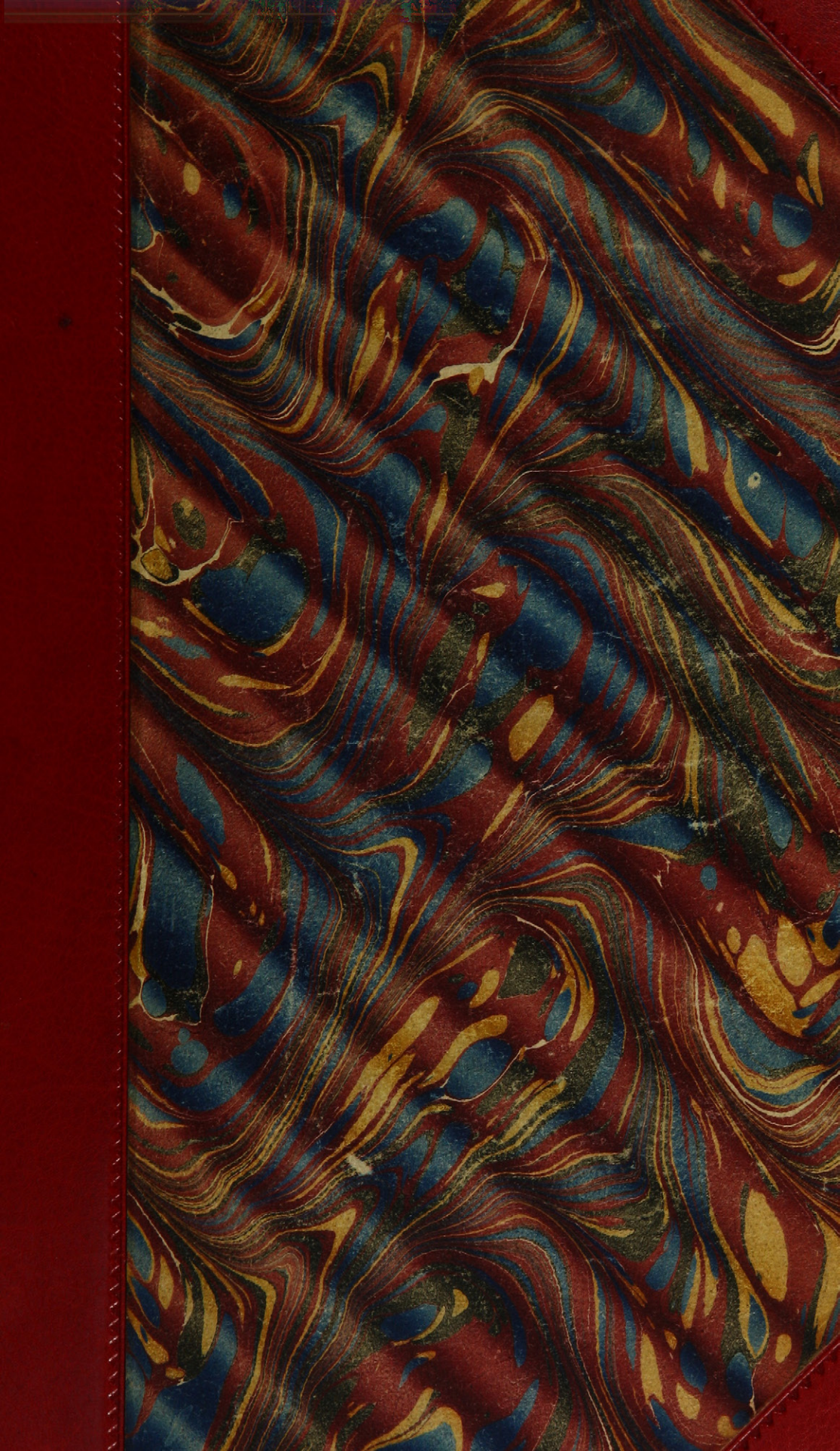

Tony Ma

An ACCOUNT

OF THE

SOCIETY

For the ENCOURAGEMENT of the

BRITISH TROOPS,

In GERMANY and NORTH AMERICA.

With the MOTIVES to the making a present to those troops, also to the widows and orphans of such of them as have died in defence of their country, particularly at the battles of

THONHAUSEN

QUEBEC &c.

With an Alphabetical List of the Subscribers to this benevolent Design; and a State of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Society.

LONDON. M.DCC.LX.

1760

For an explanation of the letters round the King's effigies, see page 77.

TO

ANDREW THOMSON, *Esq*; Treasurer,

and the Committee of the Society for the encouragement of the British Troops, &c. viz.

His Grace the DUKE of RICHMOND.
The most noble MARQUIS of GRANBY.
The Hon. Lieutenant General WALDEGRAVE.
GEORGE AUFRERE, *Esq*;
JOHN APTHORP, *Esq*;
JOHN BLAKE, *Esq*;
Dr. BROCKLESBY, M. D.
EDMUND BOEHM, *Esq*;
Sir JAMES COCKBURN, *Bart.*
Col. THOMAS CALCRAFT.
JOHN CORNWALL, *Esq*;
JOHN CALCRAFT, *Esq*;
Sir WILLIAM DOLBEN, *Bart.*
JOHN DORRIEN, *Esq*;
FREEMAN FLOWER, *Esq*;
BRICE FISHER, *Esq*;
JACOB GONZALES, *Esq*;
STEPHEN PETER GODIN, *Esq*;
JOHN GWILT, *Esq*;
Sir JOSEPH HANKEY.
THOMAS HOLLIS, *Esq*;
TILMAN HENCKELL, *Esq*;
JONAS HANWAY.
JOHN LODGE, *Esq*;
ROBERT NETTLETON, *Esq*;
GEORGE PETERS, *Esq*;
SAMUEL SMITH, *Esq*;
HENRY SHIFFNER, *Esq*;
JOHN THORNTON, *Esq*;
GEORGE WOMBWELL, *Esq*;
THOMAS WALKER, *Esq*;

and the other Subscribers to this Design.

My LORDS and GENTLEMEN,

IT is with greatest pleasure I comply with your request in collecting the matter relating to your *Society*. At the same time I must request your indulgence, with regard to my *own thoughts*, in my *own serious way*, not only

only of the *general motives* to ſuch kinds of munificence, but alſo of the *great events* which gave occaſion for this particular mark of *pious gratitude*. In all caſes, where *new* things of any moment are attempted, and which cannot happen often, it ſeems neceſſary to preſerve a *memorial of them*, that our children may ſee *what* we did, and *why* we did it. We are likewiſe to conſider, that very few of our fellow-ſubjects can be thoroughly acquainted with this matter; and as *piety*, *humanity*, and *public love* are the only objects of your purſuit, it is with the utmoſt ſatisfaction I intereſt myſelf in your undertaking. I am with the greateſt ſincerity,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Your moſt humble

and moſt obedient Servant,

Strand, June 12th, 1760.

Jonas Hanway.

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SECT. I.

The

Outlines

INTRO-

INTRODUCTION.

PERHAPS there is no nation whose character has not in it something that appears to be contradictory, which upon a close examination may be reconciled. BRITAIN *has been always renowned for military virtue; but the wealth and luxury which attend on peace, are apt to render us averse to the full exertion of it, till we are wound up to a certain height. Thus an opinion has sometimes prevailed amongst us, that a spirit of gain, and a spirit of defence are incompatible; but without any deep researches, we may appeal to experience for this great truth, that so long as we are enamoured of liberty, military virtue will glitter in our eyes; and when we are taught the use of arms, we are the more willing as well as able to defend ourselves. As men of the strongest social Affections, from the very frame of their constitutions, feel the love of this virtue most in their own breast, they will be also the most forward to applaud it in others: and can history furnish a single instance of a people long preserving their liberty after lo-*

 sing

ſing their probity or courage? But the ſame good affections which lead men to the admiration of martial bravery, will never ſuffer them to loſe ſight of the charms of peace, to enjoy which, in honor and ſafety, ſeems to be the only warrantable motive to unſheath the ſword.

There is too much reaſon to conſider war as a neceſſary evil; and ſad experience proves, that it is one of the greateſt ſcourges to mankind. I am aſſured from good authority, that the preſent conteſt has already coſt at leaſt a million of lives, including thoſe who have periſhed undeniably by the immediate conſequences of it. Thank heaven, our latent virtues now appear in full bloſſom, and every ſeed of love for our country, has ſprung forth! However degenerate ſome of us may have been, we all feel a return of gratitude, and we wiſh for the preſervation of the public proſperity; for as we all ſhare in it, every one muſt hope for its continuance, at leaſt during his own life. This has neceſſarily encreaſed our virtue with our ſucceſs, and heaven has favored our endevors, as if the period were approaching, in which we ſhall be bleſſed with a laſting peace. But whilſt the great Father of mercies ſeems to look down on us with the tenderneſs of a parent, we are called upon to make the moſt vigorous preparation, leſt

the

the glorious harvest of the war should be blasted, and all our labors rendered fruitless.

Amidst many expressions of love for the public, the voluntary tribute of applause paid to the intrepid spirit shewn by our countrymen, must be considered as a proof of a very peculiar good-will towards them, and though this offering falls short of their wishes who made it, the gift must afford satisfaction in proportion to the acceptance it meets, and the service it is of.

It is happy for this nation, when the spirit of the people keeps pace with the views of government: for it is obvious, that the weight of our free state cannot be felt, to the utmost it is capable of, by any mere exertion of coercive power, unless the minds of the people coincide with it. At the same time we know, that human wisdom is short sighted, and virtue herself sometimes leads men into a wrong path; but a uniform pursuit of what appears just and fit, soon sets them right again. Upon the whole, this spirit of union and national love, is the secret cause of our liberty, and the operative power without which it could not exist.—Something will ever remain for the display of genius, and the efforts of warm hearts; and though the pre-eminence is due to the understanding, as distinguished from the passions, the heart must have its share in the conduct of life, and

is oftentimes a very faithful guide, whilst a narrow view of things is apt to conceal many distinctions which characterise liberty and slavery. Nor do we find that the warrior, the lover, or the friend, the statesman, the patriot, or the saint, can reach to any exalted heights of virtue, without a considerable degree of that fire, which is sometimes erroneously denominated enthusiasm. It is this temper which gives reason the more energy, and invigorates those faculties of the mind, which would be otherwise less animated, if not dull and languid; whereas enthusiasm implies a blind, if not a criminal excess.

It may be constantly observed, that whilst integrity and unanimity have reigned amongst our rulers, this kind of warmth has consisted in placing an entire confidence in their conduct; and the same spirit descending on the minds of the people, our strength has multiplied to an amazing degree. This is not a speculative opinion, but supported by the testimony of numberless facts. We have done many things in the present war, which we once conceived to be impossible; and it would appear impolitic and absurd to stop short of any thing which this spirit of love and union can inspire, and prudence warrant; still retaining the most lively remembrance of our vast obligations, for the inexpressible goodness of providence demonstrated towards us.

With

With regard to our private beneficence, it has been elegantly remarked, that "generosity is the child of affluence;" but it may with equal propriety be added, that its origin is derived from a nobler progenitor than wealth, for we are taught by common experience, that some who have very small fortunes have very large hearts, and that great possessions are not always attended by a due sensibility of what belongs to the common duties of a man, or the love of our country. It is also a received opinion, that the mites of a number, swell the sum of benevolence beyond the liberality of the oppulent few, and so it is, where the number is great; but rich men not only lie more within compass to be solicited for their bounty, but they CAN *give like* GODS, *without feeling any diminution of their power or enjoyments; therefore the eyes of indigence will be most intensely fixed on them; and when they act like faithful stewards to the great giver of all things, they become the most happy instruments of mercy in his hands, for the defence and protection of mankind.*

Never has our character, as a nation, been more truly verified, or our honor more nobly emblazoned, than in a steady pursuit of the objects of the present war. In the mean while, "the good in private life have poured forth their bounty, and those who have been entrusted

with

with the care of it, have guided the ſtream in ſo proper a channel, that none of the balmy current has run to waſte."

To refine upon the vanity which is ſometimes imputed to individuals, in regard to their munificence, ſeems to be an error in morals, as well as in politics; for till human nature is purged from imperfection, we muſt expect to find a mixture of it in all our actions, our charity not excepted. — Men are not angels. — To diſcern faults may be a proof of a good underſtanding, but an indecent manner of expreſſing our thoughts argues as great a want of judgment, as of candor and piety.

Whenever we ſuppoſe that the hearts of other men are not diveſted of humanity, nor inſenſible to religion, we ſhould employ our ingenuity in aſcribing their actions to good motives, not exerciſe our wit to torture the common ſenſe of mankind, to find out bad ones. It is alſo true, that we had need be watchful of ourſelves, for if we unrobe CHARITY *of her garb of native ſimplicity, we ſhall in fact baniſh her from amongſt us, and introduce in her ſtead, a phantom maſked in imitation of her charms: but conſcious, as we all are, of evil, it ſhould in ſuch caſes be always underſtood, that we mean to implore her aſſiſtance,*

ance, to eraze our transgressions, not that we are burthening our account with vanity or hypocrisy.

Thus whilst the warrior hunts for renown in the fields of blood, and endevors to discharge his duty, we ought to suppose that religion inspires a noble emulation in the pursuit of immortal glory. And as there is something substantial enough in the notion of fame, to engage the attention of the wise and good, though it depends so much on the opinion and caprice of others; it may be supposed that men often fix their hearts on a higher felicity, which is permanent in itself; whilst the skilful management of their thoughts renders their very vanity, if vanity there must be, instrumental to the attainment of the ultimate end of their existence.

It has been likewise remarked, that charity does not consist in giving money: it certainly does not consist in this, independent of all other considerations: but money is the instrument of virtue as well as vice, and the zeal of the saint, in many cases, will not avail without it. Every one cannot interest himself in discharging the executive part, in the administration of his own charity, unless it happens to be very confined; but he who is cautious to whom he trusts his money, and means to promote the welfare of mankind, stands next in order to him who devotes his time to good works: and it

seems

ſeems to be a more dangerous maxim to wave the giving alms for proper ends, from a notion that it is not charity, than to truſt money for ſuch good works, though there ſhould be ſome hazard of its being miſapplied.

