempt and indignation must we behold a set of petty tyrants, followed by their slavish dependents, all equally insensible of the blessings of true liberty, conspiring to bring back the whole nation to the like state of slavery, under a person educated in the arbitrary maxims of French and Romish policy, whom several of themselves had solemnly abjured.

Permit us, Great Sir, to assure your Majesty, that, as the members of this church have ever been distinguished for their attachment to your Royal family; so, thro' divine grace, no arts or violence of our enemies shall ever be able to weaken that affection we owe to your Royal person and government. We are sensible, that the church of Scotland must stand or fall with the interests of the revolution, supported by your Majesty.

Happy under the government of a prince, whose glory it is to rule by laws over a free people, we abhor the thought of ever becoming the property of arbitrary power. Blessed with a legal security for our religious and civil rights, under your Royal protection, we shall never give up with this, to depend on promises from a tool of France and Rome!

It hath ever been, and ever shall be our study, to promote, among the people under our care, those principles of duty and loyalty, which become true Christians under the best of governments. From the first beginnings of this unnatural rebellion, we have not been wanting in our best endeavours to inspire them with a just abhorrence of it, as threatening destruction to every thing that is worth our care in life; and to confirm them in a steadfast adherence to all our valuable interests, as depending, under God, on your Majesty and your Royal family. And as we have the pleasure to assure your Majesty, that the body of our people remain firm and unshaken in their good affection to the British con-

stitution, and to your happy government, so we are persuaded their zeal must be more and more strengthened, by their continued experience of the joyful fruits of them; and the horror of such a wicked attempt to deprive us of these valuable blessings, will inspire them with the strongest ardour in the defence of them.

We cease not to put up our most earnest prayers to God, in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, in behalf of your Majesty and your Royal family; the late happy increase of which gives us great mixture of joy in our present melancholy situation: that God may multiply his best blessings upon you, and on them; that you may have, more and more, the glory of making a numerous people happy; and that your goodness may, at length, conquer the hearts of your most inveterate enemies, and make them your willing subjects; that the only wise God may direct your councils, particularly at this juncture; that the Lord of hosts may prosper your arms for defeating this wicked and unnatural rebellion, so as, by his good hand, it may issue in the further establishment of your throne, and procuring greater strength to that excellent constitution which it was designed to subvert; and that, after a long and prosperous reign upon earth, you may enjoy that immortal crown, which shall reward the true servants of God and benefactors of mankind; and that your Royal family may be the glory of the British throne, the support of the Protestant interest, the guardians of the liberties of mankind, and the terror of lawless power, to latest posterity.

*Signed in our name, in our presence,
and at our appointment, by*

WILL. WISHART, Modr.

The humble address of the Ministers of the established church of Scotland, in the city of Edinburgh. Presented by the Marquis of Tweeddale. Dated, Edin. Nov. 12.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most faithful and dutiful subjects, the Ministers of Edinburgh, warmed with the highest regard for your Majesty's person and government, and the utmost abhorrence of the present impious and desperate attempt

to diſturb your auſpicious reign, beg leave, in teſtimony of our unfeigned loyalty, to approach your throne in the moſt humble manner.

When we reflect with thankful hearts on the watchful care of heaven, in delivering this church and nation from Popery and ſlavery, by bringing to the throne of theſe realms the great K. William, whoſe name ſhall be in everlaſting remembrance; when we adore the ſame kind providence, in eſta bliſhing at that happy period the Proteſtant intereſt on the ſureſt and moſt laſting foundations; when we recal the unſpeakable happineſs of this kingdom under the reign of your Royal father; and while we conſider your Maſteſty as guardian, under God, of all our liberties, ſacred as well as civil, we are equally ſurpriſed and afflicted to find, in any part of your dominions, enemies to your Maſteſty and their own happineſs; and cannot think without horror on the inſatiate rebellious few, whom the moſt ſolemn oaths cannot bind, nor repeated pardons reclaim from the error of their way.

But, however ungrateful, however deteſtable the conduct of ſome of our countrymen, in the more remote parts of the iſland; the diſtinguiſhed zeal of the church of Scotland for the Proteſtant ſucceſſion in your illuſtrious houſe, even in times of the greateſt danger, is well known; and we will be allowed to ſay, that the Miniſters of Edinburgh cannot be outdone by any in their unſhaken loyalty and invariable attachment to the common intereſt.

Happy, Great Sir, under your paternal care, ſenſible of the many marks of your Royal favour, it has been our conſtant endeavour, to inculcate on the minds of our people ſuch lively ſentiments of duty and loyalty, and warmly to recommend ſuch peaceable diſpoſitions as become the ſubjects of the moſt gracious prince, and members of the beſt conſtituted civil ſociety.

Forgive us humbly to inform your Maſteſty of our zeal to oppoſe the beginnings of this unnatural rebellion at the expence of our lives and fortunes; forgive us to mention our united exhortations to all our hearers, to join with us in quitting themſelves like men and Proteſtants, in ſupport of the pureſt religion, and beſt of cauſes; and our particular care to guard their

minds againſt the various arts uſed by a Popiſh pretender and his abettors, once more to ſubject us to that yoke of bondage which neither we nor our fathers were able to bear.

And it is with the greateſt pleaſure we can take upon us to aſſure your Maſteſty, that, to whatever cauſe the progreſs of the rebels may be aſſigned, loyalty is the prevailing principle and character of the people under our care, who don't count even life itſelf too dear in ſupport of your Maſteſty, and our happy conſtitution.

Permit us, Sir, humbly to add, that vain were all the efforts of the common enemy; vain! Moſt Gracious Sovereign, all their publick promiſes and private threatenings, to weaken our firm attachment and ſteady affection to your Royal perſon; and when on this account obliged, while the rebels poſſeſſed this city, to forſake our flocks and families, our country and pulpits, we nevertheleſs ceaſed not to make mention of you in our prayers, that the eternal God might be your refuge; that the wiſdom which is from above might direct all your councils; that true Chriſtian fortitude might inſpire your army and navy; ſucceſs and victory ever attend them; and that, after a long and proſperous reign over a free and happy people, your earthly crown might deſcend to your lateſt poſterity, while you yourſelf ſhall be poſſeſſed of a crown of glory that fadeſh not away.

We truſt in the merits of Jeſus, our exalted Prince and Saviour, that theſe and the many prayers which are daily offered to the God of all grace, in behalf of your Maſteſty, will not return empty. We truſt that the Lord of hoſts, whoſe almighty arm has ſo often brought us ſalvation, will even now command deliverance; and doubt not, but the preſent unnatural commotions ſhall iſſue in the utter confuſion and diſappointment of all our enemies at home and abroad, and in the further ſecurity of your Maſteſty's government, and the happineſs of your people.

Theſe are the earneſt wiſhes, the ardent prayers, and this the hopeful proſpect of, &c.

The Miniſters of the city of Edinburgh.
JOHN MATHISON, Preſes.

The

The humble address and association of the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, Master of the Rolls, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, the rest of the Judges, King's Serjeant, Attorney and Solicitor General, King's Serjeants and Council, Serjeants at Law, Masters of the Bench, and Barristers of the several inns of court.

[These Honourable persons being assembled together in Westminster-hall in their proper habits on the 23d of November, proceeded from thence with great solemnity to St James's, in a train of near 200 coaches, attended by the Constables and other officers of Westminster, and presented their address and association to his Majesty sitting upon the throne, attended by his great officers of state.]

May it please your Majesty, Oct. 23.
UPon this our first occasion of assembling, we beg leave to approach your sacred person, with the same warm sentiments of duty, loyalty, gratitude and affection to your Majesty, which have been already expressed with so just and universal a zeal by all orders and degrees, who have any regard for the religion, laws, liberty, trade and prosperity of this kingdom; and who are sensible, that those invaluable blessings which we have hitherto enjoyed under your Majesty's auspicious government, can only be secured to us by the stability of your throne, and of the Protestant succession in your Royal house.

We concur with the voice of our country, declaring an utter detestation of the present wicked and most ungrateful rebellion; convinced, that it is calculated to subvert our religion and liberties, to destroy our commerce, and to render us a despicable, dependent people. To this we in particular may add, that, should this insolent attempt prevail, it must at once extinguish those laws, and that constitution, which are the glory of our own country, and the envy of the nations round us.

As Protestants therefore who have at heart the preservation of our pure religion, as Britons truly in love with liberty, and as professors of that law, which you,

Sir, have ever made the rule of your government, we humbly beg leave to assure your Majesty, that we will, and we do hereby associate and unite ourselves firmly, in the defence of your sacred person and government, and of the Protestant succession in your Royal family. From this union we will never depart, but will concur in every measure conducive to the great end of it, at the hazard of our lives and fortunes. For what is life or fortune, without the enjoyment of our religion and laws?

That the Almighty may bless and prosper your councils, give you victory over your enemies, restore tranquillity to your realms, establish your throne on the firmest foundations, and perpetuate to latest posterity our present blessings, by a never-failing succession in your Royal line, is, and ever must be, the ardent prayer of,

*Your Majesty's most dutiful
and loyal subjects.*

Signed by the Lord Chancellor, the Speaker of the house of Commons, the Judges of the several courts, and by 369 Gentlemen of the law.

The King's Answer.

I thank you very heartily for this affectionate address and association. The duty and zeal you express for my person and government, in this critical conjuncture, give me great satisfaction, and your influence and example cannot fail to have a good effect amongst my people. The law of the land has been always considered by me as the sure foundation of the prerogative of the crown and the liberties of the subject; and you may depend on my constant care to preserve that law, and to protect and encourage the professors of it.