The preſent age will ſtand diſtinguiſhed in our hiſtory, as well on account of the ſingular mercies of God towards us, as for the many monuments of charity and public love. Whether every one of our charities are proper, and productive of the good intended, I ſhall not enquire at preſent: we have lately ſeen one (a) *though managed with the utmoſt zeal and integrity, yet from the nature of the* PUBLIC *reſolutions concerning it, a change became neceſſary.*

To

(a) The hoſpital for *expoſed* and *deſerted* young children. The want of ſuch an hoſpital in times paſt, ſeems to have been the cauſe of the loſs of thouſands of lives; and perhaps the ſecret and indiſcriminate reception of infants, has not been, for the time, leſs miſchievous. If we can diſcover the means of ſhutting out thoſe who have no right to be admitted, and receive thoſe who are in imminent danger of periſhing for want of ſuccour, this hoſpital may be capable of the greateſt good, in alleviation of the greateſt evil. But a *Foundling Hoſpital*, in the common received notion of ſuch an inſtitution, ſeems to be a great national evil in *England*.

To decline the conſideration of ſuch charities as are common to peace and war, let us take a view of thoſe which are peculiar to war, and calculated either to preſerve, or to encourage, the ſailor and the ſoldier engaged in our ſervice. The generous ſentiments and high ſpirits of many eminent citizens, and people of all ranks in theſe kingdoms, have induced them to carry into execution two deſigns of this nature; and we may add a third, devoted to the uſe of priſoners of war. The firſt was the Marine Society, (a) *the*

(a) With regard to the *Marine Society* it is more peculiarly adapted to a *ſtate of war*, but ſome parts of it may be rendered of the *higheſt utility in time of peace*; and I hope it will be ſo. If this Society cannot do more in peace, than provide for 2 or 300 boys in a year, it will be a *good* which few charities can exceed, not many equal; and taking it in the great view of preſerving life, promoting induſtry, and preventing murder and rapine, it merits the higheſt attention. The reputation of this inſtitution ſtands upon ſuch a foundation, that it challenges a place in the annals of our hiſtory. The baſis on which it is erected, is *permanent*, and there is hardly any mixture of evil diſcoverable in its effects. The number of *vagabonds* which are ſaved from the *gallows*, or from an early grave, and brought into the world with the higheſt advantages, which can be conceived of their ſituation, is an object of ſuch great moment, as to deſerve our remembrance, as long as we remain a *politic* or *humane*,

the next in order was the ſubſcription for the clothing ſuch

french

mane, a *maritime*, a *commercial*, or a *warlike* nation. And I will take this occaſion to ſay, that we ought by no means to loſe ſight of the *boys*, who conſtitute the beſt part of this uſeful work, whenever the war ſhall be finiſhed.

The ſame reaſons cannot be urged in behalf of any kind of people in the SERVICE, as for the *boys*, who may remain ſuch, on board the King's Ships, at the cloſe of the war. None of the King's Subjects engaged in war, are in the ſame circumſtances, nor claim ſo great commiſeration. Indeed they are intitled to it from a common principle of *juſtice*, as being in the light of *apprentices* diſcharged, without any proviſion for new maſters, which *ſhould*, and I truſt *will* be found for them. As it is confeſſed this ought to be done, and *can* be done at a very ſmall expence, we may hope it *will* not be neglected. The method is plain before us, as deſcribed in the propoſal for accommodating the boys in the *account of the Marine Society*, already mentioned, though it may require ſome few alterations. In the mean while it is with great pleaſure I mention, that one zealous friend to his country and mankind, (Charles Stanhope, *Eſq*; commonly called the Hon. Charles Stanhope) who in his life time ſhowed particular marks of favor to this object, added to the fame of his good deeds, by a legacy of *one hundred pounds* for the uſe of this SOCIETY. For this object near 21,000*l.* has been raiſed, in the courſe of four years, and more is ſubſcribing every day, as the money is expended. (See *Hanway*'s account of the Society in 8vo. in the hands of the Society.)

french prisoners (b) *in England as should be found to be in a naked or distressed condition for want of raiment.*

Whilst

(b) The subscription for clothing *french prisoners* in England, was objected to by some people, and reflections have been thrown out, with which the worthy persons concerned in this charity, had reason to be offended. Variety in opinion is as natural to us, as the various forms of our faces; but there is a certain decorum in the expression of it, which as I have observed before, it is criminal to violate. The motives to most *human actions*, as well as the actions themselves, are also differently understood, and appear in various lights to different persons; but it ought in all reason to be presumed, that *piety* is the chief incentive to works which bear the most distinguished marks of *religion*. In this light the subscription for the *french prisoners* should be seen: for let men enter into their own hearts ever so little, the *being* of a God is not more certain, than that he *is*, and ought to be considered, as the *universal parent and friend of mankind*. Nor is the *redemption* of the world more evident, than that the SAVIOUR of it has left us a clear injunction, to clothe the *naked*, and to do good to our *enemies*.

It is no less obvious, that subjugated enemies dependent on their conquerors for all the *necessaries of life*, and even for *life* itself, though it should not appear in general, that they entertain a right sense of their condition, yet so long as they quietly submit to it, they cannot be considered in a state of *hostility*; and though *prudence* suggests to us to be as *watchful* of them, as if we knew they meditated *evil*, yet *charity* teaches us to rejoice at an opportunity of doing them *good*.

Whilſt gratitude mixed with generoſity are the principal motives to ſuch actions, ſelf preſervation has called us

It ſeems to be the *chaſtiſement* of us and our *neighbor nation*, to be ever expoſed to *bloody conteſts* with each other. One may venture to foretel that the time will come, when one or the other will be *humbled* to the duſt; and ſtrong reaſons may be drawn from hence for exerting ourſelves on the preſent occaſion. At the ſame time we are to conſider, that the more *vigor* the war is conducted with, the *more priſoners* we may have, and the more we ſhall be *indebted* to that good Providence, which puts our *enemies* into our hands. The caſe being ſo circumſtanced, what better payment could we make, than by an *occaſional charity* to them, as *fellow-creatures*, to remind them *what man ſhould be to man*: and if by ſuch a behavior we ſhould influence their conduct in future *quarrels*, we ſhall ſo far provide a relief to *human nature*, and in ſome degree alleviate the *unavoidable miſeries* of war.

The attention ſhewn to theſe unhappy men, carried with it a very high preſumptive proof of the *humanity* of individuals, as well as of the *purity* of our religion. Without ſuffering the imputation of *hypocriſy* or *enthuſiaſm*, the benefactors to theſe poor priſoners of war, have made *their light ſhine before men*; and why ſhould we not ſuppoſe, it was meant, that *others* ſeeing this, ſhould *glorify our common parent and almighty protector?*

Could it be preſumed, that in *twenty thouſand* priſoners *ten* or *twelve* in a hundred might not be in great *diſtreſs*, in a *climate* ſo much more rigorous than their own, and in a *ſeaſon ſo uncommonly ſevere?* Though the ſame may be ſaid of the ſituation of many

us to conſider, that this nation was hardly ever engaged in a war, in which ſo many great and formidable

many of our fellow-ſubjects, with regard to *want*, yet we know that there is a *proviſion* by law, for every one who *cannot* provide for himſelf. It is alſo granted, that *many* of the *french priſoners* can work at *mechanic trades*, but this is not the caſe of *all* of them. A ſtoppage of a *penny* or *three halfpence*, out of the *ſixpence allowed them, and delivered daily in proviſions by the government*, might alſo be made for the future, ſufficient to furniſh ſuch raiment as is neceſſary, in their confinement. This may be done with the utmoſt propriety, for the quantity of proviſions greatly exceeds their conſumption of it: and it is notorious that they not only *ſell*, but even *game* away the overplus: ſo that there is a fair opening in the regular courſe of government, for the exerciſe of that humane and *chriſtian* diſpoſition, which does moſt honor to *human nature*, and the *religion* of *Chriſt*.

Some of theſe people depended on private remittances from home, which have not come: *others* being totally without any foreſight, had ſcarce any protection for their ſhivering limbs. It is not eaſy for people at once to change their method of living, and the indulgence ſhown them by their own government being withdrawn, they would then feel it moſt ſenſibly, when pinching cold ſhould ſeize them like an armed man, before *neceſſity* had taught them *prudence*.

There is a *meaſure in generoſity, beyond which it becomes folly*, but the treating theſe men as objects of compaſſion, was ſurely far from being a *folly*. We have been told, that *ſeveral* though in want, have diſdained the *benefit*, and that others *accepted*

ble ſtates, were either directly or more remotely oppoſed to us. When we take a general view of our ſituation, and diſcover the hand of providence diſplayed ſo viſibly, our hearts ought to overflow with thanks to heaven! Can we examine the map of this little country, and the territories of our allies?——Can we ſee the latter torn in pieces and pillaged——ſome parts laid waſte, and ſome in the hands of the enemy?—Can we compare thoſe territories with the vaſt dominions of the powers with whom our friends are ingaged in war, and conſider the revenues of thoſe powers, and the number of their ſubjects?——Can we do this, and not think that heaven has interpoſed beyond the ordinary courſe of things?

When we reflect on the fertility of theſe iſlands, our induſtry, our internal wealth, and numerous reſources,

cepted and *abuſed* it, by ſelling what was given them. In a great number of men, could leſs be expected; or can we ſuppoſe every low perſon will act with gratitude? It is as well known, that many of thoſe who were relieved, expreſſed a due ſenſe of *britiſh generoſity*; and in general it muſt have afforded a pleaſure to every humane perſon, to ſee a ſtream of beneficence iſſue forth, like a fountain to the thirſty traveller, as if we meant to vanquiſh the minds of our enemies, and *ſubdue* them to a true ſenſe of the *power of humanity, and the glory of charity and univerſal benevolence.*

ces, we account in ſome meaſure for theſe great events, in the way we call natural: but theſe alone are not ſufficient——We know that all theſe advantages would avail but little, were it not for unanimity in council, vigilance and ſkill in directing, and the moſt conſummate intrepidity in executing the affairs of war: and it is as obvious, if we forget the hand from which theſe bleſſings flow, that ruin will one day overtake us, as certain as the deſtruction which has already happened to thoſe mighty empires, whoſe hiſtory is contained in four words; ſucceſs, grandeur, impiety, diſſolution. Let us therefore be watchful of ourſelves: life itſelf is a warfare, with this peculiar reſemblance to a ſtate of war, that from its nature, it cannot laſt long. The moſt vigilant are in perpetual danger, in the great combat of life; but they may be aſſured of victory in the iſſue, whatever blows and wounds they may happen to meet with.

A N

AN

ACCOUNT

OF THE

Society for the Encouragement of the British Troops, &c.

SECT. I. *Motives to the making a present to soldiers.*

WHILST *humanity* and *patriotism* seem to contend with each other for pre-eminence, we have been called upon to look up to *heaven*, whence there is the utmost reason to think our success has come. The *wisdom of government* has deemed it indispensably necessary, to direct, as far as human laws can go, that homage should be paid to the *great God of sabboath*, on several solemn appointed times; but the hearts of many individuals carried them yet further; they were desirous of adding some *peculiar oblation*, *free as the mind*, for the use of the more immediate *instruments* of HIS *mercies*, who is the *sovereign disposer of empires*, *and the great arbiter of the fate of nations.*

Amidſt the *terrors* of war, and the *dreadful confuſion* which reign over ſo great a part of *Europe*, the ſubjects of this monarchy, have the *higheſt reaſon* to expreſs the *warmeſt gratitude*, and to pour out their hearts in return, for the *plenty* and *domeſtic happineſs* which they enjoy. Whilſt we *hear* of ſuch devaſtations by the ſword, and *read* accounts of *whole provinces* laid waſte by the tremendous convulſions of nature, we are conſtrained to ſend up our thoughts to heaven.——*Where* elſe can the *wretched* ſeek for ſhelter?—Where elſe can the *happy* implore the continuance of the bleſſings they enjoy?—Nor can the *ſpirit of union* and *national defence*, by which *we* are diſtinguiſhed, derive its *ſource* from any cauſe, leſs than a due ſenſe of the mercies of that *Being* who governs the world, and hears the prayers of thoſe, who delight in devoting themſelves to their country's welfare.

If we expect a continuance of ſucceſs, and hope to reap any *national advantages* by our victories, we *muſt* ſhow our virtue as a *nation*. Our fellow-ſubjects in *America*, as well as thoſe in *Aſia* and *Africa*, all *ſhare* in the common bleſſings, and have no leſs reaſon to join with the inhabitants of theſe iſlands. Never was this, or perhaps any other na-

tion

tion more generally favored in war, than we have lately been! Even the *Iſraelites* of old, when led by the *hand of God*, by ſigns and wonders and miraculous interpoſitions, do not appear to have obtained ſo many, and ſuch great victories in *one year* with ſo little loſs, as have been granted to us in 1759.

Three years ſince, we ſuffered the painful apprehenſion that our *ſovereign* might, in his old age, ſee many adverſe events; but we have beheld many clouds diſperſed, and the face of almoſt every object brighten, to render his *life* happy, and his *reign* glorious. And may the *heavens* be his *ſhield*, and the *arm* of the *almighty* continue to *protect* him!

It was now (*a*) that the love of *liberty*, *domeſtic comfort*, and every *ſocial affection*, united *all* their force to intereſt us in the preſervation of our *fellow-ſubjects*, whom we *knew* were yet in the field, in the depth of a *moſt ſevere winter*. If in ſearching our hearts, we ſhould diſcover, that neither *religion*, nor *policy* alone, urged us to execute the deſign in queſtion, it *muſt* be confeſſed, that our ſenſibility of the *rigor of the ſeaſon*, joined to our *national love of true bravery*, determined our

 choice,

(*a*) Beginning of *January*, 1760.

choice, and nothing could be executed with *greater* zeal and alacrity.

Every one of us cannot ſhine *in deeds of arms*, but we may demonſtrate our inclination to do ſo, by ſhowing our reſpect for *military virtue:* and the more we demonſtrate that reſpect, in the cleareſt and moſt direct manner, the greater *benefit* it will be to thoſe who are the objects of it, and the more encouragement it will afford.

The two providential ſucceſſes at *Thonhauſen* and *Quebec*, were the more *grateful*, as they exceeded our moſt *ſanguine* expectations. And though the *firſt impreſſions* are generally the deepeſt, thoſe who at *any time* intended to ſhew any particular mark of *applauſe*, would not demonſtrate the leſs, becauſe a few weeks had paſſed, before they entered into the merits of the undertaking in queſtion.

Such incidents call every *power of the underſtanding* into action, whilſt they exerciſe the *nobleſt affections of the heart*. The higheſt proof we can give of our *ſincerity*, is by the devotion of *our own perſons* to our country's ſervice, whether in *civil* or *military* life; and next to this, to *cheriſh* and *encourage* ſuch as have diſtinguiſhed themſelves moſt for the

public

public advantage. Among men of the ſword, though *fighting* is their *trade*, the *officer* who knows his ſervices are conſidered, let his *zeal* or his *principles* be ever ſo diſintereſted, he will act with the *greater energy*, as well as *ſelf-ſatisfaction.* — The ſame diſpoſition *of heart*, will be found in the *common ſoldier*; kind treatment from his officer will lead him to *obedience*; *he will receive his pay, and be contented*; and whilſt he does his *duty*, it may be preſumed, that nothing which is *neceſſary* will be wanting to him.

This is the general ſtate of the caſe; but for the very reaſon, that we include *kind treatment* as one thing *uſeful*, if not *neceſſary* to engage the affections of a ſoldier, there are particular circumſtances, which if they do not *claim* a particular regard, may be conſidered as *deſerving* it. Our countrymen who lately fought on the plains of *Minden*, made a very *long campaign*, and were ſo circumſtanced, as to ſtand in need of *more* than common aſſiſtance; whilſt thoſe who were employed in the arduous marches, and dangerous attacks of our enemies in *North America*, and particularly in the reduction of *Quebec*, won the hearts of their fellow-ſubjects, not by their *valor* only, but by their *ſucceſs*, when

it

it ſeemed *next to impoſſible.* The *intrepid* diſcharge of duty on theſe *truly britiſh days*, made an *uncommon impreſſion* on us; it challenged a particular memorial in our *hearts*, and in our *books*, with every other ſuitable mark of approbation. Individuals deſired ſome kind of ſhare in the *glory* of them, more than *common*, and more than it can be preſumed they *would* deſire upon ordinary occaſions. *Succeſs* like beams of light from heaven, had *daily* ſhone upon us, but theſe events *dazled* us with their *brightneſs*, and as an effuſion of *ſubſtantial* joy, we *deliberately reſolved* to give theſe brave men a *ſubſtantial* mark of a generous acknowledgment.

The giving encouragement to ſoldiers on great occaſions, has been practiſed by ſeveral nations. Our forefathers carried their zeal further, in certain reſpects, than we have done. I find a reſolution in *Sir Simon D' Ewes's journals in folio, page* 463, *dated the 5th of April, in the year* 1593, (a) which may be conſi-

(a) " This morning the following was agreed on by the Lords.

WHEREAS the lords of parliament, both ſpiritual and temporal, aſſembled in the parliament chamber here at Weſtminſter, have with one uniform conſent, both in their own names and the reſt of the lords now abſent, ordered that there ſhall

conſidered not only as a *vindication*, but alſo as a *recommendation* of our conduct on this occaſion,

ſhall be a CHARITABLE RELIEF AND CONTRIBUTION made towards the aid and help of a number of ſoldiers, that are ſeen in the time of this parliament maimed and ſore hurt in the wars of France and low countries, and on the ſeas, for the ſervice of the queen's majeſty and the realm; and for that purpoſe have allowed that every archbiſhop, marquis, earl and viſcount, ſhould pay toward their contribution the ſum of FORTY ſhillings; every biſhop THIRTY ſhillings; and every baron TWENTY ſhillings; for collection whereof there hath been appointed the queen's majeſty's almoner, and the biſhop of Worceſter, to collect the ſums of biſhops; and the lord Norris to collect the ſums payable by the lords temporal; which hath been diligently done and received by them from all the lords ſpiritual and temporal, that have been preſent, and that have attended to their great charge on the ſervice of the realm in this parliament: and conſidering the number of the ſoldiers to be relieved therewith, being very many, notwithſtanding the knights citizens and burgeſſes, of the houſe of commons, have yielded very good and large contributions according to their degrees; yet for the better relief of the ſaid maimed ſoldiers, it is by the lords ſpiritual and temporal that have given their attendance here, and have charitably and honorably yielded to this contribution, thought meet; and ſo it is ordered and decreed by them with common and free conſent, that all the lords of parliament that have been altogether abſent in this ſeſſions, and that ſhall not have contributed to this charitable uſe of relief before the end of this ſeſſions, ſhall be required,

on, upon a comparison of this memorable reign of *Queen Elizabeth*, when great efforts were made against

red, by letters to be sent to them by the lords that had their procuration for their absence, or by letters from the lord keeper of the great seal, required and charged to cause payments to be made, according to their degrees and vocations, the double of the sums of money paid by the lords that have been here present, and have continued their attendance; that is to say, that every earl that hath been absent, shall pay four pounds, the archbishop of York to pay as much, and every bishop also absent to pay three pounds, and every baron forty shillings; and for such as have been here present, and continued their attendance at some times, though very seldom, having been absent for the more part, it is thought meet, that every such lord spiritual and temporal, shall, according to their degrees, pay a third part more than the lords that have been constantly present; all which sums of money they shall cause to be delivered to the hands of the lord keeper of the great seal, to be afterwards by such spiritual lords of parliament as are chosen for that purpose, distributed to the maimed soldiers, as shall be found to have most need thereof, the like whereof the commons assembled in this parliament, have ordered, for all the members of that house that are absent, and have not paid, are to contribute in double manner; which order is thought very just, considering the lords and others who have been absent, and have been at no charge to come up and give their attendance, may very reasonably, and with a great saving to their charges, contribute to this order: and if any lord spiritual or temporal shall refuse, or forbear thus to do, (which is hoped in honor none will do) there shall be ordinary means used to levy the same."

against us and our brave ancestors as greatly defended themselves.

These circumstances may serve to animate the zeal, and call forth the *attention* of those, who form any *idea* of what it is to be a *common soldier*. The nature of our government is much changed since 1593, and the various provisions now made, are supposed to be adequate to almost every exigency. The PUBLIC PURSE of this nation, has been very *often* and very *widely* opened, and borrowing has been long in fashion, therefore every *new demand* upon it, out of the *ordinary course*, though it were for the greatest purposes of humanity, necessarily inclines the *politician* and the *patriot* to draw back his *hand*, in spite of the tenderness of his *heart*. We have not seen in later times, any *public act* correspondent with what is called *one uniform consent*, as mentioned in this *resolution*, unless, *in a word*, we mean a *tax*; and *partial taxes*, as this seems to have been, are unknown in these more enlightened days. But, *voluntary subscriptions* for humane purposes, such as are *agreeable* to the sense of *government*, are very *numerous* and *frequent* amongst us, and I apprehend that they have *benefitted*, not *hurt* the *cause of liberty*: and if we may judge from what we see, *some* of them have

been inſtrumental in raiſing the nation to its preſent height of grandeur.

As this *extract* proves that the inhabitants of this land had not ſo much money, ſo it appears that they were not ſo *generous* nor ſo *humane*, in thoſe days, as we are. It is now ſufficient if a *propoſal* is made for any *good* purpoſe which will ſtand the teſt of a *candid examination*; and though in ſuch caſes the queſtion is ſometimes aſked, "*why do you give?*" no body preſumes to enquire, "*why do you not give?*" ſo that nothing is drawn from us againſt the *will*. As to the *coercive power*, exerciſed by legiſlative authority, as that is determinable only by the common voice of the people, by their *repreſentatives*, it is out of the preſent queſtion.

The *true medium* is now preſerved: the offices of *humanity* are not *forgotten*, whilſt the attention due to *liberty* is *fully paid*. In this view the *extract* may be conſidered, as a *piece of curioſity*, at the ſame time that we may fairly trace out the *martial* temper of that period, and the great *concern* ſhewn *by our renowned forefathers*, for the *brave men* who ſuffered in fighting their battles: and the moſt *natural concluſion* is, that in the ſame proportion as our *manners* are more *refined*, our *knowledge more exalted*, and the

preſent

preſent war more *bloody and expenſive*, as well as its flames ſpread farther, than in thoſe days, ſo ought the *hearts* of individuals to be *more open*, to anſwer all the *great purpoſes of patriotiſm and humanity*.

SECT. II. *Objections anſwered.*

IN all undertakings of this kind, it is a tribute due to *policy*, as well as to *candor* and *probity*, in this learned and inquiſitive nation, to anſwer the *objections* which are ſtarted by ſome, and the *enquiries* made by others. Many have their *hearts* and *hands* open, when they *comprehend* the good intended to be done, who are otherwiſe *jealous* of being impoſed upon by *ſpecious pretences*: and where no one has any *intereſt* in *diſguiſing Truth*, it is naturally expected, that it ſhould appear in its *native beauty and ſimplicity*.

The firſt objection to the propoſal was, that whatever is given to a *ſoldier*, is given to his *colonel*, as if the *colonel* was *obliged* to find him with every thing he might have occaſion for.

His MAJESTY'S *guards* as living in *London*, where proviſions are dear, coſt *ten* pence a day, each man, to the public; other regiments *eight* pence only.

The ſoldier's pay is vulgarly underſtood to be *ſix* pence a day, but there is beſides, *two pence* a day, or 3*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* a year, under the denomination of *off-reckonings*, lodged in the *colonel*'s hands, out of which he is obliged to provide every ſoldier in his regiment a *coat*, a *waiſtcoat*, made out of the old coat, a *pair of breeches*, a *ſhirt*, a *pair of ſtockings*, a *pair of ſhoes*, a *hat*, and a *roller*, all of a certain good quality (a).

There

(a) If the colonel expends *forty ſhillings* a man for this clothing, there remains 1*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* for himſelf; and it is accordingly conſidered by cuſtom, *as part of his pay*; indeed it leaves him a latitude, according to his abilities, to expend a *part* or *the whole* of this overplus upon his men, when they want it, which is generally the caſe in the field; for it ſhould be obſerved, that what may do well in *peace*, will hardly be ſufficient in war; but the public, if I comprehend the matter right, makes no difference. Every perſon that allows himſelf a moment to think, will find that *he is fortunate who can get a regiment:* perhaps he is the younger branch of a noble family, or bred up in ſplendor: perhaps he has a numerous off-ſpring, and from his rank muſt live in a genteel manner: it may be, that he is the *fortieth man* who has ſurvived the havock of *powder*, *ball*, and *bayonet*, or the more certain *ravages of time*, and has always behaved well; ought he not to be conſidered, as well deſerving his emolument, granting that it might be more *conſiſtent* if the thing were put on another footing? There have been officers in paſt times who pretending

There is another ſtoppage of about *ſix pence a week* out of the ſoldier's pay, by his conſent, to be laid out in neceſſaries. This is lodged in the hands of the *captain* of each company; of which, an *halfpenny is appropriated to the pay-maſter*, when troops are abroad; an *halfpenny to the ſurgeon* in ſome regiments; *gueters* are provided; ſhoes occaſionally furniſhed, or the money otherwiſe expended, and *accounted for* (b).

A

pretending to *high notions of honor*, have notwithſtanding withheld from their men, what was then underſtood to be their *due*. There have been alſo miniſters of the goſpel, who have not followed the commands of *their* great *captain*: but we are not to draw any concluſions injurious to the *colonel*, or the *profeſſion of a ſoldier* on account of the firſt, more than to the *clergy*, or to *chriſtianity*, on account of the latter.

(b) Without entering into a minute detail, the reader may underſtand, that there remains four ſhillings a week for the *guards*, and about *two and ten pence* a week for a ſoldier's maintenance, in a marching regiment; and we all know, that the *pay* of no nation is *ſuperior* to ours, if any is equal to it. In the mean while, knowledge of the uſe of arms, by no means diſqualifies or diſables men for *mechanic arts*, or *hard labor*: ſo that the ſoldier's occupation need not deſtroy his *induſtry*, in this commercial country, where labor is ſo valuable; and the more he works, the better it is for himſelf, and for his captain alſo. Drunkenneſs and debauchery, the ordinary effects of idleneſs, moſt evidently *ſhorten* the lives of *ſoldiers* as well as other men, whilſt moderate and uſeful labor *lengthens* them, as well as renders them happy.

A *further objection* was, that ſuch gratuities may prove injurious to *diſcipline*. The anſwer to this was, that were we to go into a *britiſh* camp with *ſums of money*, or *butts* of *ſpirituous liquors*, and diſtribute them by the hands of private perſons, it is really probable, more *harm* than *good* would be done: but when the *ſoldier* receives *from the hands of his own officer* a ſubſtantial comfort, of which he is in *need*, and this as a *voluntary bounty* from his countrymen, it muſt rather encourage him to be attentive to his duty, than induce him to neglect it. The truth is, that ſuch *kindneſſes* from *leaders of armies*, have at all times fired the ſoldier's breaſt with the greater *reſolution*, confirmed his *fidelity*, and created a more generous contempt of death. In this light there was the utmoſt reaſon to believe, that the PRESENT would be *well beſtowed* on them. And the fact is, that the men have declared their ſenſe of it, in the language of ſoldiers, *that they would fight, at the next campaign, up to the knees in blood, to ſerve ſuch generous benefactors.*

It was likewiſe urged, that we ought to be *ſure* of not *offending*, by any *officious zeal*. This hint was taken very early, and the *committee* proceeded with the utmoſt circumſpection, and with the high-

eſt

eſt reſpect. It was determined to enquire, if the KING approved, and *his majeſty*'s approbation was *obtained*, and *ſignified* in the *cleareſt*, as well as in the moſt *gracious* terms.

The laſt argument thrown out on this occaſion, againſt the undertaking was, that we had done *too much* in the way of *private munificence*. The *poor ſoldier*, whom it was now meant to favor, would ill underſtand that *he* had received *too much*, when he had not received *any thing*. This objection therefore fell of itſelf.