They had all the honour to kiss the King's hand: and his Majesty conferred the honour of Knighthood on Martin Wright, one of the Justices of the King's Bench; James Reynolds, one of the Barons of the Exchequer; Thomas Burnet, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas; Thomas Dennison, one of the Justices of the King's Bench; Thomas Bootle, Chancellor to the Prince of Wales; Samuel Prime and Thomas Birch, two of his Majesty's Serjeants at Law; and Richard

Richard Lloyd, one of his Majesty's Council. And 'tis said that his Majesty privately expressed his satisfaction, in having such a compliment paid him as none of his predecessors ever received.

FOREIGN HISTORY.

FROM PETERSBURG it is assured, that her Imperial Majesty has actually cauted a body of 14,000 men, under the command of Gen. Keith, to march for the assistance of his Polish Majesty as Elector of Saxony, and that these will be followed by two other corps, making in the whole 42,000 men. She has likewise resolved to furnish instantly the subsidies stipulated to the court of Vienna, and to have a strong fleet at sea early in the spring.

A fresh negotiation, for producing a reconciliation between the Empress of GERMANY and the King of PRUSSIA, was lately set on foot by the British minister at Vienna, on a plan laid down for that purpose at London: but it was soon entirely broke off again, upon a peremptory declaration from her Imperial Majesty, "That she cannot resolve upon an accommodation with his Prussian Majesty, without receiving a satisfaction adequate to the offence given, and the damage done her." At the same time the ministry of Vienna acquainted Mr Robinson, the British minister, that the Empress hoped, by the measures that have been concerted, to procure herself that satisfaction sword in hand. Accordingly steps towards making a new attempt against the King of Prussia's dominions were immediately taken. Prince Charles of Lorraine began about the beginning of November to penetrate into Silesia, thro' Upper Lusatia, and was advanced as far as Greiffenberg about the middle of the month. A detachment of 10,000 men from the Austrian army on the Rhine, under Gen. Grune, was to march through Saxony, to join Count Rutowski the Saxon General near the frontiers of Brandenburg, and make a diversion on that side. His Prussian Majesty used all expedition to avert the threatened blow. Reinforcements were sent without delay to the army cantoned about Magdeburg, and the Prince of Anhalt was sent to take the com-

mand of it. The other troops that had been about Schweidnitz marched to oppose Pr. Charles, and the King of Prussia himself set out from Berlin to head them. All precautions were taken for the defence of his capital, in case it should be attacked; the burghers being provided with arms, and mounting guard at the gates with the regular troops. As an invasion was apprehended, and a report had spread, that Gen. Grune, with the forces under him, was arrived on the 23d at Luben, most of the people of quality sent away their wives, children and best effects from Berlin, and fled into Pomerania, Mecklenburg, and Hamburg. Several of the richest merchants and burghers also left the town, and the archives were sent off on the 25th. Mean while Pr. Charles, who had only about 34,000 regular troops, after detaching 8 regiments to join Gen. Grune, retreated to Gorlitz in Lusatia, upon the approach of the Prussian army, which was computed at upwards of 50,000 men. The Prussians immediately entered that marquisate, and on the 23d their van-guard, consisting of about 16,000 men, unexpectedly attacked a Saxon regiment commanded by the Prince of Gotha at Hennerdorff near Louban. Six squadrons of Saxon horse came to their assistance, and enabled the foot to form in some order of battle; but, being overpowered, and almost surrounded, that regiment, after losing a good many men, was obliged to surrender. Three of the six squadrons were destroyed, and Maj. Gen. Buchner, who led them on, was taken prisoner. The Prince of Gotha, seeing his regiment lost, forced his way thro' the Prussians with a few hussars, and so escaped. His Prussian Majesty still advanced towards Gorlitz, with a design to give Pr. Charles battle; but the latter continued to retreat first to Zittaw, and by the last accounts to Gabel in Bohemia. So soon as the King of Poland was informed that the Prussians had entered Lusatia, raised contributions, and treated it as an enemy's country, he dispatched a courier to Courland, to press the speedy march of the Russian auxiliaries. The Prince of Anhalt entered Saxony on the 28th, when he surprised and defeated Sibilski's regiment with some companies of Uhlans.

Gen.

Gen. Renard immediately assembled all the troops he had nearest Leipzig; but was not able to hinder the Prussians from making themselves masters of that town, which they did on the 30th, and of its castle the next day. All the Saxon troops retreated to the Elbe, between Meissen and Dresden. The court was thrown into such a consternation, that their Polish Majesties resolved to leave the capital of Saxony on the first of December, and retreat to Bohemia. Lt-Gen. Nassau has driven the Hungarian insurgents quite out of Silesia. M. Franquini with about 1200 of these irregulars was in a manner quite surrounded by the Prussians near Libau, where he was routed, and lost the immense plunder he had got together.

The congress of directorial ministers was opened at FRANKFORT on the 12th of November, notwithstanding the absence of those of Austria and Bavaria, who were expected in a little time. The Elector of Mentz, after expressing his thanks to the several princes, directors of the circles of the Upper Rhine, Franconia and Swabia, for sending their ministers at his invitation, exhorted them to take the state of the empire into their consideration, and to provide for its defence and the support of its neutrality. Before the middle of the month, Marshal Traun, who now commands the Austrian army on the Rhine, had dispatched officers to several of the neighbouring princes, to demand quarters for his troops, and to desire that Commissaries might be immediately sent to provide subsistence for them, and regulate the prices of the rations and forage. The French on that side are retired from Worms and Spiers, within their own limits; yet their army has received considerable reinforcements, and 17 or 18,000 men have marched from the Netherlands for the Moselle and the Saar.

In ITALY, the armies of the three crowns have still been generally successful. They were, however, obliged, about the 15th of October, to abandon the siege of the citadel of Alexandria, as too tedious at such an advanced season of the year. They opened the trenches before Valencia on the night between the 18th and 19th of that month. On the 22d at

night 300 men were thrown in to reinforce the garrison. Next morning they made so vigorous a sally, that they killed about 300 of the besiegers, took 45 prisoners, and destroyed the most part of their works, with the loss of only 16 men on their own side. Notwithstanding this, the siege was renewed and carried on till the place was at length surrendered. M. de Lautrec, the French General in Piedmont, having designed the siege of fort Exiles, a small body of Piedmontese troops was sent to cover it; upon which M. de Lautrec retired. M. de Roffi, who commanded the Piedmontese battalions, followed him at a distance, in order to observe his motions, and took post at Fenestrelles. Here he was attacked on the 11th of October by near 10,000 French in three columns. His militia and Vaudois giving way, after some hours resistance, he was surrounded, and his regular troops put to flight. Himself with a Colonel and 18 other officers were made prisoners. The whole loss amounted to about 500 men, and the rest saved themselves under the cannon of Fenestrelles. According to the last accounts by the way of France, the Marquis of Sabran was arrived at Versailles in the latter end of November, with news, that M. de Chevert had made himself master of Asti, within four days after opening the trenches; that the garrison, consisting of 413 men, had been made prisoners of war; and that M. Pignatelli had taken Verua sword in hand: so that the troops of the three crowns were become masters of all the places on the South side of the Po to Turin, except the citadels of Alexandria and Casal, the latter of which was very briskly attacked, and would not, it was thought, hold out long. The greatest part of the French army had taken winter-quarters. The King of Sardinia's troops were separating, and his Majesty was returned to his capital.

Letters from PARIS bear, that Mr Kelly, formerly Secretary to Dr Atterbury, late Bishop of Rochester, and at present Secretary of the cabinet to the young Chevalier, arrived there, from Scotland, on the 13th of November, to lay before the French King the true state of his master's affairs; that he had conferences with Cardinal

dinal Tencin and the other ministers of state; and that he was to return in eight or ten days with an answer to the demands he came to make. For some time bygone they have been loading arms, ammunition, &c. on board of privateers, at Dunkirk; which slipped out singly as soon as laden to make for the coast of Britain. Lord John Drummond's regiment, with 50 men of each regiment of the Irish brigade, a number of volunteers, and several officers of distinction, computed at about 800 in whole, sailed from that place for Scotland, the last of them on the 29th of November N. S. Another embarkation was to be ready for sailing in about a week after, which was to consist of Fitz-James's regiment dismounted, with all the furniture of their horses, and another draught of Irish foot. The pretender's youngest son, who came from Rome about the end of August, taking the route of Genoa, has been for some time at Paris. There has been a great inundation at Lyons, and the damage it has done is computed at several millions of livres.

Since the last of the British forces left the allied army in BRABANT, in order to embark for England, we have nothing worth notice from that quarter, except only that the Austrian hussars and free companies had a small affair about the middle of November, at a castle near Brussels, where 200 French were made prisoners.

L O N D O N.

Hitherto we have given two separate accounts of the motions of the highland army, one in the London article, from the Gazette, and another in the Edinburgh article, from the Scots news-papers, &c. But, as that army is now in England, and other two armies assembled, to stop its progress, and prevent its retreat, we shall endeavour to give one connected account of all the three, from the London Gazette.