We ſhall hardly *all* agree in the manner of expreſſing ſuch kind of zeal; but as to the *expence* of our *military charities*, (a) conſidering the vaſt number of ſubſcribers, and the length of the time ſince the firſt was began, the amount is but a mere *trifle*. If any man were to add up what he has voluntarily *given away*, and examine what proportion it bears to the expences of his own *perſon* or *family*, and the vaſt ſums extorted from the unhappy ſubjects of other countries, engaged in the preſent war; and at the ſame time duely weigh in the balance the *unſhaken*

(a) Marine ſociety, French priſoners, and the Society for the encouragement of the troops, *&c.*

ſhaken ſecurity, and the *ſolid comforts*, which he enjoys in this *iſland*, and indeed throughout his majeſty's *britiſh dominions*; if his heart does not overflow with *gratitude* to heaven, and a generous concern for mankind, there will be reaſon to fear, that he wants ſomething which is eſſential to his character, as a *man*, a *chriſtian*, and a *britiſh ſubject*.——Thus a ſatisfactory anſwer was given to every queſtion, and the deſign left ſtanding on its true and proper baſis, unadorned by any *art*, unchanged by any *diſguiſe*.

SECT. III. *Preſent made to the ſoldiers in Germany.*

AS to the *proper means* of expreſſing our regard, the enquiry was, "*what kind of* PRESENT "*ſhall we make to theſe brave fellows?*" It was *re-ſolved*, at different times, to ſend them the ſeveral articles of *ſmall mounting* as follows:

1. Waiſtcoats of welch plains, commonly called welch flannels (a).

2. Double

(a) It was ſuppoſed that theſe would not only be uſeful as ſuch in the extremity of the cold, but alſo ſerve in ſome degree as blankets,

2. Double worſted caps (b).
3. Worſted gloves (c).
4. Watch coats (d).
5. Shoes (e). 6. Knit

blankets, to cover the body or feet. Some very curious philoſophical remarks were made on theſe waiſtcoats, founded partly on experience in common life; but it ſhould have been remembered, that when the cold is extreme, it baffles all refinements upon the nature of the warmth derived from ſuch kind of clothing. If I am not miſinformed, *German* ſoldiers are regularly ſupplied with ſuch waiſtcoats, and ſo far from our own men not uſing them, every ſoldier who could afford it, provided one for himſelf. However proper the recommendation of *blankets* might be, it was thrown out too late to be followed on the preſent occaſion.

(b) It is well known, that theſe caps are eſteemed as a common neceſſary, and are often worn, when off duty, in place of hats.

(c) The gloves are not generally conſidered as any part of a *britiſh ſoldier*'s dreſs, yet in an extreme cold ſeaſon, in a *German* climate, and upon duty, they were thought proper by the military gentlemen who were conſulted on the occaſion.

(d) The drab cloth which was converted into watch coats, was originally intended for half *guetres*, or ſpatterdaſhes, to ſave their linnen ones in marching; but this being left to the ſoldiers choice, they preferred the watch coats.

(e) The four articles above mentioned, are not of ſo great value to each man, as a *pair of ſhoes*, and tho' extremely uſeful, not

6. Knit ſtockings (f).

The whole *pecuniary worth* of this preſent to each ſoldier, is about 12*s*. How valuable it may prove from the conſideration of being provided for them, in a place where ſuch *good things* can hardly be purchaſed for money, they will beſt judge. As *ſomething* was reſolved to be given to theſe brave fellows, *who were really in want*, a leſs object, upon ſo *important an occaſion*, would not have filled up the meaſure of the wiſhes of the *donors*, nor could have done honor to ſo many perſons of *piety*, *zeal*, and *fortune*, who intereſted themſelves in the deſign.

The

ſo eſſentially neceſſary for *ſummer* and *winter*. The utmoſt care has been taken, in providing theſe ſhoes of well cured leather, of a proper quality, and of ſufficient ſizes; for which purpoſe they were carefully inſpected, and every bad pair rejected. Such ſhoes have not been uſually given to ſoldiers, nor perhaps can ſuch be bought in *Germany* or *America*, at any price: ſo far they will be the more acceptable; but as the men in *Germany* were reduced by the extreme length of the campaign, to the neceſſity of running in debt to their officers, the very *value* of the ſhoes became an object to them.

(f) The ſtockings ſeemed to be a neceſſary appendage to ſhoes, and that theſe might be of ſufficient length in the feet, and of ſuch quality as to be of real ſervice, they were provided in the country, expreſsly for this purpoſe.

The propoſal for this *preſent* was no ſooner digeſted, than made; (*a*) and it was no ſooner made than carried into execution; for the money was collected, ſeveral of the articles provided, and

(*a*) The *2d* of *January* the deſign was intimated to ſeveral merchants, and the committee was appointed on the *4th*; ſamples were produced, and orders were given to the ſeveral manufacturers to provide the things on the *5th*; and on the *12th*, 3000 *waiſtcoats* with a proportion of *gloves*, *caps*, and cloth for *watch coats* were ready pack'd, and ſent away to *Harwich*, the only place whence they could be exported, on account of the ice, and extreme rigor of the ſeaſon. Mr. *Franklen* the *Society*'s late ſecretary was accordingly ſent thither, and orders obtained of the *ſecretary of ſtate*, alſo of the *poſt office* to the *agent* there; likewiſe from the *treaſury* to the *cuſtom-houſe* here, and from thence to the *cuſtom-houſe* of *Harwich*, for the exportation of *this preſent*. The reaſon was, that being loaded on packet boats, which are not permitted to carry any merchandize, theſe ſeveral expreſs permiſſions were abſolutely neceſſary. — The *16th* the remaining 3000 waiſtcoats, with the gloves, caps, and cloth for watch coats, were diſpatched away. — On the *21ſt* the whole quantity, conſiſting of 50 bales and boxes were all received on board ſeveral packet boats bound to *Helvoet*: it was difficult to ſtowe the bales, though ſmall, on board ſuch veſſels, as they are not calculated for burthen: and it was not practicable to land them till the *28th*, great quantitiesof ice being on the coaſt of *Holland*, which occaſioned their being kept on board for ſeveral days after their arrival.

notwithſtanding many and great difficulties, on the *5th* of *February* following, they were delivered at the head quarters at *Oſnabrug*, where to the great ſatisfaction of the men they were immediately taken into uſe. There was good reaſon for proceeding in this *rapid* manner, as it promiſed fair to render the undertaking *uſeful*, notwithſtanding the ſeaſon was ſo far advanced.

Of the *britiſh forces* at the battle of *Thonhauſen*, (*b*) the infantry was the part confeſſedly moſt in need of aſſiſtance, and the number did not exceed 6000 men: it was ſuppoſed that the *ſubſcription* would extend to theſe, and leave a ſufficient ſum for ſuch others, as might be objects of this act of munificence. After it was well entered into, it appeared for ſome weeks, as if it might reach to 9 or

(*b*) This battle is generally denominated the battle of *Minden*, but very erroneouſly; for it is always the cuſtom for the *victor* to give a name to the *battle*, and it is generally nominated from the place which he has defended. *Thonhauſen* was the village defended by the allies, not *Minden*, the laſt during the battle, being in the hands of the enemy; ſo that to call it the *battle of Minden*, is making a compliment to our enemies which we do not intend, and which they have no right to; and I hope this account, together with the authority of the *plan of this battle*, will ſatisfy my reader, why I adhere to the name of *Thonhauſen*.

or 10000*l.* but this happens *not* to be the caſe, as will be ſeen by the *account annexed.*

It cannot be conceived that a buſineſs depending on *private benevolence*, ſhould be executed in ſuch a manner, as to leave *nothing* to be done after *two* or *three* months: this was hardly time ſufficient to acquaint our fellow-ſubjects, who live at a diſtance from the capital, of the *intention*; or to communicate any idea of the *motives* to the deſign. There are doubtleſs many who will yet be glad to have their names in a *liſt*, which ſeems to be a *kind* of *monument erected to the memory of brave Britons*, who fought and conquered their *gallic* foes, whilſt their countrymen at home, ſat by their fire ſides, opening their eager ears, to draw in the ſweet ſounds of victories, full of circumſtances of glory!

SECT. IV. *Battle of Thonhauſen and its effects.*

AS the great cement of our *national* alliances, ſeems to be drawn, not more from one common intereſt, than from a *ſenſe of honor*, joined to *real friendſhip* for our allies; on *their* part they have demonſtrated great *perſeverance* and a ſincere *truſt in God for their defence*, in a very *arduous ſtruggle.*

Sur-

Surrounded as they are, by ſuch a *multitude of foes*, their conduct will amaze the world, and injure the *credit* of hiſtory in after-times. But every inſtance of *common danger*, as it conſolidates the friendſhip of nations, it endears men of good minds to each other; it creates *mutual kindneſſes amongſt the brave*, and that which would otherwiſe *depreſs*, exalts their ſpirits to the heights of *heroiſm*.

Was there ever a victory *more glorious* than that obtained on the plains near *Minden*, where *ſeventy thouſand french* were repulſed, principally by the bravery of a few *britiſh battalions?* Theſe were the men ſingled out to be moſt fiercely attacked by the enemy, and though the *Hanoverians*, and other parts of the army, were alſo engaged, in the moſt effectual manner, it was *theſe battalions* that ſtood the *fierceſt* ſhock.—Let us draw the out-lines of the picture of this action, where ſome *britiſh* regiments were *thrice* broken, by the force of numbers, and *thrice* returned to the charge: where their ranks, though *thin* in numbers, ſuſtained themſelves againſt the weight of whole ſquadrons, ruſhing on like a torrent, and at length repelled them, and obtained a victory. We may without any fire of imagination, figure to ourſelves, a view of the

ſpontoons

ſpontoons and *bayonets* of our brave countrymen, *blunted*, or *broken* with ſlaughter, and *ſtreaming* with the blood of their *enemies*, whilſt their own *ſweat* and *blood*, rendered their defence as *glorious*, as it was *horrible*.

The *precipitate retreat* of the enemy, and the *ſpoils* they left behind them, ſo nearly reſembled a general route, that it has been often called by that name. All circumſtances conſidered, *hiſtory* can hardly furniſh a ſingle inſtance of an action more *ſtriking*. The *inequality* of the numbers, the *confidence* of the enemy, and the *ſlaughter* made of them, deſerve as honorable a record in the annals of time, as the ſtreights of *Thermopylæ*, with this difference, that the allies *conquered* and *lived*.

Vanity had raiſed the minds of the enemy to the full meaſure of their *national preſumption*: the *young ſtudent* (c) was *mentioned* as a prize, that could hardly add any luſtre to the *Gallic* arms. And what can we imagine would have been the conſequence, had the *french* ſucceeded? We find by the *diſcovery of their correſpondency*, that the *Hanoverians* who had

(c) This was the appellation they gave to *Prince Ferdinand* of *Brunſwick*.

had dared to *defend* themſelves, after they were ſuppoſed to be *conquered*, muſt have ſeen their country made a *deſert* in the ſtricteſt ſenſe, agreeably to the inſtructions given by the cabinet at *Verſailles*. It is more than probable, that our friends would have beheld their *wives* and *daughters* violated; and if we may judge from the burning the hoſpital at *Zell*, their very *infants* butchered. In the moſt *candid view of this matter*, what but miſery could have ſucceeded? That nation who burnt the *palatinate*, and practiſed ſo many cruelties in *holland*, on a pretence leſs plauſible, would hardly have ſpared the *countries of the allies from rapine*. Certain it is that our *friends* had nothing to truſt in, but their ſkill, and valor, and the mercies of the almighty: and let us ever *thank heaven*, that *our* ſervices were ſo eminently uſeful to them!

Nor would *Germany* alone have been devoted to gratify the ambition of *France*, had ſhe *power to dictate*: experience teaches all nations to keep her *within bounds*. It is true, the *french* as *individuals*, often languiſh for repoſe, but as a *ſtate*, they are never ſuffered to enjoy it long: and though we ſee other nations alſo, who ſeem *to delight in war*, they do not ſeek occaſions for it, as *France* has been

wont

wont to do; nor are they perfidious to a *proverb*, as ſhe has been.

It is not generally allowed, that *religion* has any ſhare in the preſent quarrel; yet we may pronounce, that whilſt the principles of the *church of Rome* influence the councils of princes, the war will be ſo much the more protracted, whilſt there are any hopes of ſubjecting the world to her eccleſiaſtical dominion: and I believe the friends of the *reformed religion* have greater reaſon to rejoice at the fortune of the *day in queſtion* than is generally imagined.

Whether we conſider the event of this battle in a *political* view, as to the poſſeſſion of territories, or with regard to the *civil* or *religious* rights of a *great* part of the continent of *Europe*, the mind is *bewildered* in the thought, what would have been the iſſue of this *great day*, had the *french* obtained the victory. How far the reſentments of *France* might have been carried, or what efforts ſhe might have made, *in hopes* to countervail our *numerous* ſucceſſes, is hard to ſay. We know that the almighty has rendered our arms ſo proſperous over her, in *Aſia*, *Africa*, and *America*, as well as in *Europe*, that the *whole earth* ſeems to reſound with the *fame*

of them. At the ſame time, every impartial nation under the cope of heaven, muſt acknowledge the *juſtice* of our cauſe, ſince every one muſt ſee that we have no maxims of government, that lead us to make conqueſts; nor any intentions but to preſerve our RIGHTS *in ſafety*, and conſiſtently with the *peace* and *happineſs* of mankind.

If we look into the hiſtory of *North America* for theſe many years paſt, we ſhall find the higheſt provocations given us, that can be well ſhown, even to the moſt *contemptible* nation; yet I have no doubt, in my own breaſt, but that the ſame virtue which inſpires us with *bravery*, will teach us *moderation*, and give us juſt notions of the *viciſſitudes* of all human affairs, remembering that the world is not at *our* diſpoſal, but under the direction of that BEING, *whoſe wiſdom is paſt finding out.*

The name of *Thonhauſen* now reverberates melodiouſly to *our* ears, as well as to thoſe of *Hanoverians*, *Heſſians*, *Brunſwickers*, and *Pruſſians!* It may be happy for *Germany*, if it alſo ſtrikes the hearts of *Auſtrians*, *Ruſſians*, and *Swedes*, to ſee the *mighty monarch* who has *ſo long*, and *ſo often* preſcribed laws to *Europe*, vanquiſhed almoſt in his *laſt reſource*

by

by an army much inferior in numbers, when he ſeemed confident of victory.

Whilſt we contemplate the greatneſs of this providential ſucceſs, let us remember the immediate *inſtruments* of it, and particularly the animating principle, under God, which gave life to the whole. *Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, commander in chief of the allied army*, is entitled to our *gratitude*, our *reverence*, our *applauſe*.