The rebels, whose rear left Dalkeith on the 3d of November, marched Southward in three columns; one body of between 4 and 5000, by the way of Peebles, Moffat, &c.; the middle column, by Lauder, Selkirk, and Hawick; and the Eastermost column, of between 3 and 4000, by Kelso. The pretender's son arrived at Kelso on the 4th at night. From this place, a message was

sent to Wooler, ordering quarters to be provided for 4000 foot and 1000 horse; but, notwithstanding, this division crossed the Tweed on the 6th, and took the road to Hawick; from thence to Halyhaugh on the 7th, and to Longholm, Cannoby on the Scots side, and Longton, on the 8th. On the 9th they marched towards Row-cliff; where they crossed the river within four miles of Carlisle, and thence pursued their march to Murray's on Brough side; where they lay that night, about four miles Southward of Carlisle. That afternoon, part of the corps which took the route by Moffat, with the artillery, joined them, and all the rest next day, except about 200, which could not join before the 11th. The whole militia of the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland were in garrison at Carlisle. Many of the rebels deserted on their march from Edinburgh, particularly at Kelso; and many stragglers, with their arms, were seized, and delivered by the country-people into the castles of Edinburgh and Stirling, or to the commanders of his Majesty's ships.

M. Wade, on notice of the rebels having moved Southwards, countermanded the orders he had given for the march of his army to Berwick about the 4th, resolving to continue at Newcastle till the designs of the rebels should be more certainly known.

On the 9th about 50 or 60 of the rebels, well mounted, and thought to be officers, appeared on Stanwix bank, a hill close by Carlisle. The castle fired upon them; and, after some time, they retreated. At three o'clock after noon, the Mayor received a message from them, to provide billets for 13,000 men that night; which he refused: and at night the city was surrounded by about 9000 of them. Next day, a body of them approached the walls, first bending towards the Irish gate, but afterwards marched round to the English gate, in order to reconnoitre the place, as was judged; during which motions they were fired at both from town and castle. At three after noon, the Mayor received a message in writing, addressed, *For the Mayor of Carlisle*, dated Nov. 10. *two in the afternoon*, and subscribed *Charles P. R.* in the following words.

Charles Prince of Wales, Regent of the kingdoms of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, and the dominions thereunto belonging.

BEing come to recover the King our father's just rights, for which we are arrived with all his authority, we are sorry to find that you should prepare to obstruct our passage. We therefore, to avoid the effusion of English blood, hereby require you to open your gates, and let us enter, as we desire, in a peaceable manner; which if you do, we shall take care to preserve you from any insult, and set an example to all England of the exactness with which we intend to fulfil the King our father's declarations and our own. But, if you shall refuse us entrance, we are fully resolved to force it by such means as providence has put into our hands; and then it will not perhaps be in our power to prevent the dreadful consequences which usually attend a town's being taken by assault. Consider seriously of this, and let me have your answer within the space of two hours; for we shall take any farther delay as a peremptory refusal, and take our measures accordingly.

To this the Mayor returned no answer, but by firing the cannon upon them. It was supposed they were to make a vigorous attack in the night, the firing continuing till midnight.

On the 11th, the main body of the rebels marched to Brampton, about seven miles East on the road to Newcastle. By ten o'clock that day, the pretender's son was at Warwick castle. A body of the rebels, which the garrison took for the rear-guard, appeared the same day upon Stanwix bank; but, the guns firing upon them, they fled in great haste. At night this body took up their quarters at Rickarby, and villages near it, on the North of the Eden; but, receiving an order to march for Brampton without loss of time, they set out immediately; but were not able to march above a mile and a half that night, their carriage-horses having failed them. Some stragglers were brought into Carlisle, and two carriages laden with biscuit. Upon the 12th, the rebels remained at Brampton, Warwick bridge, and the villages between those two places. They had sixteen field-pieces. On the 13th, a great body of them march-

ed back to Carlisle. They forced four carpenters along, to assist in erecting batteries. A highland Quartermaster [Stuart] taken near Carlisle, was sent to Newcastle to M. Wade; but four light horsemen that conducted him, fell into the hands of the rebels in their return. It was said, that at this time the rebels shot at everybody that fled from them; that one person was killed by them; that they were putting the country under military execution; and that they seized all able-bodied men, horses and carriages, and declared they would force them to carry their ladders to the walls of Carlisle. The cannon of the town fired upon them very briskly; and on the 14th they approached so near the walls, that the garrison threw grenades at them. They broke ground about 300 yards from the citadel, and at Spring-garden, near the horse-race ground. On the 15th the town surrendered; which is thus accounted for. For seven days before, neither the officers nor common men of the garrison got scarce an hour's rest, being perpetually alarmed by the rebels; and many of them were so sick thro' their great fatigue, that, being out of all hopes of a speedy relief, they absolutely refused to hold out any longer; and multitudes went off every hour over the walls, some of which fell into the hands of the rebels, till the officers of many companies were at last left with not above three or four men; so that the Mayor and corporation determined to hang out the white flag, (tho' contrary to the opinion and protestation of Col. Durand, the Commandant), and made the best terms they could get for themselves; the garrison being permitted to go to their respective homes. Thereupon the Colonel was obliged to abandon the castle, the rebels threatening, in case of refusal, to destroy the whole town by fire and sword. By the first accounts of the surrender of the town, it was said, that Col. Durand was determined to defend the castle to the last extremity, that he had prepared every thing for that purpose, and that it was supposed he would be able to hold out eight days: and the letters from the Colonel himself, in a day or two after, bore, That, before the surrender of the place, he had

had time to nail up ten pieces of the cannon on the ramparts, from four to two pounders; that he had prevailed upon 400 men (besides the two companies of invalids) to join with him in defending the castle; but that before eight the next morning they had changed their resolution, and had all left him to a man; so that, upon calling a council of war, consisting of the officers of the invalids, it was unanimously agreed, that, with the small force remaining under his orders, which did not exceed 80 men, many of them extremely infirm, it was not possible to defend the castle.

Here we will leave the *Gazette* a little, and give some other accounts of the surrender of this place.

One said to be an eye-witness gives the following account. "On Saturday the 9th, about three o'clock after noon, a body of the rebels appeared at Stanwix bank, within a quarter of a mile of Carlisle; and, it being the market-day there, they mixed with the country-people returning home; so that it was not possible for the garrison to fire upon them for some time, without risk of injuring their neighbours along with their enemies. But, in less than half an hour, the country-people dispersed themselves; and then the garrison of the castle fired a ten-gun battery upon them; which it is believed killed several. Then, night coming on, they retreated to a greater distance from the city, and the garrison stood all the night under arms. At two in the morning a thick fog came on, which remained till twelve that day; when it cleared up for about an hour; and then the garrison discovered the rebels approaching to attack the city in three several parties, *viz.* one at Stanwix bank, commanded by the Duke of Perth; a second at Shading-gate lane, commanded by the Marquis of Tullibardine, who also had the artillery; and the third in Blackwell-fields, where the pretender commanded the rest of their body, facing the English gate. Upon discovering these three parties approaching so near to the city, the garrison fired upon them, *viz.* the four-gun battery upon the Marquis of Tullibardine; who was heard to say, *Gentlemen, we have not metal for them; retreat;*

which they immediately did, and disappeared. The turret-guns and the citadel-guns were fired upon the pretender's division; where the white flag was displayed; which was seen to fall. About the same time the ten-gun battery was fired upon the Duke of Perth's division; who also retired. Then the thick fog struck in again, and all the inhabitants of the city expected nothing but that a general assault would be made by the rebels: against which the walls were well lined with men; and Sir John Pennington, Dr Waugh, Chancellor, Humphrey Senhouse, Joseph Daire Dalston of Acron bank, Esqs, with several other Gentlemen of note, stood all night under arms, to encourage and assist them. The militia was also drawn up at the foot of Castle-street, to be ready, in case of a forcible attack, to relieve and reinforce the men upon the walls. On Monday morning, the fog still continuing thick, the garrison could not observe the situation of the rebels; but heard their pipers playing not far from the English gate. About ten o'clock, a man was let down from the city-walls, to reconnoitre the enemy; and he found they were retiring towards Warwick bridge. After noon other spies were likewise detached, to observe their motions; and discovered a great number about Warwick bridge: but the pretender, with his guard and attendants, were advanced to Brampton; where they lodged themselves that night. On Tuesday they lay idle from all action, except feats of rapine and plunder; for they spent the day in hunting and destroying the sheep of Lord Carlisle's tenants, and bearing off the country-people's geese and other poultry. They also seized upon all the horses they could lay hands on, without any question relating to *value* or *property*; notwithstanding they declare the design of their expedition is to redress grievances, and correct abuses. Tuesday night the rebels slept quietly with full bellies. On Wednesday morning, about ten o'clock, they displayed the white flag at Warwick bridge end; to which they were about three hours in repairing. About one o'clock, the young pretender, attended by Lord George Murray, the Duke of Perth, and several others, besides

those called his guards, came to them. Upon which they formed themselves, and began to march again to Carlisle, in the following order: First, two, (named hussars), in highland dresses, and high rough red caps, like pioneers; next, about half a dozen of the chief leaders, followed by a kettledrum; then, the pretender's son, at the head of about 110 horse, called his guards, two and two a-breast; after these, a confused multitude of all sorts of mean people, to the number (as was supposed) of about 6000. In this order they advanced to the height of Warwick muir; where they halted about half an hour, and took an attentive view of the city. From thence the foot took the lead, and so marched to Carlisle about three in the afternoon; when they began a fresh assault, and the city renewed their fire.—On Thursday it was discovered, that the rebels had thrown up a trench; which intimidated the town; and in a consultation it was resolved to capitulate: a deputation was sent to the pretender, at Brampton, and the town and castle were delivered up on Friday morning."

A letter dated at Kendal, Nov. 18. says, "An officer in our militia, who is a man of fortune and good credit, declares, that Carlisle merits no greater honour by its surrender to the rebels than Edinburgh did. The garrison wholly consisted of the Cumberland and Westmoreland militia, together with a few volunteers, and two imperfect companies of invalids. There were besides some independent companies of the town, who would not assist the said garrison with more than two or three men out of a company; so that last week they were obliged to be continually upon duty, and the week before one half relieved the other alternately. The militia were also put to several other great hardships; many of the inhabitants making them pay an exorbitant price for provisions; and they could not, for any money, procure a sufficient quantity of straw to lie upon on the walls. Capt. Wilson (son of Daniel Wilson, Esq; member for Westmoreland) paid 30 s. for the use of a cobbler's stall under the walls. Upon the first approach of the rebels, the garrison gave out that themselves were 3000 strong; upon which the

rebels durst not attempt the city immediately, but went forward towards Brampton; from whence they returned on the 13th. The garrison kept continually firing upon them, till they were obliged, on the 14th, by the manager in the town, to desist, and come off from the walls; and continued so all that night: during which time it was supposed the terms of capitulation were settled. Next morning they observed that the rebels had intrenched themselves before the town; upon which the garrison renewed their fire with great spirit and bravery; but soon received orders again to desist, for the capitulation was agreed upon. The Duke of Perth, with his division, were the first of the rebels that entered Carlisle, the pretender being then six miles from the city. They made the garrison swear never to appear in arms any more against them; and Perth, shaking the men by the hands, told them they were brave fellows, and offered them great sums to enlist with him. The rebels have taken above 200 good horses, and all the arms from the militia, besides 1000 stand lodged in the castle. They also found a rich booty in the castle; the people of the country round about having brought thither, for safety, the most valuable of their effects. The town capitulated on the 14th, in the evening; and on the 15th, at ten o'clock in the morning, it was given up. About one in the afternoon the rebels entered the city, and the next morning the castle was surrendered to them. Several of the militia endeavoured to escape, without being obliged to take the oath; as also did some of Cope's men, who had deserted from the rebels; one of which they threatened should be shot, as an example to deter others."

The account in the *Caledonian Mercury* is thus. "The trenches were opened before Carlisle on Wednesday the 13th in the evening, and were conducted under the direction of Mr Grant, Chief Engineer, (whose skill is very much extolled), with such success, that on Friday morning the batteries were erected within 40 fathoms of the walls. All that time the cannon and small arms from both city and castle played most furiously; but with no loss

to the besiegers, other than of a French gunner and a private man killed. The Duke of Perth and the Marquis of Tullibardine wrought at the trenches in their shirts, tho' the weather was so excessively cold, that none of the army, but the highlanders, who are accustomed by their climate, could easily endure it. On Friday, when the cannon began to play, and the scaling-ladders were brought forward in order to an assault, a white flag was hung out, and the city offered to surrender upon terms for themselves. On this an express was sent to the young Chevalier, who was at Brampton with a great part of the army, in order to oppose M. Wade, in case he should advance with design to raise the siege. He answered, That he would not do things by halves, and that the city had no terms to expect unless the castle surrendered at the same time. When this answer was reported, Col. Durand consented to surrender the castle also. The terms were, That the town and castle, with the artillery and magazines, should be delivered up; that the men should lay down their arms in the market-place, after which they should have passes to go where they pleased, upon taking an oath, not to carry arms against the house of Stuart for a twelvemonth; that the city of Carlisle should retain its privileges; that they should deliver up all arms, &c. and also the horses of such as had appeared in arms against the pretender; and that all deserters, particularly the soldiers enlisted with the highlanders after the late battle, who had fled to Carlisle, should be delivered up. On Friday afternoon the Duke of Perth took possession of the place in the pretender's name, and next day they proclaimed his and his son's manifesto's, &c. attended by the Mayor and other magistrates, with the sword and mace carried before them. They found in the castle and city a great number of cannon, about fifteen cohorn mortars, a great quantity of cannon-balls, granadoes, small bombs, pickaxes, and other military stores; likewise many of the broad swords that were taken at Preston in 1715, and about 100 barrels of gun-powder. 'Tis said, that all the plate and valuable effects lodged in the castle for security, were ordered to be delivered to the owners."

According to the *Edinburgh Evening Courant* the Mayor and Aldermen were, by the capitulation, obliged to assist at the ceremony of reading the declarations, &c. 'Tis observed, that, the day before the rebels returned from Brampton, the Mayor wrote to Lord Lonsdale, Lord Lieutenant of the county, that he had done more than Edinburgh, and even all Scotland. This indeed, adds the news-writer, proved true, by his surrender of a strong and important fortress; which is what the rebels never got possession of in Edinburgh, nor in all Scotland.—Some accounts say, there was not a gun fired against the place.

About 30 cart-load of baggage belonging to the highland army was left at Lockerby, for want of horses. The party that guarded it, either from an eagerness to assist at the siege of Carlisle, or for fear of being overpowered by about 1000 country-people, from about Dumfries, headed by four Gentlemen of distinction, that were advancing to attack them, marched off for Carlisle, leaving the baggage; which was thereupon seized upon the 14th. After the surrender of Carlisle, a party, under the command of Lochiel, were ordered back to Dumfries, to reclaim the baggage, or 2000 l. in its stead, from that town. But, before they reached the place, they were recalled, to join the army.—We now return to the *Gazette*.

When the news of the rebels return from Brampton, in order to make an attempt upon Carlisle, reached M. Wade at Newcastle, where the army was incamped, his Excellency called a council of war, in which it was determined to march to the relief of that place, and to give battle to the rebels. The army accordingly moved on the 16th, by Ovingham, and arrived at Hexham on the 17th at midnight. Here receiving advice, as well of the surrender of Carlisle, as of the advance of the rebels to Penrith; and finding the roads, thro' the great quantity of snow that had fallen, in a manner impassable, it was resolved, in a council of war, to march the army back immediately to Newcastle; where they accordingly arrived on the 22d, and were lodged in the publick halls, glass-houses, malt-houses, and other empty buildings.

About

About the 16th, the King ordered a body of troops, consisting of three regiments of horse, two of dragoons, and fifteen of foot, to march forthwith towards Lancashire, under the command of Lt-Gen. Sir John Ligonier; and his Excellency set out from London on the 21st. Two battalions of the foot-guards set forward to join them on the 23d, and the Duke of Cumberland was appointed to take upon him the command. A third battalion of the foot-guards and Cobham's dragoons got orders to march about the 26th, in order likewise to join them; and his Royal Highness set out from St James's that day, to put himself on their head.

The rebels left a garrison in the castle of Carlisle, of about 100 men. A small body of their horse entered Penrith on the 18th, and the rest of the army on the three days following. Before the arrival of the rear, the van had marched by the Lancashire road. About 120 of their horse came to Kendal on the 21st; as did, next day, the pretender's son with his household, at the head of a regiment of foot. It was said, that, by the best reckoning that could be made at Emont and Fallowfield bridge, the whole of their army did not exceed 7000 men; that the body of regular horse was very considerable; that there were not above 30 hussars, besides those that marched with the van-guard the day before to Kendal; that their baggage-waggons, which were about twenty in number, were very slenderly guarded, some of which were drawn by three, and others by two horses; and that they talked of great numbers to join them from Scotland. The van of their army arrived at Lancaster on the 24th. Six highland Quartermasters came into Preston on the 26th, to provide quarters for their army, which was to rendezvous on Preston-muir next day. Some of them were at Warrington, and the main body at Wigan and Leigh on the 28th. That afternoon, a party came into Manchester, beat up for volunteers for the pretender, enlisted several Papists and nonjurors, offering five guineas a man to any that would enter. Those who took the money, had white cockades given them, and marched about the town with the drum and the Serjeant.

This party ordered quarters to be prepared for 10,000 men, who were to come thither the next day. Upon the 29th the main body moved towards Manchester. A party of them arrived there at ten before noon. By their order the bellman went round the town, to give notice to all persons belonging to the excise, innkeepers, &c. forthwith to bring their last acquittances and rolls, and all the ready cash they had in their hands belonging to the government, on pain of military execution. About two in the afternoon, another party arrived there, with the pretender's son, who marched on foot, in a highland dress, surrounded by a body of highlanders. The bellman went round the town again, to order the houses to be illuminated. They had sixteen pieces of cannon, great numbers of covered waggons, and near 100 horses laden. They proclaimed the pretender in all the market-towns they passed.

On the night of the 25th, about 200 disorderly persons near Ormskirk, assembled in that town with a drum, beating up for volunteers to enter into the pretender's service, and openly in the night proclaimed him King. The townspeople thereupon rose up and fought them, took and imprisoned ten or twelve, and dispersed the rest.

The Duke arrived at Litchfield on the 27th. On the 28th, the troops under his Royal Highness's command, then arrived, were cantoned from Tamworth to Stafford, with the cavalry in front at Newcastle under Line.

M. Wade, on hearing the news of the motions of the rebels, called a council of war at Newcastle, in which it was resolved to march the whole army Southward on Sunday the 24th, in pursuit of them. His Excellency with the army were incamped on the 28th at Persbridge, and were to march through Yorkshire into Lancashire.

In the above situation we must for the present leave the several armies. For what is further to be related, instead of confining ourselves to the *Gazette*, we shall take the assistance of other papers, &c. so as to preserve the thread of events as entire as we can; and may perhaps occasionally

onally quote our authorities, by annexing a G for the *London Gazette*, C for the *Edinburgh Evening Courant*, and M for the *Caledonian Mercury*.

On the 4th of November, arrived in the river, from Flanders, the regiments of foot commanded by Lt-Gen. Handasyd, Maj.-Gen^s Campbell and Skelton, Brig^s Bligh, Mordaunt, and Ld Sempill, and Ld John Murray . G.