So far as this effort of benevolence ſhewn to the *britiſh forces* extends, it will aſſuredly give pleaſure to his *ſerene highneſs*. No leader of an army ever appeared amiable in the eyes of mankind, who was not diſtinguiſhed for his *humanity* to his *companions in war*, as well as for his *valor* and *conduct*: and it is remarkable, that this prince is as *generous* as he is *brave*, and as *placid* as if he had *no paſſion that diſturbed his breaſt*. He profeſſes to *fear God*, and he fears *no other power*; and by thus joining the *chriſtian*, the *philoſopher*, and the *ſoldier*, he riſes ſo much ſuperior to moſt other men; whilſt the *practice* of directing the greateſt concerns which are incident to human life, united to a ſteady confidence in God, equally exalt the *general* and the *man*.

The *Marquis of Granby* alſo, who commands the *britiſh forces in Germany*, knows their merit, and conſiders them as his *children:* his extreme *goodneſs* and *generoſity*, makes him as *amiable*, as that *active, undaunted ſpirit*, which leads him on in the purſuit of military glory, has rendered him moſt *reſpectable*. This is apparent in a ſimilar circumſtance to that which has given occaſion to theſe reflections. His *lordſhip*, in his private capacity, has made a *preſent* to the ſoldiers under his command to the value of 1200*l.* (a) long before the *preſent* from hence was thought of: and by his humane conduct endeared himſelf to them ſo much, that their *love* for him may be conſidered, as an earneſt of future ſucceſs, whenever *another great day* ſhall call upon them.

SECT. V. *Hiſtorical account of* Quebec, *and the event of the late expedition.*

THE thoughts which ariſe in the mind, upon a *general view* of a ſubject of ſuch vaſt importance, *morally*, *politically*, or *hiſtorically* conſidered, are

(a) The Marquis made a preſent to the men of 230 Butts of Engliſh porter, and introduced this uſeful liquor as a traffic in the camp, at the eaſy price of two pence half penny a quart.

are common to both objects, *Germany* and *North America*, and indeed to all places where the *britiſh arms* have been extended; but the taſk I have undertaken, requires a particular mention of the late expedition to *Quebec* (a); and the importance

(a) *Quebec* was reduced in 1629 by *Admiral Kirk*, and delivered up to *France* again in 1632, in purſuance of a treaty with *Charles* I. It was then conſidered by the *French*, as an object of great moment, it being urged, that it was ſituated in a healthy climate and a fertile ſoil; that induſtrious inhabitants might eaſily procure all the conveniencies of life; and that if *France* would ſend a ſmall number of families, ſome ſoldiers and ſuch young women as might be ſpared from their mother country, diſpoſing them in ſuch a manner, that they might extend themſelves in proportion as they multiplied, *Canada* would become of very great conſequence. *France* was ever ſenſible of the high importance of ſupporting a marine; and it then appeared, that this country would be a means of breeding ſeamen, whilſt the foreſts of *Canada* furniſhed materials for ſhip building: and we find, that ſeveral ſhips have been actually built at *Quebec*. The furr-trade alſo was conſidered as a great object; and the bare motives of keeping us from becoming powerful in this part of *America*, by preventing our joining both ſides of the river St. *Laurence*, to the other rich provinces, in which we were already eſtabliſhed, was a ſufficient reaſon to induce *France* to make a point of *recovering* and holding *Quebec*, coſt what it might.

This was the opinion of the *French*, at that time; nor were *we* ignorant of its uſe; for *Quebec* was again attempted in 1690, in King

tance of this conqueſt, calls on us to recur to hiſtory for what has already paſt on the ſubject. The

King *William*'s war. The people of *New England* had been continually moleſted by the *Canadians*, and the *Indians* in the intereſt of *France*, and therefore after they had reduced *Port Royal* (now *Anapolis*) with all *Nova Scotia*, they reſolved on this enterprize, without the aſſiſtance of any troops from *England*. It was plainly ſeen, that we were not to expect any repoſe in our northern colonies, whilſt *Quebec* was in the hands of the *French*; and the experience of a hundred years has ſince confirmed it.

In this expedition, *thirty two frigates and tranſports* were employed, having on board, beſides ſeamen, about *two thouſand New England* forces, under the command of lieutenant general *Walley*. The largeſt ſhip, or admiral, carried 44 guns. It was not till the 9*th* of *Auguſt*, that the fleet took its departure from *Boſton*. In the mean while, a thouſand Engliſh *provincial* troops, with *fifteen hundred Indians*, (the latter in thoſe days being more numerous than at preſent,) were to have marched about the ſame time from *Albany*, by way of lake *Champlain*, in order to attack *Montreal*; for it was concluded, that if the *french* forces were divided, the fleet and army which was going up the river St. *Laurence*, would find the leſs difficulty in reducing the place: but the forces did not proceed according to the original plan.

Several hard gales rendered it impracticable for the fleet and tranſports to get up to *Quebec* till the 5*th* of *October*. On the 8*th*, they landed all their effective men, which did not exceed 1400, and advanced near the city. The cold was now become ſo ſevere,

The difficulties which have offered in earlier times, are a proof of our *present fortune* as well as conduct.

If

ſevere, that the feet and hands of many of them were frozen, and many others were taken ſick with the ſmall pox. The enemy having alſo learnt ſome time before, that they were in no danger at *Montreal*, drew all their ſtrength from thence, and made themſelves much ſuperior to us in numbers at *Quebec*. Theſe were ſufficient reaſons for not beſieging the city in form; and the troops being reduced to about *one thouſand*, were reimbarked. In addition to this diſappointment, in coming down the river, ſeveral tranſports were loſt.

The next attempt againſt *Quebec*, was in the reign of *Queen Ann*, in 1711. In this expedition were ſent from *England* eleven or twelve line of battle ſhips, one frigate, two bombs with their tender, and thirty two tranſports with ſeveral regiments, making in all, upwards of *five thouſand* men, with eight tranſports and tenders belonging to the *train of artillery*. Sir *Hovenden Walker* commanded the fleet, and general *Hill* the troops. They were delayed in the channel of *England* by contrary winds, and after being put back ſeveral times, on the 5*th* of *May* they proceeded from *Plymouth*, and arrived at *Boſton* the 24*th* of *June* without any material diſaſter. After refreſhing themſelves, they were joined by two regiments of *American* troops; but there ſeemed to be no hearty *intention* on the part of the *New Englanders* to proſecute the deſign.

The fleet conſiſting of 70 ſhips with 6463 troops, including the *provincials*, did not ſail till the 30*th* of *July*. Terrible ideas

were

If we conſider to what accidents ſuch military operations are ſubject; either for want of experience in

were then formed of the river St. *Laurence*, which exiſted very ſtrongly in our minds, till within theſe three years. Sir *Hovenden* had given credit to the report, that from the entrance of the river up to *Quebec*, being 120 leagues, there was no harbor, nor any road where ſhips might come to anchor, no bottom being found in moſt places, and 100 fathoms within a cable's length of the ſhore: that in ſome places ſhips might ride, and their ſides touch the rocks; and that the fogs and ſtorms were very frequent: add to this the rapidity of the current, and the impoſſibility of ſhips wintering at *Quebec* on account of the ice, rendered the undertaking in general, as *perilous*, as the navigation is *dangerous*. Here I muſt obſerve, in juſtice to our anceſtors, that all this is *true*, but by no means ſo, *in a degree ſuperior* to the britiſh ſeamanſhip of this age, as *Admiral Saunders* has proved.

Sir *Hovenden* being entered into the river St. *Laurence* as far as the egg iſlands, on the northern ſhore, on the 23*d* of *Auguſt* eight tranſports were caſt away, and near a *thouſand* men periſhed. The conſequence of this was, that the fleet returned home, and arrived in *October*. In addition to the misfortune, the admiral's ſhip lying at anchor at *Spithead*, was blown up, many people being on board, though the admiral himſelf was on ſhore.

The next deſign againſt *Quebec* was in 1746, and many troops were raiſed in the colonies on this occaſion, ſome of which were ren-

in the *navigation*, or from the *real difficulties* of it; from *ſtorms* at ſea, and from the *ſickneſs* to which ſoldiers are remarkably expoſed in ſhips; if to theſe we add change of *proviſion* and *climate*, it muſt take off a great part of our ſorrow and ſurprize, when we ſee the beſt concerted deſigns are baffled.

Next to theſe cauſes, which ſo immediately relate to *providence*, and that *almighty power* on which the laws of nature depend, we are to conſider how much the ſucceſs of ſuch enterprizes are *promoted*, *retarded*, or totally *prevented*, by the *tempers* and *diſpoſitions* of thoſe who are charged with the command. One little circumſtance of *ſilly* diſguſt or *jealouſy*, between a *general* and an *admiral*, or between *two admirals*, have often defeated the beſt contrived operation of a whole war, and plunged a nation into diſtreſs for many ages. Happily for us, the ſame *virtue* which promotes *friendſhip* amongſt men in the *common intercourſe of life*, was heightened in the perſons of the officers, charged with the chief command to *Quebec*, in proportion to the importance of the ſervice

rendezvous'd at *Saratoga* above *Albany*: but in *October* 1747, orders were received, for diſbanding them, and during the late war, which finiſhed in 1748, it was not thought adviſeable to make any attempt.

on which they were ſent, and the names of SAUNDERS and WOLFE, MONCKTON and TOWNSHEND, will be mentioned with great *honor* to themſelves, and to the nation, as long as the *conqueſt of Quebec* is remembered.

When we are informed, what an immenſe charge our enemies have been at, on account of *North America*; what repeated efforts they have made to ſupport themſelves there; what ambitious deſigns they had in view, and how much their *naval power* depends on maintaining a connection with that country, we muſt not be ſurprized at the *expence* our expeditions have created to this nation. To baffle the pernicious *deſigns of France, in America*, I apprehend was *originally* the end of the *preſent* war, the *laſt* not having operated effectually in this grand article, and to be languid in the expreſſion of our joy that we bid fair to render ſuch deſigns *abortive*, would *argue our ignorance* of the vaſt importance (a) of the object,

(a) Nothing can be more obvious, than the efforts which the governors of every nation make, to render their reſpective dominions independant of all others, to the utmoſt which the produce of their countries will permit; and whatever pre-eminence over others that country may enjoy, which abounds moſt in the real neceſſaries of life, there can be no *ſolid* ſecurity for the poſ-

ſeſſion

object, as well as our *ingratitude*. Our *thanks* ought to be ſuited to our *ſucceſs*, which has been moſt *wonderfully*

ſeſſion of naval ſtrength to ſupport trade, and prevent its becoming a prey to an ambitious neighbor, unleſs it ariſes from the commerce carried on between the ſubjects of the ſame nation. This is our caſe, in a greater degree than it is with any other nation on the globe; and the beſt, if not the only method we can take, for our ſtrength and power to become permanent, is to render our trade ſubſervient to its own ſupport, by the number of ſeamen which are employed in it.

North America contains a great number of inhabitants who multiply very faſt; they are devoted to paſturage, agriculture, and the manufactory of ſhips, the laſt ſerving as merchandize to ſell to other nations, as well as to carry away the overplus of their produce which they do not conſume themſelves: they find markets for it, and the profits ariſing from their induſtry, are mutual to themſelves, and to their mother country, for they are ſupplied by us, with every thing they have occaſion for, as well for the comfort, as for the embelliſhment of life. In the mean while, the gold and ſilver which this commerce produces, circulates chiefly through our hands, as articles neceſſary to *European* and *Aſiatic* commerce, and for the occaſional ſupport of war. By this circulation alſo, thoſe who are poſſeſſed of property in *America*, have it the more in their option to remit it hither, and to ſpend their days, either in their mother or in their native-country.

The advantage which the *North Americans* give to us, is of a twofold nature, it not only enables us to take the greater care of

wonderfully providential. By the ſignal *bravery* of our troops, and the *conſummate abilities of our general*, by

them, as our own children, in whoſe welfare we are deeply intereſted, but it prevents riches from falling into the hands of other nations, which might be turned againſt them and us alſo, whenever ſuch nation ſhould be enabled, by this very means, to diſtreſs or reduce them to a foreign obedience; and it is no wonder to ſee a nation turn the riches and power which they derive from their commerce with another ſtate, againſt the very people by whom they were enriched. If experience juſtifies this remark, how much more happily circumſtanced is that trade, which is carried on by the ſubjects of the ſame nation, than that which is dependant on the caprice or intereſt of foreigners.

The *North American britiſh colonies* I apprehend, will hereafter appear to be the efficient cauſe of the glory of the *britiſh empire*, in a far greater degree than ſome politicians are inclined to acknowledge. This will be evinced by the future exports of thoſe colonies. Beſides, the moſt natural means of defence is to be mighty in *numbers*, in proportion to the people of that country, with whom we are frequently obliged to contend; for it ſeems improbable that *Britain* will be able to *defend* herſelf, for many ages to come, much leſs to poſſeſs the *ſplendor* which ſhe now enjoys, unleſs her ſmall *European* territories be united with other dominions, the ſeveral parts whereof, however divided by the ſea, conſtituting a *whole* under *one ſovereignty*, and ſecured by the tyes of *one common intereſt*. It is too evident, that all human affairs are ſubject to viciſſitudes, but the ſtability

of

by one great blow, againſt a ſuperiority in numbers, with all the advantage which nature could well afford our enemies, we have made ourſelves maſters of their ſeat of empire, and given a *ſtab*, which perchance may prove *mortal*, to their very *hope* of any *conſiderable eſtabliſhment* in that country.

When we conſider the difficulties ſurmounted to obtain an opportunity of fighting on *fair ground*; the admirable *ſtratagem* to compaſs this deſign; the ſurprizing *ſecrecy* and *addreſs* with which it was executed; and the *intrepid* valor of our troops, in driving

of ſuch a connection as exiſts between us and our fellow-ſubjects of *North America*, is as far preferable to any which *can* exiſt, where there is a difference in *religion*, *politics*, *manners*, *language*, and *laws*, as the dependance of a man in private life on his own ſkill and induſtry, is a greater ſecurity of riches and happineſs to him, than the *fluctuating* friendſhip of his neighbor.