The Noblemen who command the new regiments are these. Horse, the Dukes of Montagu and Kingston. Foot, the Dukes of Bolton, Bedford, Montagu, and Ancafter; the Marquis of Granby; the Earls of Berkley, Cholmondeley, and Halifax; the Viscounts Falmouth and Harcourt; and the Lords Gower, Edgcumbe, and Herbert of Cherbury.

Sir William Yonge, by the King's command, has thanked the Lord Mayor and several citizens for their contribution of blankets, watch-coats, and other necessaries for the soldiers. The Quakers, in particular, gave 10,000 woollen waist-coats, and his Majesty, out of his privy purse, gave them shoes.

About the middle of November we had the following lists in the London papers.

<i>A list of the pretender's officers and troops.</i>		
<i>Regiments.</i>	<i>Colonels.</i>	<i>Men.</i>
Lochyel	Cameron of Lochyel	740
Appin	Stewart of Ardschiel	360
Athol	Lord George Murray	1000
Clanronald	Clanronald of Clanronald junior	200
Keppoch	Macdonald of Keppoch	400
Glenco	Macdonald of Glenco	200
Ogilvie	Lord Ogilvie	500
Glenbucket	Gordon of Glenbucket	427
Perth	Duke of Perth (and Pittsligo's foot)	750
Robertson	Robertson of Strowan	200
Maclachlan	Maclachlan of Maclach ⁿ	260
Glencarnick	Macgregor	300
Glengary	Macdonald of Gleng ^y jun.	300
Nairn	Lord Nairn	200
Edinburgh	John Roy Stuart (and Lord Kelly's)	450
In several small corps		1000
Horse	Lord Elcho	160
	Lord Kilmarneock	
Lord Pittsligo's horse		140
		7587

A list of the forces and Commanders marching down towards Lancashire.

Sir John Ligonier, Commander in chief under the Duke of Cumberland.

Lt-Gen^s Richmond and St Clair.

Maj.-Gen^s Skelton and Bland.

Brig^s Sempill, Bligh, and Douglas.

Artillery, Lestie, Barnard, and Roper, Brigade-Majors, 30 pieces of cannon 6 and 3 pounders.

Old foot, Howard, Major-General of the foot, Sowle, Johnson, Douglas, Sempill, Bligh, and Skelton.

Bland's dragoons; and 'tis supposed four troops of Ligonier's horse.

New foot, Gower, Montagu, Halifax, Granby, and Cholmondeley.

New horse, Montagu and Kingston.

Amounting to 8250 foot and 2200 horse, besides Cobham's dragoons and three battalions of foot-guards ordered afterwards.

Royal proclamations were issued, dated Nov. 7. commanding the 18th of December to be observed as a fast both in England and Scotland, in order to deprecate deserved judgments, and to implore a blessing on his Majesty's arms, for restoring and perpetuating peace, safety, and prosperity to these kingdoms. G.

One Gordon, a Scots Romish Priest, was taken into custody on the 9th, and his papers seized; by which it appeared, that many thousand pounds had been transmitted through his hands to the rebels. George Lockhart of Carnwath, Esq; who was taken up at Berwick, was brought to town on the 1st. Sir John Cope and Brig. Fowkes arrived the same day.

Archibald Stewart, Esq; member for, and late Lord Provost of Edinburgh, was taken into custody of two of his Majesty's messengers on the 30th. G.

On the 7th of November, the trial of Capt. John Ambrose, of the Rapert, was ended at Chatham. The court adjudged him to be cashiered during his Majesty's pleasure, and mulcted him one year's pay.

A fire happened at Rycourt in Oxfordshire, the seat of the Earl of Abingdon, on the 12th, by which a great part of it was consumed. The Lord Norreys, the Earl's son, a youth of about fifteen years of age, was burnt to death in his chamber.

P. A. R.

1745

PARLIAMENTARY GRANTS

Oct. 28.	40,000 seamen for 1746	3 months, at 4 l. each per month	1,200,000	0	0
Nov. 4.	49,229 land-forces for 1746	— — — — —	1,298,100	14	7
Under several Noblemen, for 122 days,			{ 13 reg. foot		
			{ 2 reg. horse		
Nov. 6.	20 independent companies of foot, for the defence of the	highlands, for 365 days	64,360	13	0½
Nov. 7.	11,550 marines for 1746	— — — — —	13,176	10	0
			35,952	10	0
			206,253	15	0

Upon report of the committee on the supply, Nov. 4. a motion was made for recommitting the resolution for granting the third article above mentioned: but it passed in the negative. Then another motion was made, That an humble address should be presented to the King, most humbly to beseech his Majesty, that the officers in the new regiments, then raising, or already raised, might not be allowed any rank from their commissions in the said regiments, after those regiments should be broke. But this likewise passed in the negative.

A message was sent by the Lords to the Commons on the 6th, desiring a conference with them next day, at three o'clock, in the Painted Chamber, touching certain treasonable declarations and printed papers published and dispersed about the kingdom, by the pretender, and his eldest son: and accordingly, next day, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in parliament assembled, came to the following resolutions, viz.

1. *That the two printed papers respectively signed James R. and dated at Rome Dec. 23. 1743, and the four printed papers signed Charles P. R. dated respectively May 16. Aug. 22. and Oct. 9. & 10. 1745, are false, scandalous, and traitorous libels; intended to poison the minds of his Majesty's subjects; containing the most malicious, audacious, and wicked incitements to them to commit the most abominable treasons; groundless and infamous calumnies and indignities against the government, crown, and sacred person of his Most Excellent Majesty K. George II. our only rightful and undoubted sovereign; and seditious and presumptuous declarations against the constitution of this united kingdom; representing the high court of parliament, now legally assembled, by his Majesty's authority, as an unlawful assembly, and all the acts of parliament passed since the late happy revolution, as null and*

void; and that the said printed papers are full of the utmost arrogance and insolent affronts to the honour of the British nation, in supposing, that his Majesty's subjects are capable of being imposed upon, seduced or terrified, by false and opprobrious invectives, insidious promises, or vain and impotent menaces, or of being deluded to exchange the free enjoyment of their rights and liberties, as well civil as religious, under the well-established government of a Protestant prince, for Popery and slavery, under a Popish bigotted pretender, long since excluded by the wisest laws made to secure our excellent constitution, and abjured by the most solemn oaths.

2. *That, in abhorrence and detestation of such vile and treasonable practices, the said several printed papers be burnt by the hands of the common hangman, at the Royal Exchange in London, on Tuesday the 12th day of this instant November, at one of the clock in the afternoon; and that the Sheriffs of London do then attend, and cause the same to be burnt there accordingly.*—The papers were burnt, agreeably to this resolution, amidst the repeated acclamations of a prodigious number of people. G.

A bill for the more effectual preventing clandestine outlawries, was thrown out by the Commons after the third reading, Nov. 11.

The question was proposed, on the 21st, That an humble address should be presented to the King, most humbly to represent, to his Majesty, the high importance and urgent necessity of further securing (in this formidable conjuncture) a superiority at sea, for the more effectual protection of the navigation and commerce of his Majesty's subjects, and above all in order entirely to frustrate and confound all possible efforts of the united enemies of the religion and liberty of this kingdom in favour of a Popish pretender to the crown of this realm; and most humbly to offer to his Majesty the advice of his faithful Commons,

mons, that his Majesty would be graciously pleased to give directions for the strengthening and augmenting the naval force of Great Britain, in such manner as his Majesty should, in his Royal wisdom, judge most conducive to these great and salutary purposes; and to assure his Majesty, that the house, upon proper estimates thereof being laid before them, would cheerfully grant such supplies as should be found necessary for the same. But it passed in the negative, upon the previous question, Yeas 36, Noes 81.

On the 14th the King gave the Royal assent to a bill, intituled, *An act to raise the militia of that part of Great Britain called England, altho' the month's pay formerly advanced, hath not yet been repaid; and to raise such part of the said militia, as shall be judged most proper, ready, and convenient*; and to the land and malt tax bills on the 27th. After which the Lord Chancellor signified his Majesty's pleasure, that both houses should severally adjourn themselves till the 10th of December; which they did accordingly.

Resolutions of the Commons of Ireland.

That a sum not exceeding 258,517 l. 10 s. 6 d. was the debt of the nation at Ladyday 1745.

That a supply be granted to his Majesty towards payment of the debt, for supporting the necessary establishment from December 25, 1745, to December 25, 1747; and for providing 30,000 firelocks and bayonets, and 10,000 broad swords, for the use of the militia of this kingdom; and the erecting batteries in the harbour of Cork.

That the supply granted to his Majesty be a sum not exceeding 607,080 l. 1 s. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

EDINBURGH.

WHen the highland army marched Southward, they left about two dozen of their wounded in the infirmary at Edinburgh: and the promise of one or two Gentlemen in town, of known attachment to the government, was taken, that they should use their interest to prevent any harsh things being done them. Bailie John Wilson merchant was taken as a hostage for performance. But, after staying one night with the army at Dalkeith,

he was permitted to return home next day, Nov. 2. upon some citizens signing a paper to the same purpose with the promise made by the Gentlemen above mentioned. On the 4th, some parties came out of the castle, and searched for arms. Among other places they went to the infirmary; where, finding a few arms, they were a little rude to some of the highlanders, and took a few trifles from them. On notice of this, the above Gentlemen ordered a note to be made out, of the loss sustained by the highlanders, in order to their being reimbursed, and requested Gen. Guest to give strict orders that no injury should be done them for the future; which his Excellency readily complied with.

On their march Southward, the highlanders killed a considerable number of deer belonging to the Marquis of Lothian.

Gen. Blakeney, having got notice, that the rear of the men who conducted the arms, &c. from Montrose, were to pass the Forth at Alloa on the 30th of October, dispatched Capt. Abercromby from Stirling, with some soldiers and countrymen, to attack them; which they accordingly did, wounded some, took several prisoners, some cows, horses, baggage, arms, money, and letters; all which they carried into Stirling castle that night. G.

Glengyle, Chief of the clan Macgregor, who is appointed Governor of Innerfnaid, Down, &c. by the pretender's son, having gone with a party into Argyleshire, in order to raise men, was attacked by three companies of Loudon's regiment from Inverary, under the command of their Lieutenant-Colonel, John Campbell, Esq; and obliged to retreat, with the loss of two men killed and 18 taken prisoners. Col. Campbell had one man killed. C.

On the 5th of November the following proclamation was pasted up in Edinburgh.

*GEORGE WADE, Esq;
Field-Marshal of his Majesty's forces, one of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance, and Colonel of one of his Majesty's regiments of horse, &c. &c. &c.*

WHereas it has been represented to his Majesty, that several of his subjects, inhabiting the highlands of Scotland, and others,

others, have been seduced by menaces and threatenings of their chiefs and superiors, to take arms, and enter into a most unnatural rebellion; his Majesty has authorised me to assure all such, who shall return to their habitations, on or before the 12th day of November next, and become faithful to his Majesty and his government, that they shall be objects of his Majesty's clemency: but if, after this his most gracious intention being signified, they shall continue in their rebellion, they will be proceeded against with rigour suitable to the nature of their crime. Given at the camp at Newcastle upon Tyne, this 30th day of October 1745.

GEORGE WADE.

By his Excellency's command,

THOMAS COCKAYNE.

For some time after the march of the highland army Southwards, the Western roads swarmed with deserters from it. C.

We had publick worship in several of the churches of Edinburgh on the 3d of November, in all of them on the 10th, and regularly ever since. The synod of Lothian and Tweeddale C, and the presbytery of Edinburgh M, have complimented the commanders in the castle for their vigilance in the late time of danger. Addresses have been sent to the King by several ecclesiastical courts, &c. some of which see p. 523. & *seqq.* And a letter is published from the presbytery of Dornoch to the Earl of Sutherland, thanking his Lordship for his early appearance in favour of our happy constitution and government, and for sending a good number of his countrymen to be employed against the present rebellion.

While the rebels were in possession of Edinburgh, the Lord Justice-Clerk, Mr Dundas, Solicitor, and others of his Majesty's servants, had retired to Berwick. After the rebels marched to England, they returned to the city, and resumed the functions of their several posts. The Lord Justice-Clerk and some others of the Lords of Justiciary entered the city on the 13th of November, attended by the Earl of Home and Lord Belhaven, High Sheriffs of the counties of Berwick and East-Lothian, Mr Alexander Lind Sheriff-depute

of Edinburghshire, and a great number of the Gentlemen and others in these counties. At the cross they were met by the Gentlemen lately in the administration, and other inhabitants of distinction. They alighted in the parliament-close, and were saluted by a round of the great guns from the castle; the musick bells playing the whole time of the procession, and the people joining their loud huzza's. The whole company immediately assembled in the parliament-house, and the Lord Justice-Clerk made them the following speech.

MY brethren and I thought it our duty to our King and country, to you as well as ourselves, to lay hold of the first opportunity providence put in our power (by the departure of the rebel-army from this part of the country) to return to this capital, and with your help, Gentlemen, to endeavour to restore and preserve the peace of this city and adjacent country, and, as far as lies in our power, to revive the civil government; and to show to his Majesty and the world, how little accession the South part of Scotland has had to the recent calamities it has felt, and which the government still feel in the most sensible manner.

But, as military force is necessary for protecting this city and country so long as the open rebellion subsists, we have the pleasure to acquaint you, that Field-Marshal Wade lost no time in ordering a body of troops to march to this city.

As in coming to this place we have been honoured with the company of the High Sheriffs, and of you, Gentlemen, we look upon it as a mark of your zeal for the speedy and effectual re-establishment of his Majesty's government; in which, if the present troubles do not very soon subside, your help, Gentlemen, may be of great service: for indeed, while the rebels keep the field, we must, both in city and country, consider ourselves as in a state of war, notwithstanding the present *glimpse* we have of some peace and quiet; so that it is still necessary that provision be made for preventing any future disturbances from the rebels or their associates.

May we therefore presume to recommend it to the heritors of every parish, to make up lists of all the able-bodied men in

in their respective bounds, proper to be trusted with arms? in which great assistance may be got from the Rev. Ministers of the established church; who (as they always do) have on this occasion given testimony of their great zeal for his Majesty's government. And we recommend it to the Sheriffs now present, to give notice to the heritors that are absent; and we recommend to them, to deliver these lists to their respective Sheriffs, to be by them transmitted to such person or persons as his Majesty shall appoint for that purpose. The sooner that these lists be made up and transmitted, so much securer the present tranquillity will be.

As I have in my eye a great many of the inhabitants of this ancient city, I cannot omit condoling with them on their late dismal situation, and their present want of a regular government. I hope his Majesty, in his great goodness, will in due time take their case under his Royal consideration; and that he will soon be convinced of the loyalty and zeal of by far the greatest number of the inhabitants of this city. For arming such, if found necessary and expedient, proper orders are given by Field-Marshal Wade. Mean time, what assistance my brethren or I can give, for preserving the peace of this place, shall not be wanting.

Thus I have endeavoured, so far as I have been able to recollect, to deliver to you, Gentlemen, the united sentiments of my brethren and me on this occasion.

Next day, Lt-Gen. Handasyd arrived in town from Berwick, with Price's and Ligonier's regiments of foot, and Hamilton's and Ligonier's [late Gardiner's] regiments of dragoons. All the foot and Ligonier's dragoons were quartered within the city, and Hamilton's dragoons in the Canongate, &c. An invitation was sent them, we hear, by some of the eminent citizens. As there are at present no magistrates, the Constables were in a doubt how far they could lawfully billet the troops upon the inhabitants, and therefore obtained a warrant for that purpose from the Lord Justice-clerk, the Lords Minto, Elchies and Drummore, as Justices of the Peace.

A meeting of the subscribers to the fund

for raising the Edinburgh regiment [p. 399.] was called on the 20th. A considerable number of the men had been raised, but dispersed upon the rebels getting possession of the city. By order of this meeting, a new subscription was opened, for completing the full 1000 men, to be under the direction of the commander in chief of the forces in Scotland; and an advertisement was published, inviting the men formerly enlisted to re-enter, and promising a reasonable gratuity to such of them as had shewed an alacrity to march out and fight the rebels. All able-bodied men whose loyalty can be attested, are likewise received. They are bound to serve only three months, and are secured in a month's pay. Letters were sent to Ministers and well-affected Gentlemen to assist in prevailing with proper persons to enlist, and they have good success.

On the 27th the freeholders of the county met at Edinburgh. They were of opinion, that this capital is of such importance, that no means ought to be left untried to preserve it from falling again into the enemy's hands; and therefore ordered letters to be writ to the several Ministers, to be assisting to the heritors, in preparing lists of able-bodied men within their parishes, to be forthwith levied, armed, and to march to the defence of the city if occasion require. The men are to be maintained at the expence of the shire. C.

The same spirit reigns in other places of the kingdom, especially in the West.—The town of Stirling has raised 400 men, and put them under the command of Gen. Blakeney. G.—The militia of Glasgow and the neighbourhood, amounting to 3000, have been reviewed by the Earl of Home, having got arms from Edinburgh. About 300 Seceders appeared likewise in arms. C.—Maj.-Gen. Campbell is come to Inverary, with money, arms, ammunition, &c. from England, in order to raise the people of Argyleshire. C.

After the return of the officers of state, &c. to Edinburgh, the banks resumed their business. The castle flag was no longer displayed.

In a storm on the 14th, the Fox man of war, Capt. Beavor, was cast away near Dunbar, and all on board perished; as

was, about the same time, the Trial sloop of war at Holy Island, and one of the customhouse yachts, Capt. Reid, load with arms for Inverness, at the mouth of the Tay; but the crews of both the last were saved.

Several persons have been committed on suspicion of treason. A Gentleman or two belonging to the highland army have been seized by the country-people in the West, and sent in prisoners to Edinburgh; particularly Mr Spalding of Whitefield going North, and Donald Macdonald of Kinlochmoidart going South. — This last is the Gentleman at whose house the pretender's son lodged, and who was with him for two months before any other joined him. He was sent some time before to Sir Alexander Macdonald and the Laird of Macleod, to prevail upon them to join: but they utterly refused. There was a letter found in his pocket from Mr Murray, the pretender's son's Secretary, telling him, that in case he did not succeed with Sir Alexander and Macleod, he must be sure to give it out in the country, as he passed along, that they were upon their march to join the pretender's son with 2000 men well armed; that otherwise they could not keep the army they had together, several of the chiefs having declared, that, if those two clans did not join, they would march back again. G. — This letter is dated at Holyroodhouse Oct. 27. the original was lodged with Gen. Gueft, and these are the contents. "His Royal Highness has judged it necessary to send your brother Allan to meet you with this letter, to desire you to give it out where-ever you come, that Sir Alexander Macdonald and the Macleods are actually on their march, notwithstanding you may have received contrary information. He likewise desires you may make all haste to come up; when I shall satisfy you how necessary it is to keep these Gentlemen's delay a secret; and I am sincerely, &c." C.