Whatever ſhall pleaſe heaven with regard to the event of the preſent war, this ſeems to be certain; that nothing leſs than a miraculous interpoſition will induce the *French* to *ſet ſtill*, like true and faithful friends. —— And as a *miracle* is not to be expected, therefore, till a ſtate of war ſhall be deemed eligible to peace; and blood and rapine preferable to a quiet purſuit of the honeſt arts of life, ſo long we ought to wiſh for the total expulſion of the *French* from those parts of *North America* which can afford them any temptation to moleſt us.

driving the enemy before them, it would be *criminal* to ſuppreſs our *joy*.

This victory was the more highly diſtinguiſhed on this account, that allowing for the great hazards by *ſea* as well as *land*, it coſt us very little,—the loſs of *major general Wolfe* excepted.—Here indeed we *muſt* pauſe, and pay the tribute due to the memory of that *brave young man*, " who fell in the very *arms* " *of* VICTORY," whilſt ſhe mixed her *joy* with *tears*. He was amiable in his *private life*, and in his *military* capacity, the admiration of all *britiſh ſoldiers*, who yield the prize to no nation upon earth. His fate has been lamented with one common voice, and a *monument* has been declared his due, by the *repreſentatives* of the whole nation. Thus his name will be tranſmitted to poſterity as *reſpectable* as it is *dear*, whilſt his *virtues* give him the poſſeſſion of *a much higher reward!* He has paid his *debt to nature*; he is retired beyond the reach of *mortal* ſight, and we may juſtly *hope*, he will receive the *palm of glory!*

But whilſt we lament the early death of this *amiable* man and *able general*, let us not forget our obligations to his ſucceſſors. *General Monckton*, having diſcharged his part with no leſs bravery, had well nigh accompanied his commander into the

regions

regions of immortality, whilſt *General Townſhend* rendered his *ſervices* equally valuable. With great *intrepidity* he finiſhed the glorious labors of the field, and with great *prudence and circumſpection* gathered the *fruits* of the victory in due ſeaſon; and *thank heaven* they *both* live to gain freſh honors for themſelves and their country.

What ſolid joy muſt it afford to our fellow ſubjects in thoſe parts of the britiſh empire, to ſee ſo fair a proſpect of being free from the calamitous effects of a *barbarous and ſavage war*, which has been carried on for above an *hundred years!* By what other *name* can we call the *inroads of the natives* inſtigated by the *french*; the *butchering* of whole familiés; the carrying great numbers away *captive*; the *burning* of towns; the cuſtom of *ſcalping*, and paying, as ſome ſay, for the *ſcalp of a ſlaughtered briton*, more than for a *living priſoner!*—Indeed they have often bought us as *priſoners*, under a notion of *humanity*, and *ſold* us again to our own countrymen with great profit! Such evils as theſe could not be prevented, *hemmed in*, as our fellow ſubjects were, by a chain of fortifications, a *thouſand* or *twelve hundred Engliſh* miles in length.

Upon

Upon the whole conduct of the *French*, they had made it more profitable to an "*indian*, to *hunt an englishman*, *than to hunt a wild beast*:" and great as the late calamity was, the prospect of the *future* was still more shocking. By crowding into that country a number of soldiers at *Mississippi*, and *Quebec*, in time of peace, whilst our fellow-subjects were unarmed, and following *merchandize* and *husbandry*, the enemy might *meet*, and by *uniting* their strength, become too powerful for them. It is certain that they were kept in perpetual alarm, though not always *properly on the watch*; and notwithstanding our *numbers*, and all our efforts, it has cost us much more *blood*, and *time*, and *treasure*, to succeed thus far, than could be well conceived; whence it is probable they would have really executed that design, which their own writers so generally agree they meditated, had they not been, in good time, disabled *from copeing with us at sea.*

Thank heaven, *Quebec* is at last reduced! That city which had lifted up her proud head, and raised her ramparts as queen of the *new world*, and which for so great a length of time distressed and laid waste our northern colonies, has submitted to the victorious arms of *Britain* in 1759.

SECT.

SECT. VI. *The present made to the soldiers in North America.*

EVENTS so interesting as these, might naturally be expected to excite the zeal of individuals, in their *mother country*; and the *giving* a mark of acknowledgment to the *soldiery*, who had been the immediate instruments in bringing them to so happy an issue, seems as naturally to follow. The subscribers to this act of liberality desire, as far as the nature of the case admits, that the most regard should be shown to those, by whom it is most wanted; but still they meant to show their *acknowledgment*, and in this view, *five shillings* value may be considered as sincere a token of *esteem* on the part of the donor, as *five pounds*.

The troops at *Quebec* have been supplied, through the whole winter past, with *provisions*, and consequently they might have saved a great part of their money if they pleased (*a*): but is *no less evident*, that

(*a*) *Common soldiers* are not often versed in the art of prudence, and many of them would rather buy *fresh* provisions than eat *salt* meat, though it be *given* them. As to the *saving* money, there are some who provide for *old age*; and *others* who think of

that whatever is intended as a mark of *grateful* applauſe, from one fellow-ſubject to another, is ſo far independant of the *riches* or *poverty* of the individual who receives it.

With reſpect to the diſtinction of thoſe who *are*, and thoſe who *are not* in neceſſity, it may be very hard to ſettle this point exactly. He who has money will make no great account of *five ſhillings* value, but he who has none, it is an object to him; and every one that deſerves the name of a *ſoldier*, will be glad to ſee his *comrade* ſupplied with the thing which he wants, eſpecially if himſelf ſtands in no need of ſuch thing.

With

of their wives and children at home, but the number of ſuch I apprehend is not great. It does not ſeem *politic* to encourage men in a careleſs contempt of futurity, ſo as to expoſe themſelves to beggary; but this is often the caſe with ſoldiers. If there are any means by which they can provide for themſelves, it is the wiſeſt conduct to adopt them, that the *rich* may not become *poor*, by providing for thoſe who have ſpent their prime of life in confidence of a *ſupport in old age*. All circumſtances conſidered, it muſt be preſumed, that many ſoldiers in *America* have worn out their cloaths very faſt, and that a *pair of ſhoes* will be very welcome to ſome of them, eſpecially when the preſent is conſidered as a token of approbation for good conduct.

With regard to numbers, the whole *britiſh* army in *Germany*, has been comprehended under the *battle of Thonhauſen*; but all the troops in *America*, were by no means included in the battle and reduction of *Quebec*. As it was impoſſible for the SOCIETY to determine who is moſt in want, either from *accident* or *ſervice*, nothing could be more proper than to leave the diſpoſal of their munificence, *entirely* in the hands of the *commander in chief*. This was the rule obſerved in regard to the troops in *Germany*; and the *Society* apprehended the ſame *rule* ſhould take place with reſpect to *North America*.

The gallant fellows immediately employed in the action of the 13*th* of *September* at *Quebec*, to their great honor be it ever remembered, were but an *handful*; but their companions in the field, in all the arduous enterprizes achieved in the memorable year 1759, were more numerous. Many a toilſome march has been made, many a *ſhoe* worn out, and many a *coat* torn into pieces. Indeed the *American* war had been conducted with *various* ſucceſs, till by the divine aſſiſtance, *general Amherſt* prevailed on *one ſide*, whilſt *Quebec* was reduced on the *other*; and he will doubtleſs conſider the companions of his fortune with a parent's care, and be

glad to diſtribute any mark of the generoſity of his fellow-ſubjects.

It is confeſſed, that be their wants greater or leſs, *nothing* will be more uſeful or acceptable to ſoldiers in *America*, than *ſhoes*; and *nothing* could be more agreeable to the intentions of the *Society*, than to provide the thing moſt acceptable and *uſeful*. Therefore in this general view, it was *reſolved*, to ſend to AMERICA, *eight thouſand pair of the beſt ſhoes* which could be procured, at the price of *five ſhillings* a pair, half part to be conveyed directly to *Quebec*, and the other half to *New York*.

The *committee* have exerted their utmoſt abilities to ſee juſtice done to the undertaking, in the quality of all the things provided: no deductions have been made: tradeſmen have been invited by public advertiſements to offer the ſeveral articles required; and ſome of theſe have actually given up their *profits* as a ſubſcription to the deſign.

SECT. VII. *Relief given to the widows and orphans of ſoldiers ſlain in Germany and America, and likewiſe to thoſe arrived here from Germany.*

THE SOCIETY having performed what they promiſed, with reſpect to the *brave ſoldier*; their next object was *widows* and *orphans*, and others who might be judged entitled to a ſhare in this munificence. It may be true, in general, that a common ſoldier's *widow* in a camp, is a kind of *prodigy*; at leaſt that as ſoon as *one* huſband dies, the major part of theſe women get *another*: but this is not the caſe of all of them, as experience proves; and it is far from being true, that ſuch a ſucceſſion of marriages prevents the *diſtreſs of children*. The tumults of the *field*, and the ſudden deſtruction which often involves the *quarters* in towns, muſt often expoſe children to an *early death*: and in caſes where the *mother* as well as the *father* dies, what *ſuccor* can the *grown child*, much leſs the *infant* expect? We may reaſonably conclude, that many ſuch babes as uſually *periſh* abroad, might be preſerved, if a *proper* attention were ſhown to them.

In the laſt war in *Flanders* our poor infants were wont to be cheriſhed in *religious houſes* in that country,

try, and though probably *loſt to us* in conſequence of being bred *papiſts*, they had this reſource; but they do not appear to have *any relief* at preſent, the whole *attention* of this war being to *down-right fighting*. Happy it may be, if this bloody buſineſs is *nearly* finiſhed, but we muſt expect that the number of *orphans* will be *encreaſed* before it is completed!

There is a principle which draws every generous mind with an irreſiſtable force. When we behold a ſoldier returned home, marked with the *ſcars*, or maimed with the *wounds* he received in defending his country, we feel ourſelves diſtreſſed, upon the leaſt apprehenſion that the cauſe of gratitude or humanity may be injured by any *neglect* of him. But when we read a *certificate* from an officer of rank, and a perſon of high ſentiments of honor, *atteſting* the death of a man who always behaved with the *piety of a true chriſtian*, and the *bravery of a true ſoldier*, and that after *thirty* years ſervice, and ſurviving many campaigns, he at length fell glorioſly in battle, the relation claims our *reverence*, and the diſtinction of the *private ſoldier* and the *officer*, is abſorbed in the conſideration of the virtue of the *man*: we ſee the *hero* in humble *life*, and ſpite of his condition *we envy his exit!* —— And do not the *wi-*

dows

dows and *orphans* of *ſuch* men, challenge *ſome regard*, eſpecially when the women themſelves give proof of their virtue, by their *tenderneſs* for their children? But when the child has loſt his *mother* alſo, and no pariſh ſettlement is aſcertained; nor any officer of the poor appears, except it be to hunt him away, as an *animal of prey*, we ſhudder at it; our ſenſe of miſery, and the ſufferings of innocence, oblige us to open our hands, and give him ſuccor, leſt we ſhould be tempted to renounce at once both our religion and humanity (*a*). This is the true caſe of ſome, as appears by *certificates* and other corroborating teſtimony; and with a little,

(*a*) Some young children under this deſcription, have been ſent over by the *Marquis* of *Granby*, by means of women who received part of the ſubſcription money in *Germany*, and more of it has been paid them here; but as this was no permanent relief, and it was hard to know what was to be done with them, the governors of the hoſpital in *Lamb's conduit fields*, with great humanity, received ſuch as they thought proper objects, regular certificates, confirmed by the war office, being produced. Here we diſcover the utility of ſuch an hoſpital, eſpecially if we compare it with ſuch pariſhes, (and it is too true, that ſome ſuch there have been) where 9 infants in 10, have died within a year, and conſequently where no body would ſend children that did not wiſh them dead.

tle variation of circumſtances, it is the ſituation of many.

And what ſhall we ſay of thoſe, whoſe education gives them a much *deeper* ſenſe of the diſtreſſes of war? I mean *gentlewomen* married to *officers*, who are induced by *love*, or conſtrained by *neceſſity*, to follow the fortunes of their huſbands. If we *really* mean to ſhow reſpect to the memory of brave men, though they may not act in the *firſt commands*, the beſt way of expreſſing it, is to protect thoſe who were moſt dear to them, when they need protection. Our *patriotiſm* and *humanity* will then keep an equal pace; and thoſe who are inſtrumental in alleviating the ſorrows of the *widow*, will be *happy* themſelves, in proportion as they prevent her tears from flowing with a *double force*, for the loſs of her *huſband*, and for want of *bread*.

In this view the *Society* thought it highly proper, in addition to the *preſent* made to our countrymen in GERMANY, to remit *five hundred pounds* thither, for the *relief of widows and orphans*, and for ſuch other purpoſes, as the *commander in chief*, the MARQUIS OF GRANBY might, in his great humanity, direct; requeſting of his lordſhip to employ the ſame, in the manner which ſhould appear to him

moſt

moſt effectual to the relief of the wretched, and of thoſe in extreme want. — We accordingly find a number of infants have been brought home, by means of money given to women who accepted the charge of bringing them.

It is not to be preſumed but there will likewiſe be objects of this kind in *America*, for whom no *public* proviſion is made. It is impoſſible at this diſtance, to judge of ſuch *matters*, or of the *wants of ſoldiers:* but this we may be ſure of, that General *Amherſt* will at once *conceive* what is *meant*, and *ſee* how much we intereſt ourſelves in the *cauſe of humanity*. His ſuperior ſkill and fortune, demonſtrated in the taking *Louiſbourgh*, with the numerous proofs he has ſince given of the moſt conſummate abilities as a *general* ſtill receive their brighteſt luſtre from the humanity with which he exerciſes the high authority veſted in him. As he has acted *uniformly great in every reſpect*, there can be no doubt, but that ſo far from diſdaining ſuch a commiſſion, he will receive a ſolid pleaſure in diſpenſing this munificence, as far as it will go. The *Society* therefore took the liberty to remit to *his excellency five hundred pounds* for the ſame good purpoſes, to be diſpoſed of as he ſhall direct.

It is more than probable, that the inhabitants of that quarter of the world, obſerving our ſolicitude, will be ſo much the more inclined to a *like work of mercy*, in which *they* are moſt concerned. It will awaken *their attention* the more, to the conſideration how *valuable* lives are, in a country which wants inhabitants; and be ſo much the ſtronger inducement to them to think, that no diſtance of place ſhould make *fellow-ſubjects* and *fellow-chriſtians* forget the love which they ought to have for each other. Theſe are the natural productions which ſpring from ſuch beneficence, when it is well cultivated.