About the middle of November, the Earl of Loudon had a considerable force at Inverness, consisting of part of his own regiment, the Earl of Sutherland's and Ld Rea's people, Monroes, Grants, and 400 Macleods; and having received arms and

money by the Saltash sloop of war, his Lordship was preparing to set out to quell the commotions in that neighbourhood, to supply the garrisons with necessaries, and to prevent Lord Lewis Gordon from giving any further disturbance. The greatest zeal has been shewn for the support of his Majesty's government by the Ld Fortrose and Sir Alexander Macdonald. G.

Towards the end of November, Lord John Drummond, with 800 Scots and Irish, in six transports from Dunkirk, landed at Montrose, Stonehaven and Peterhead. By this reinforcement, the rebels about Perth, &c. are 3000 strong. The Hazard sloop of war is fallen into their hands at Montrose, and Capt. Hill and the crew made prisoners. They have erected batteries at the mouth of that harbour. G. — A short while before, Capt. Hill had caused burn two Montrose ships in the harbour, for refusing to unrig, C, or on suspicion of their having piloted in some French ships.

Upon advice that the rebels intended to force a passage near Stirling, Lt-Gen. Handasyd ordered a considerable force to march thither to oppose them. G. — The commanders in the castle of Edinburgh are laying up great quantities of provisions. M.

We hear great complaints of the highlanders from the North. — A letter from Angus says, That Perth, Dundee, and the country round, are one scene of horror and oppression; that robberies are perpetual, many of them in open day, in the publick streets; that in Strathmore they have robbed many of the clergy of considerable sums; that the whole parishes in Angus are distressed by pressing men, or a composition in money; that some Gentlemen are assessed in 50 l. some in 100 l. and some in 200 l.; that illuminations were ordered at Dundee on account of the arrival of the French; that the Presbyterian Ministers windows were broke because not illuminated; that they threw stones, and even fired sharp shot into one of them; that when violent attempts were made to break in, the family escaped by a back-door; but that the aged Minister, unwilling to quit his house, wrote to one of their commanding officers, of his acquaintance, and got them called off. C. — This shews, that the loyalty of the people

ple of Perth p. 492. was ill-timed, as it has occasioned inconveniencies to some of his Majesty's best friends, by setting an example that has given the rebels a pretext to make reprisals. *M.*

Captures, &c. by British men of war.

Taken from the London Gazette.

A French privateer snow of Dunkirk, with 70 men, brought into Deal, Nov. 4. and another privateer of Dunkirk, with 110 men.

The *Esperance*, formerly called *Soliel*, a French privateer, from Dunkirk for Montrose, brought into Deal, Nov. 25. by the *Sheerness*, Capt. Bully.—She had on board the following persons, *viz.* Of Dillion's regiment, Mr Radcliffe, called Earl of Derwentwater, Mr Radcliffe, said to be son of the former, and Murdoch Gennis, Captains; and Edmund Riley, Lieutenant.—Of Rooth's, Robert Cameron, Captain reformed; Lewis Shee, and James Seton, Captains; and Edward Dun, Lieutenant.—Of Lord John Drummond's, Alexander Baillie, and Alexander Macdonald, Captains; Thomas Nairn, son to Lord Nairn, First Lieutenant; Samuel Cameron, Second Lieutenant; and Adam Urquhart, Lieutenant.—Of Bulkeley's, Patrick Fitzgerald, Captain; John Riley, Lieutenant; William Fitzgerald, Second Lieutenant; and Curn. Maccarty, Ensign.—Of Berwick's, James Ohanlow, Captain.—Of Lawley's, Robert Grace, Captain reformed; and Thomas Renally, Lieutenant.—Of Saintouge's, Merfeiel Devant, Lieutenant.—Clement Macdermet, Equerry to the person called Lord Derwentwater.—Besides 60 other men.

The *Lewis XV.* one of the French transports, from Dunkirk, taken off Montrose, Nov. 28. by the *Milford*, Capt. Hanway.—She had on board the following persons, *viz.* Of Bulkeley's regiment, Nicholas Morris and Richard Nagle, Captains; Patrick Meagher, First Lieutenant; John Ryan, Dennis and Derby Mahonys, Second Lieutenants; George and Francis Matthews, Cadets; 2 Serjeants, 3 Corporals, 1 Drum, and 46 private men.—Of Clare's, James Conway and Val. Mernyne, Captains; Bernard Obrien, First Lieutenant; and John Eager Second Lieutenant; 2 Serjeants, 3 Corporals, 1 Drum,

and 46 private men.—Of Berwick's, James Macraith and Stephen Cullen, Captains; Christopher Plunket, First Lieutenant; and George Barnavall, Second Lieutenant; 3 Serjeants, 3 Corporals, 1 Drum, and 47 private men.—John Divier and Thomas Hogan, Surgeons; and 4 servants—There were likewise on board, 330 stand of arms, with bayonets and cartouch-boxes, 330 broad swords, a number of bridles and saddles, harnesses and collars for horses. *P. S.* The persons taken on board the *Lewis* were committed prisoners to the castle of Edinburgh Dec. 6.

Taken from other papers.

A large Swedish ship, from Lisbon for Genoa, with 600 hogsheds sugar, and 12,000 dollars, carried into Leghorn, by the *Liverpool*.

A large Spanish register ship, valued at 100,000 l. carried into Port-Royal, by Capt. Renton.

The *Legare Estienne*, *Beslin*, a French privateer, of 1 carriage-gun, and 23 men, carried into Portsmouth, by the *Faulcon*, Capt. Carteret.

A privateer of Boulogne, with 33 men, carried into Deal, by the *Jamaica sloop*.

A French ship, of 200 tuns, with provisions, from Bayonne for Martinico, carried into Oporto, by the *Ferret sloop*.

The *Eltham*, Capt. Durell, and the *Massachusetts*, Capt. Pyng, have taken, in a harbour 10 miles from Louisburg, two ships of great value, that had just before arrived there from France.

The *Chester*, with another ship, have taken off the banks of Newfoundland, a French privateer, of 18 carriage guns, and 160 men.

The *Wesel* has brought into the Downs, a Dutch ship, from Flushing, with powder, shot, and other warlike stores; also a privateer of Dunkirk.

Captures, &c. by the French and Spaniards.

THE *Thomas* and *Susanna*, *Barnell*, from Ireland for the West-Indies; the *Mary*, *Macknight*, from South-Carolina for London; the *Anthony*, *Hunting*, from St Kitts; and the *St Andrew*, *Macnelly*, from Cork and Bristol for Barbadoes; all carried into Bayonne.

The *John* and *William*, *Morris*, from Dublin;

Dublin; the Flower-de-luce, Elias de Larue, from Boston; the Little Molly, Smith, from North-Carolina for Antigua; the Concord, Cowper, for New-England; the Northley, Salmon, from the Leeward islands for North-Carolina; the Antigua Packet, English, from Dublin for Antigua; and the Exchange, Wasborough, from Bristol and Cork for Jamaica; all carried into Martinico.

The Earl, North, from Rhode-island for North-Carolina; and the Lively, Dwyer, from Liverpool for Africa; both carried into Port-Louis.

The Diamond, Doyle, from South-Carolina; the Adventure, Keeble, from Virginia; the Clinton, Naylor, from St Kitts for London; all carried into St Malo's.

The Mary, Godsalve, from Liverpool for Lisbon; and the Friendship, Austin, from Scotland for Rotterdam; both carried into Dieppe.

The Nancy, Orr, from South-Carolina; the Bristol privateer; the Dirna, Anstice, from Bristol for Newfoundland; the Black Prince privateer of Liverpool; the Dorothy, from Maryland and Virginia for London; the Telemachus, Jones, from Bristol for Barbadoes; the Industry privateer of Jersey; and the Hercules, and the Helen, Comyn, both from South-Carolina for London; all carried into Brest.

The Vine galley, Harcourt, from New-England for the Leeward islands, and the Birch Tree, Bance, from Cape Fear for Jamaica; both carried into Hispaniola.

The Henry and Charles, Turner, from Portugal for England, carried into Galicia.

The Ranger, from Boston for Jamaica, carried into Porto-Rico.

The Rose, Hoskins, from Newfoundland for Portugal, carried into Vigo.

The Drake, Westcomb, from Chichester for Dublin, carried into Morlaix.

The Old Noll privateer of Liverpool, sunk by the Brest squadron.

The Dragon, Westwood, from Plymouth for Dantzick; the Elizabeth, Ray, from Rotterdam for Cork; the ship of Capt. Jackson, from Stockholm for Hull; all carried into Dunkirk.

The Jamaica packet, from Jamaica for Philadelphia, carried into Legona.

The Prince of Orange, Camell, from St Kitts and Torbay for London; the ship of Capt. Walker, from Koningsburg for Hull; and the Ranger, Darby, from South-Carolina, all carried into Calais.

The Little Gipsy, Coatam, from Jamaica for Philadelphia, carried into St Jago.

The Abraham brig, Gybute, from Barbadoes, carried into St John de Luz.

The Diligence, Dalton, from Ireland for the Mediterranean, carried into Cadiz.

The Success, Brown, from Irvine; the Christopher, Clark, from Liverpool; the Totness, Skilcom, from Barbadoes for Bristol; the Martha, Gwynn, from Gottenburg for London; the Dolphin, Wight, from London for Antigua; the Hercules, Taylor, from St Kitts; the Virginia Merchant, Hutchinson, from Liverpool for Virginia; the Cumberland, Robinson, from Virginia for London; the Mayflower, Kiffane, from Cork for Barbadoes; the Speedwell, Clark, from Virginia, and the Heroine, from Oporto, both for London; the John and Thomas, Wareham, from Chichester and Shoreham for Dublin; are all taken, but not known whither carried.