To the two ſums of 500*l.* each, there is more than half as much (a), which the *Society* have depoſited in the hands of a few of their members, delegating their power to ſuch perſons, who have opportunities of diſcovering who are the proper objects to partake of it, upon the principles juſt mentioned. Thus the *ſame good* may be done *at home* as *abroad*, and in a more *private* and *collected* manner.

(a) If this ſum can be advantageouſly diſpoſed of to proper objects here, our fellow-ſubjects will, I truſt, be induced to aſſiſt with more money for the ſame good purpoſe.

SECT.

SECT. VIII. *Conclusion, with a further proposal.*

AS the *public* have done more in actual war than almost any former time can boast of, it will be entirely in character, if in *private*, we do more to alleviate the *calamitous effects of war*, *when-ever* and *where-ever* we find there is occasion for relief: and seeing there are so many cases of distress common to *peace* and *war*, for which such great and good things are constantly done, it would be absurd in us, as a *warlike nation*, and as a people so distinguished for *humanity*, to reject any consistent proposal calculated *peculiarly for war* (*b*).

Nothing

(*b*) There are indeed many cases in war relating to individuals, for which either *no public* provision is made, or *none* that is sufficient. If a private *Society* were possessed of the *means*, they might by a single act of charity to many *sick*, *wounded*, *maimed* persons, or *travellers*, keep beggary at a distance, and probably in the issue, prevent the entailing a load of misery on several *charitable institutions*. And when this can be done, the great end of true *charity* is answered better, than by erecting *hospitals* with all imaginable pomp.

I appeal to *experience* and the *common sense* of mankind, for *one circumstance* at least, with regard to *some* soldiers, discharged at a great distance from their home, being allowed but a small

Nothing has been omitted to render the whole of this undertaking as effectual to the purposes for which

pittance for their accommodation. Does it not *wound* a generous heart, to see a brave fellow *begging his bread* on his journey, perhaps without the least consciousness of any vice which has distressed him: perhaps after being lavish of his blood, with a view to *support* his *wife* and *children*, or merely in doing *his duty as a soldier?* If such persons *can consistently* be relieved, will it not rejoice those, who are *sensible* of the *blessings* they enjoy, in consequence of the gallant behavior of the very man whose wants they supply? The allowance on the discharge of soldiers, is about 7 shillings, or fourteen days subsistance. Where the distance is only 60 or 80 miles, this is hardly sufficient, but where it is 2 or 300, and even more, as often happens, how can the soldier who has acted the very part that is supposed, and *saved no money*, avoid *begging*, unless he *steals?*

If any proposal for relieving such men, should be carried into execution, an *officer* or *two*, men of *candor* and *humanity*, well versed in the *science* of distinguishing such objects, might attend the *Society* on certain days, as members of it. This is no more than has been done for the *sea service*, in regard to the *Marine Society*, of which his MAJESTY's *regulating captains in London*, are members, and often attend the distribution of this munificence. And as the conduct of that *Society* has been so unexceptionably useful for *so many years* during the war, why may not the *Society* for the benefit of the *troops*, be rendered useful for a *few months*, when the war is *finished?* If care is taken, every soldier

which it was intended, as the committee for this SOCIETY could poſſibly accompliſh with the means, conſiſtent

dier *in real need*, may thus be relieved at a moderate expence, and find his way home, be it ever ſo diſtant, with *credit to himſelf*, and with *honor* to *his country*, which he has ſo *faithfully* ſerved.

Thus might we ſupply a defect which perhaps from the nature and conſtitution of the thing, in this *free government*, the *public* cannot provide for. *Deſpotic governors act as they pleaſe* with regard to *peculiar circumſtances*, but *we* muſt proceed by ſtated rules, and in a vaſt variety of caſes, it is not to be conceived but there will be ſome, which ſuch rules are not adequate to : and here *benignity of mind* ſhould ſtep in as an inſtrument of the providence of heaven, to do that which will otherwiſe be left *undone*. We ſee that upon this common ſtock of *private virtue*, many charities have been grafted, which are of the *higheſt importance*. The queſtion is, if it had beſt be left to the iſſue of *accidental* charity, to give by *halfpence* to a brave fellow, or ſhow *our own bravery* by giving him at once ſuch aid as his circumſtances demand of us, on the common principles of humanity and religion ?

Another reaſon in behalf of this propoſal, is, that as our zeal has led us ſo far as to ſhow great *tenderneſs* for our *enemies* ; to act with conſiſtency, we ſhould attend to our *friends*. To *neglect any* of them, when we have no longer occaſion for their ſervices, or to be unobſervant of the wretchedneſs of one fellow-ſub-

ject,

consistent *with a due attention to every prudential consideration*, and the principles on which they *set out* and *professed to act*.

As

ject, unavoidably occasioned by those very *enemies*, will be irreconcileable upon any good principle.

The SOCIETY *for the benefit of the troops*, &c. would be *glad* to promote such an undertaking. Every act of true *mercy* to the *infant* or *adult*, to *man* or *woman* distressed by *war*, is in fact promoting the *arts of peace*, was it only on account of the value of lives; and as nothing can be more consistent with the *spirit of the times*, and the *humanity* of the *nation*, we may flatter ourselves that this proposal *will* be carried into execution. Every *good work* which we perform, will diffuse a spirit of *benevolence*, and ultimately terminate in our *mutual* advantage; and the more we cultivate *one common interest*, the more *happy* we shall render ourselves under all circumstances.

But here I cannot help observing, that some who mean well to their country, object to *almost every design of private charity*. They *see* some abuses of it, and they *hear* of others; they expect *too much* of their neighbors, and do *too little* themselves, and seem *angry* that there is any such relief given.—It is our duty as *politicians*, as well as *christians*, to take some pains to distinguish such acts of mercy as are *necessary*, and have a natural tendency to promote *industry*, from such as are productive of *idleness*; and CHARITY *may* certainly promote industry, as well as prevent it, according as it is understood, or attended to. They should also make a distinction of those objects, who it is probable, from the

nature

As the calamities incident to war may call for further relief, at the close of *the campaign*, the *zeal* and

nature of their situation, are *moneyless*, and require a *temporary* relief with a view to carry them to their respective *homes*, that they may be set to labor, and those who are *vagrants:* also between those, upon the spot, who *can*, and to all appearance *will* find the means of an honest support, and those who are objects of the rod of magistrates. Amongst the several classes of mankind, no people have a better title to commiseration than *soldiers* and their *wives*; and still more their *widows*, and the *children* at their breast; and most of all *orphans* who are in the hands of strangers, proper certificates being produced of their behavior and the *reality* of their persons.

With regard to those who give *liberally*, and are affected with any information of *distress*; as they cannot be supposed to examine every thing with *their own eyes*, the most *severe judges* should allow them *some degree of confidence* in the *good sense*, as well as the *integrity* of the persons who solicit their bounty, and not imagine that the *heart* only is concerned in dispensing such beneficence.

The most sagacious of us often fall into errors; but whatever *some politicians* may imagine, *errors on the merciful side*, are by far the *least* dangerous, either in a *moral* or *political* view. We are sure of one good effect, even from *occasional mistakes of this kind*; they serve to keep alive the great principle of love for human kind, which is the foundation of *government* and *religion*; since it is evident, that he who feels but little as a *man*, can hardly feel much as a *subject*; and "he who *loveth not his* "*brother*,

and attention of this SOCIETY will not be wanting, and it is hoped the *sympathy* of our fellow subjects,

"*brother*, whom he hath seen, cannot *love God*, whom he hath "*not* seen."

The time is drawing near, I hope, in which many miseries will cease with the *war*; and many of the calamities of the poor, *in this kingdom*, with a *change of the* POOR'S LAWS. I trust the time is approaching, when it will be deemed a real injury to the community to suffer our affections to be *played upon*, even by a *real* object of distress, in our streets, if such *by accident* should appear there; and that it shall be *criminal* in civil officers not to hunt away a *counterfeit* object as a pest to society. Thus *true charity* may triumph; and the benevolence which seldom exceeds the giving of *halfpence* may be turned into a much *better channel*, and *misery* cease as *industry* is promoted. This may introduce *halcyon* days, as far as such days belong to our imperfect state.

Upon a comparison of the small number of *charities*, to which our forefathers confined themselves, and those of the *present time*, the question is, *did misery abound less with them, than with us, in proportion to other circumstances?* They had fewer *numbers*, less *opulence*, and were far behind us in other concomitants of earthly glory; besides, as there is great affinity between *power*, and the *abuse* of it, we must not be surprized to find the same of *riches*, and the *misapplication* of them. I am far from *denying*, but that there is an *excess* in virtue, which sometimes requires *a check*; and I grant that the charitable are sometimes indebted

ſubjects, who have enjoyed ſuch uninterrupted happineſs, in ſuch *perilous* times, will extend itſelf to every ſuch occaſion of diſtreſs, for which no *public* proviſion *is*, or perhaps *can conſiſtently* be made.

Whilſt

debted for *admonition* to thoſe very perſons, whom in mercy to *their infirmities*, I now caution.

However we may venerate *antiquity*, or be induced to honor the hoſpitality of our *anceſtors*, perhaps it will be found that the laſt often degenerated into *gluttony* and *drunkenneſs*; and it may be doubted upon the whole, if it promoted induſtry, more than the giving money to common beggars in our ſtreets. On the contrary it ſeems to have been frequently pervertive of that very beneficence, which under this ſpecious appearance they meant to cultivate. This ſeems to have been *their* favourite paſſion; but this Iſland was then a dreary waſte compared with its preſent beauty, and the great improvements now made; and their wealth was far inferior to our opulence. Hence we may conclude, that great induſtry has accompanied our *extenſive* charities; and that many charities directly, or in their conſequences, are *really ſeminaries of induſtry*. And ſurely, many *occaſional acts of generoſity*, which upon the firſt view ſome people may diſapprove of, keep the indigent above *deſpair*, animate their *hopes* with *virtuous deſires*, and ſtrengthen their *hands* to acquire the means of their own ſupport.

The higheſt gratification, even that which we may preſume, moſt reſembles the pleaſures which reſt in the mind of the ſupreme benefactor, ariſes from ſeeing others happy in the purſuit

Whilſt we celebrate the actions of *Thonhauſen* and *Quebec*, as thoſe which made the deepeſt impreſſions, *Frontinac*, *Niagara*, *Ticonderoga*, *Crown Point*, and the famous *Fort du Queſne*, with the other late ſtrong holds of the enemy in *America*, ought to be remembered with equal gratitude: it may be hoped the poſſeſſion of them will ſecure to our fellow-ſubjects, peace and tranquility. Above all, we ſhould look with *pious* eyes and *thankful* hearts, towards the *waters* that ſurround us, and remember the happy effects of the ſea-fights off *Lagos*, and *Belle-iſle*; and of the enemies *ſhips* deſtroyed at *Louiſbourg*; with the actions in the *Mediterranean*, and many others; nor ſhould we forget *Cherbourg*, *Senegal*, *Goree*, the important acquiſition of *Guadaloupe*, with our ſucceſs in *Bengal*, and *Madraſs*, *&c.*

We may flatter ourſelves, that the great buſineſs of the war is nearly *completed*, though indeed there are many clouds yet hanging over our heads. What *trials* are yet in reſerve for us, the *omniſcient God* only can tell! It will be amazing if ſuch a war as this, ſhould

of virtue. To *aid*, to *relieve*, and to *aſſiſt* them in that purſuit, is to extend our beneficence, even beyond the grave.—And let us extend it *like heaven!* the more general and diffuſed the happineſs of men is, the higher muſt his enjoyments be, who is inſtrumental in promoting it.

ſhould end without being felt more than it has been. And though we can hardly expect too much from ſuch *miniſters* and *officers* as his MAJESTY employs in the great affairs of the ſtate; yet when we conſider what numbers of men have been employed in war, during ſo many years, and are now in arms, for annoying our enemies, and for our own defence, in caſe of need; and what ſupplies are required for their ſupport; and hear no *murmuring*, nor *complaining in our ſtreets*, it is the ſtrongeſt proof of the *happineſs* we enjoy, and affords the moſt ſtriking conviction of the *mighty* force of *vigorous unanimity*. As for the *increaſe* of our *debt*, though an *evil to the ſtate*, it ſeems to be felt but little by *individuals*.

I hope we ſhall have *virtue* to do all things which are *right* to be done; remembering that whatever *lightens our general load*, and relieves the *individual*, benefits the *community*. In the mean while, every rational being muſt be convinced, as certainly as that *he believes there is a* GOD, that *mercy*, and *truth*, and *prayers*,—*integrity of life*, and the *love of our country*, are the only means to obtain the *ſolid bleſſings of peace*, even when the *ſword* ſhall have been *glutted with ſlaughter*: and if we diſcharge our *reſpective* duties, whether we finiſh our days, ſurrounded by the *blandiſhments of peace*, or expire a-

midſt the *tumults of battle*, we ſhall, in the *trueſt* and *beſt* ſenſe, *ſleep in the bed of honor*, and may *reſt in certain hope* of a happy reception in thoſe realms which no wars can moleſt.

The ſum of the whole matter is, to be careful of our *thoughts* and *words*, and to give proof of our *ſincerity*, by *ſuch actions*, as demonſtrate our *dependance* on the *ſupreme Almighty* FATHER *of all!*—This will lead us to obedience, to the *precepts* of that GREAT PROPHET and REDEEMER, whoſe *life* was a *continued ſcene of mercy and charity*, including the *moſt exalted patriotiſm*; and his *death*, the moſt *glorious monument* the world ever beheld erected, to the honor of *univerſal philanthropy*, not in *this world* only, but as it is *extended* to the regions of *everlaſting happineſs!*

THE END.

EXPLANATION of the *Alphabet* round the effigies of the KING, in the title page, alluding to the names of the principal *forts* reduced; the *chief victories* obtained; the moſt conſiderable *battles* fought, by his majeſty's *britiſh* forces, by ſea and land, in the preſent war; and the *names of the commanders* by whom the ſeveral actions were conducted, diſtinguiſhing the *years* and *dates*.

1755.