The William and Anne, Barcock, from Lynn for Norway, taken, but ransomed.

B I R T H S.

Nov. 3. **A**T London, the Countess of Albemarle was delivered of a daughter.

5. The Countess of Halifax, of a daughter.

$\frac{13}{24}$. The Queen of the Two Sicilies, of a daughter.

26. At London, the Countess of Lincoln, of a son.

D E A T H S.

Oct. At Moffat, Dr Matthew Gavenlock, Physician.

25. At Dublin, Thomas Trotter, Esq; Judge of the Prerogative and Consistory Courts, member of parliament, and Chairman of the Committee of Privileges and Elections.

29. Edward Butler, L. L. D. President of St Mary Magdalen college, Oxford, and one of the representatives in parliament for that university.

Nov. 6. Lord Harry Manners, brother to the Duke of Rutland.

At Avignon, aged 94, James Butler, late Duke of Ormond.

16. Mr William Robertson, one of the Ministers of Edinburgh.

16. At Bath, Dr William Broome, Rector of Eye, Suffolk, and Pulham, Norfolk. He was author of several poetical pieces, of the notes on Mr Pope's Odyssey, and part of those on the Iliad.

Capt. Dilke, Deputy-Governor of Portsmouth.

22. Charles Brown of Coltston, Esq;

23. Hon. Thomas Arbuthnot, uncle to the Viscount of Arbuthnot.

24. At London, Thomas Wyndham, Lord Baron Wyndham, of Finglas, in Ireland, and several years Lord Chancellor of that kingdom.

P R E F E R M E N T S.
The Earl of Buchan, Grand Master of the Free Masons in Scotland.

The Earl of Ancrum, Lieutenant-Colonel of Lord Mark Kerr's dragoons.

Lt-Col. Hill, of Harrison's regiment, Governor of Hull.

Capt. John Fitzwilliams, of the first regiment of foot-guards, a Colonel in the said regiment.

Mr Willes, son of Lord Chief Justice Willes, a Captain in Montagu's horse.

Commanders of men of war: Capt. Gordon, of the Chesterfield, and Capt. Folks, of the Sapphire, of 40 guns each.

New members: Peregrine Palmer, for the university of Oxford; Edward Vaughan, for Glamorganshire; and Sir Edward Pickering, for St Michael's, — in the room of Dr Butler, Sir Nicholas Williams, and John Ord, all deceas'd.

Course of Exchange at Edinburgh, Dec. 14.
London, at sight $\frac{1}{2}$
Rotterdam, 30 days sight, 22

Edin. Dec. 13. Oat-meal 10 d. Pease-meal 6 d. Bear-meal 6 d.

Prices of Stocks, &c. at London, Dec. 3.

S T O C K S.
South-sea nothing London Afl. $10\frac{1}{4}$
—Annuity $102\frac{3}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$ Bank $133\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$
D. New, 103 a $102\frac{1}{4}$ Million bank 113
3 per c. ann. $84\frac{1}{4}$ a 84 Equiv. 104
India 169 a $168\frac{3}{4}$ Royal Afl. $79\frac{1}{2}$
—bonds 2l. 5 s. a 8 s. Emp. Loan nothing
Bank Circ. 2l. 5 s. a 10 s. Lot. T. 10l. 5 s. a 7 s.

The course of Exchange.

Amst. 36 6 a 7 a 8	Leghorn 47 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ditto sight 36 4 a 5	Bilboa nothing
Roterd. 36 10	Genoa 5 1
Hamb. 35 6 a 7	Venice 49
Paris 30 $\frac{1}{8}$	Lisbon 5 s. 3 d. $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$
Bourdeaux 30 $\frac{5}{8}$	Porto 5 s. 3 d. $\frac{1}{4}$
Cadiz nothing	Dublin 8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Antwerp 37	Madrid nothing

Died within the city of Edinburgh, and in the West-kirk parish, November 1745.

Within the city, Men 31, Women 27, Children 42; in all 100. In the West-kirk parish, Men 5, Women 5, Children 32; in all 42. In both 142. Decreased this month 10.

AGE.	Nº.	DISEASES.	Nº.
Under	2 58	Aged	6
Between	2 & 5	Apoplexy	2
	5 & 10	Asthma	5
	10 & 20	Child-bed	3
	20 & 30	Chincough	4
	30 & 40	Consumption	24
	40 & 50	Convulsion	9
	50 & 60	Cough & cold	7
	60 & 70	Fever	36
	70 & 80	Iliac-passion	2
	80 & 90	Inflammation	1
		Measles	5
		Palsy	1
		Small-pox	7
		Still-born	5
		Suddenly	7
		Teething	8
		Tympany	3
		Soldiers died of their wounds	7

N E W B O O K S.

POETRY and ENTERTAINMENT.

The power of harmony. A poem. 1 s. 6 d.
An ode to Ld Visc. Lonsdale. 6 d.
Templum Veneris. By Dr Clancy. 1 s.
England's danger and duty. 6 d.
King George for England. A ballad. 6 d.
The baffled hero. An heroick poem, on a late engagement. 1 s.
The Perkinade. An heroick poem. 6 d.
The rebel Scot. A poem. 6 d.
The rebels in a panick. 6 d.
A religious ode on the rebellion. 6 d.
Modern fashions. A poem. 1 s.
The devil upon two sticks. 6 d.
The female spectator. Book 19.

HISTO.

HISTORICAL and MISCELLANEOUS.

The history of England. 8°. 6 s. 6 d.

The history of the Irish rebellion. By Sir John Temple. 3 s. 6 d.

The history of two impostors, Lambert Simnel and Perkin Warbeck. 1 s.

Letters written in the year 1725 to Dr Clarke, on the argument of the unity of the Deity, with the Doctor's answers. 1 s.

A military discourse, whether it be not better for England to give an invader present battle. 1 s.

Agriculture improved; or, The practice of husbandry displayed. By W. Ellis. In 2 voll. 8°. 11 s.

Viner's abridgment of law and equity, vol. 10. 1 l. 4 s. in sheets.

Attorney's practice epitomized. 1 s. 6 d.

Directions to servants. By Dr Swift. 1 s. 6 d.

Copy of Dr Swift's will. 6 d.

The modern gazetteer; or, A short view of the several nations of the world. By Mr Salmon. 4 s.

A humorous account of all the remarkable clubs in London and Westminster. 2 s.

Rantum scantum; or, Town topicks. 6 d.

The duty of a soldier, in two letters to a young officer. 6 d.

The symptoms, nature, cause and cure of the febricula, or little fever. By Sir Richard Manningham, Kt. M. D. 2 s. 6 d.

The present state of the British and French trade to Africa and America considered. 1 s.

Proceedings on the trials of Adm. Matthews, Vice-Adm. Lestock, &c. Part 1. 1 s.

The stationer's almanack for the year 1746. 1 s.

An inquiry into the conduct of Gen. Cope. 6 d.

The Protestant bulwark; or, The doctrine of salvation by faith, not by works. 6 d.

Political and Anti-Papistical.

The folly and danger of the present associations. 6 d.

The occasional writer, in answer to the pretender's second manifesto. 1 s.

Remarks on the pretender's second declaration. 1 s.

The whole prophecies of England. 6 d.

A letter to a Tory member upon the present critical situation of our affairs. 1 s.

Free thoughts. A dialogue between an Englishman and a Scotsman. 4 d.

A Presbyterian on horseback. 6 d.

Two genuine letters from a Gentlewoman at Edinburgh to her daughter. 6 d.

The memorial and admonition of the synod of Glasgow. 1 d. See p. 475.

The Bishop of London's pastoral letter on the present rebellion. 6 d.

The Curate's address to his Reverend brethren. 3 d.

A view of Popery, taken from the creed of Pope Pius IV. By J. Burroughs. 1 s. 6 d.

The opposition between Christianity and Popery. 1 d.

Papists not excluded from the throne upon the account of religion. By Bp Fleetwood. 3 halfpence.

A catholick epistle; or, Pastoral letter humbly directed to all Protestants. 6 d.

The Pope's scourge; or, An exact portraiture of a Popish pretender. 3 d.

Popery confuted by a Jew. 1 s.

S E R M O N S.

A sermon preached before the house of Lords on Nov. 5. By the Bishop of St David's. 6 d.

—*Before the house of Commons.* By W. Ashburnham, M. A. 6 d.

Two sermons at St Mary le Bow; one on the liturgy, the other on the rebellion. By T. Newton, D. D. 1 s.

A sermon preached at the market-cross, Edinburgh, on the subject of the union. 6 d.

On the present rebellion, 6 d. each.

At Spring-garden chapel, &c. By J. Peters, M. A.

At Fryern Barnet, &c. By B. Liptrott.

At Somerset-house chapel. By L. Bruce.

At Salisbury. By J. Wyche.

At St George Mar. By Str. Gough.

Before Oxford university. By J. Spry, D. D.

At York. By J. Daville, A. B.

At Manchester. By B. Nicholls, M. A.

At St Brides. By W. G. Barnes, M. A.

At Pontefract. By W. Howdell, M. A.

At St Mary le Bow. By Mr Downes.

At Hatfield. By W. Drake, M. A.

At Mortlake. By E. Arnold, L. L. B.

At Mr Allen's chapel, near Bath. By Mr Warburton.

At the Temple. By S. Nicholls, L. L. D.

At the Old Jewry. By S. Chandler.

At Hackney. By G. Smyth, M. A.

At Chelmsford. By N. Ball. 4 d.

The young Chevalier; No God speed him. By J. Gregg.