S. THE 10*th* of *June*, the *Lys* and *Alcide*, two of the enemies capital ſhips, and part of their fleet bound to *Louiſbourg*, were taken off cape SABLE *after a ſhort reſiſtance*, by the *britiſh* fleet under the command of vice admiral *Boſcawen*. *As this war, on the part of the enemy, begun with their hoſtilities on the Ohio, together with their continuation of the laſt war in the Eaſt Indies, and by their conduct in reſpect to the neutral iſlands; on our ſide it may be ſaid to have commenced with this action.*

N. B. *In Auguſt following, this vigorous conduct was purſued; the fleet under Sir Edward Hawke, taking all the french merchant ſhips they could find at ſea.*

B. The 16*th* of *June* fort BEAUSEJOUR built by the french, and the ſtrongeſt fortification in *Acadia*, after four days bombardment,

bardment, capitulated to colonel *Monckton*. *This ſucceſs gave the firſt eclat to the britiſh arms in North America, and promiſed to bring the American war to a happy iſſue. The fort was new-named, fort Cumberland.*

J. Fort St. Jean in the bay of *Fundi*, ſurrendered to the ſame commander. *This fort and Beauſejour (together with Gaſpeſſie, taken in 1758,) and the removal of the french neutrals, put his majeſty's forces in the entire poſſeſſion of all Acadia.*

J. The 17*th* of *September*, *General* Johnson at the head of a body of provincial troops, defeated the french army conſiſting of 2300 men under Monſieur *Deiſkau*, (general of all the french forces then lately ſent from *Europe*) at lake *Sacrament* near *Crown Point*, againſt which we were marching. *Deiſkau* was wounded and taken priſoner, and near 600 of the enemy ſlain, with the loſs of 130 killed, and 60 wounded on our part. *This event, though very honorable to thoſe provincial troops, ſeemed to be attended with no other advantage, than the keeping them in ſpirit, and convincing them of their own importance.*

1756.

A. The 13*th* of *February*, *Gheriah* a ſtrong fort and harbor belonging to *Tullugee* Angria (commonly denominated a piratical prince) on the coaſt of *Malabar*, was taken by admiral *Watſon* (a) and the ſhips in it burnt. *This ſtroke cruſhed an enemy*

(a) It may be mentioned as a circumſtance to the honor of the victors. When the admiral had an interview with the mother, wife, and children of *Angria*, the old lady complained, that the people had no longer any king, ſhe no ſon, her daughter no huſband, and the children no father; the admiral replyed, "I will

my who had often been troublesome, and sometimes very dangerous to the british trade to the East Indies, and occasioned a great expence to our East India Company.

W. The 28*th* of *December*, admiral WATSON recovered *Calcutta* out of the hands of the *french* and *Indians*, and restored it to our *East India* company. *This was the scene of the deplorable misfortunes which had befallen our fellow-subjects some months before, by being plundered, and many of them suffocated; it now afforded them the quicker sense of joy, and laid the foundation of chastising the false and cruel Nabob Suraja Doula, who had been the occasion of their sufferings.*

1757.

U. The 23*d* of *March*, admiral *Watson* sailed up the river UGELY, (b) with his little fleet, of the *Kent*, *Tyger*, and *Salisbury*; colonel *Clive* commanding the army, (*viz.* 700 european, and 1600 black soldiers,) and took *Chandenagore* the chief settlement of the french in *Bengal*. *This gave a mortal wound to the french trade in that kingdom, and affected Pondicherrie also, by cutting off the supplies of provision, which used to be sent from thence.*

C. The 22*d* of *June*, colonel *Clive* defeated *Nabob Suraja Doula*. *By this blow, a revolution was brought about in favor of Jaffier*

will be a friend and father to you all." Upon which, one of the children, a little boy of 6 years old, took hold of the admiral's hand and said, "*then you shall be my father!*" This so affected the humane disposition of admiral *Watson*, that it was with difficulty he refrained from shedding tears. The family of *Angria* dreading the *Maharratas*, under whose dominion the country would now fall, *the admiral* ordered these women and children to be removed to *Bombay*, and taken care of.

(b) The *Ugely* is vulgarly called the *Ganges*, of which it is a branch.

fier Ali Khaun, (late general to Suraja Doula) and the interest of the french in Bengal reduced to the lowest ebb, whilst our strength and reputation were encreased, and great riches acquired. It was stipulated, that Jaffier Ali Khaun should pay 1,250,000*l. to the East India company*; 625,000*l. to the british merchants*; 250,000*l. to the Jentoes and Moors*; *and* 67,500*l. to the Armenians*; *in consideration of their great services, and heavy losses at Calcutta. Of these sums, one third part was actually paid down, and the remainder agreed to be paid at different periods.*

N. B. *Although these two years* 1756 *and* 1757, *finished without any other actions of great eclat, the enemies fleets having escaped our most laborious vigilance, and incessant cruizes for them, their trade was totally ruined by the activity and bravery of our officers and seamen, and the active spirit of the nation in privateering.*

1758.

O. The 28*th* of *February*, vice-admiral OSBORNE commanding the british fleet in the *Mediterranean*, took the *Foudroyant* of 84 guns, commanded by the Marquis *Du Quesne*, the french admiral off *Cape de Gat*; also the *Orphe* of 60 guns; another ship was run on shore, tho' not lost, and the rest driven home. *By this blow the other division of the enemies fleet, being then anchored in Cartagena, was obliged to keep in port, and it was not till after several months that they dared venture out, and return to Toulon, their design to defend Louisbourg being totally defeated. It is remarkable, that the same captain* GARDINER *who now engaged the Foudroyant in the Monmouth of* 64 *guns, and to whom she struck (though not before he lost his life in the action,) commanded the Ramellies a* 90 *gun ship, when admiral Byng was on board two years before, and when the same Foudroyant was considered as a*

very

very formidable object. For this signal service, Admiral Osborne received the thanks of the house of commons.

E. The 18*th* of *March* EMBDEN was recovered by commodore *Holmes. The french to the number of* 4000, *were driven from thence, by which the communication was opened with the army of the allies by the channel of this important post.*

P. The 29*th* of *March*, vice admiral POCOCK with seven of his majesty's ships of inferior force, engaged the french fleet under the command of the *Count D' Apché*, consisting of nine capital ships. *In this action, the enemy lost near* 600 *men killed and wounded, our loss being inconsiderable.*

P. 2. The 3*d* of *August*, another engagement of the same fleets, in which the enemies ships were much shattered, and 540 men killed and wounded, our loss being 31 killed, and 116 wounded. *By the retreat of the enemies fleet, the army commanded by general Lally, after laying close siege to Madrass, in December following, and sustaining a considerable loss, was obliged to retreat. These actions gave great checks to the enemy in the East Indies, and particularly on the coast of Coromandel, where it was presumed, they would make their utmost efforts, to counterbalance their losses in other parts of the world.*

S. The 1*st* of *May*, SENEGAL was taken, by the *Nassau, Harwich*, and two frigates, under the command of commodore *Marsh*, in conjunction with about 300 marines, and artillery people. *The chief fortification being fort Louis, is very difficult of access, even to Boats. In it were* 92 *pieces of cannon, with* 232 *french officers and soldiers. This place is of great value, from its being a mart for the purchase of negro slaves, and gum senega, &c.*

M. The 8*th* of *June*, at St. MALOES, above an *hundred ſail* of merchant ſhips and privateers, with ſeveral magazines of naval ſtores, were *burnt* by a body of forces, conſiſting of ſixteen battalions, and ſome horſe, landed under the command of the duke of *Marlborough*, whilſt the fleet under the command of lord *Anſon* (vice admiral of *Great Britain*, and admiral of the white) kept the enemy in awe, that they dared not venture out of *Breſt*.

This event, though nothing great in itſelf, ſerved to lower the creſt of the enemy, and terrify them; whilſt our ſtrength and reſolution received an additional force and energy, and gave a proof to the people, that we had little to fear for our internal ſecurity, whilſt we could brave the enemy by ſuch expeditions on their coaſt. It alſo produced a great confidence at home, that the operations of the war abroad, would be conducted with ſpirit.

L. The 26*th* of *July*, LOUISBOURG was taken, by the Hon. *Edward Boſcawen* admiral of the blue, as commander in chief, with the generals, *Amherſt* and *Wolfe*. *On this occaſion, four of the enemies capital ſhips were burnt, one capital ſhip with two frigates taken, and four frigates ſunk; and this important fortreſs, the key of the french North American dominions delivered up, with* 5637 *forces as priſoners, beſides the inhabitants. The landing our men under the difficulties of a boiſterous ſurge, with rocks and precipices to clime; beſides the enemy to oppoſe them, with all the ingenuity and military ſkill of frenchmen, exerted for above two years, will ever deſerve the moſt honorable record; as well as the ſkill and bravery exhibited in taking the place. The colors of the ſeveral regiments of the enemy made priſoners, were carried in military triumph through*

the

the ſtreets of this metropolis, to the great ſatisfaction of the people, who had been expecting this event the year before, as one of the greateſt objects of the war.

F. The 27*th* of *Auguſt*, FRONTENAC was taken, and nine armed ſloops deſtroyed by 3000 provincial troops, under the command of colonel *Bradſtreet*. *The reduction of this fort was of great conſequence, as it is ſituated at the entrance of lake Ontario,* (a) *and ſupports the commerce with the river St. Laurence.*

C. In *Auguſt*, the mole and baſon of CHERBOURG, on the coaſt of *Normandy*, was taken and blown up, by a body of forces about 6000 men, under the command of general *Bligh*. *They remained there ten days, notwithſtanding the enemy had been prepared to oppoſe their landing, and reimbarked again without any loſs. This Baſon was a work of great art and labor, conſtructed by the famous engineer, Monſieur Belidor. It was calculated to receive a great number of ſhips, and it is ſituated ſo as to annoy the trade and coaſts of theſe kingdoms; and though the works had been diſcontinued for ſome time, probably on account of the expence, they might in the iſſue, have proved of very great miſchief to this nation.*

N. B. *From thence were brought ſeveral braſs cannon and mortars, which were carried through theſe cities in martial proceſſion, as trophies of war, to the great ſatisfaction of the people.*

(a) The length of the lake *Ontario* from fort *Frontinac*, to *Niagara* on the weſtern ſide, is 197 miles. *Oſwego* (which in *June* 1759, was taken from us, together with our naval ſtrength on the lake, and all deſtroyed) is almoſt in the center on the S. E. coaſt of the ſame lake, with a convenient harbor, and was intended for the building veſſels, to keep *Niagara* and *Frontinac* in aw e.

G. In *September*, GASPESSIE the peninsula at the mouth of the river St. *Laurence*, was taken by a few ships under the command of Sir *Charles Hardy*.

D. The 25*th* of *November*, DU QUESNE a fort situated on the river *Ohio*, after a very dangerous and laborious march, was taken by general *Forbes*, the enemies forces to the number of 4 or 500, having deserted it and fled. *Here we had suffered a grievous repulse three years before, through ignorance of the manner of fighting with Indians, joined to the impetuosity of our general. The building of this fort by the enemy, gave the greatest alarm to the british colonies in North America, and seems to have lighted up the flames of the present war. This success gave us the command of a great tract of rich country, which we claimed as our right, where the enemy might have soon become very powerful.*

K. The 29*th* of *December*, the Hon. *Augustus* KEPPEL, took the island and fort of *Goree*, with the king's ships under his command, in conjunction with a small body of land forces, under lieutenant colonel *Worge*. *As this was the principal settlement held by the enemy on the coast of Africa, the trade carried on by them in that quarter of the world, necessarily became subject to Great-Britain. In this expedition, the Litchfield, captain Barton, and a bomb tender were lost on the coast of Africa, and the crews were made slaves by the moors, who received large sums for their ransom.*

1759.

G. The 1*st* of *May*, the islands of GUADALOUPE, including the parts called *Grand Terre* and *Basse Terre* capitulated. In this

this conquest, were employed nine of his majesty's ships under commodore *Moore*, and 4000 land forces under the Hon. general *Barrington*. *The campaign lasted three months, supported with the utmost labor and difficulty, skill and bravery, crowned by the most consummate perseverance. It is remarkable, that a few hours after the signing of the capitulation, it was known to the french, that a succor of* 600 *regulars, and* 2000 *Buckaneers, were arrived to their assistance from Martinico, but upon the news of the capitulation, they thought it most safe to retire.* —— *The importance of this conquest may be deduced from the productions of the island, which in sugar alone is said to be not less than* 35,000 *hogsheads annually.*

G. The 9*th* of *May*, the islands dependant on *Guadaloupe*, viz. DESEADA, SANTOS, and PETIT TERRE capitulated.

G. The 26*th* of the same month, the little island of *Mariegalante* also submitted.

R. On the 4*th* of *July*, rear admiral RODNEY blocked up *Havre de Grace*, bombarded and burnt part of the town. *This event served chiefly to terrify the enemy, and convince them that we only required to get at them, to defeat all their designs against us.*

T. The 24*th* of *July*, TICONDEROGA was abandoned by the enemy, at the approach of general *Amherst*, by whom it was taken possession of. *This fort was regularly built, and rendered extremely difficult of access. It was the chief defence of* CROWN POINT, *and remarkable for giving us the greatest check which we met, during the whole American war; and upon which occasion, the year before, the brave* LORD HOWE *was killed.*

N. The

N. The 25*th* of *July*, NIAGARA surrendered to the forces under the command of *Sir William Johnson*, after a smart action in the neighborhood, in which the enemy were put to flight, and many killed and taken. *This fort is of great importance from its situation, in commanding the communication between the great lakes Erie and Ontario.*

T. The 1*st* of *August*, a memorable victory obtained at THONHAUSEN, near *Minden*, under *prince Ferdinand of Brunswick*, *This I mention, as being the chief occasion which gave Being to this book, and still more, as the british forces had so very considerable a share in it. This great event seemed to turn the course of the war with regard to Europe, and to give fresh spirits to the allies; and to Britain, the assurance that her affairs in Germany, which were considered in a precarious state, might ultimately prove as happy as any other.*

A. The 4*th* of *August*, major general AMHERST took possession of *Crown Point*, the enemy being dismayed at his approach. *This fort had long been an object of great jealousy to the british colonies, from its situation at the back of Albany; its strength considered as an American fort; its preserving a communication by Montreal with Quebec; its commanding the trade of the lakes, and also as a place whence the enemy might most easily make inroads into our colonies.*

L. The 20*th* of *August*, a sea fight off LAGOS by his majesty's fleet, under the command of admiral *Boscawen*. *In this action, in which the enemy attempted, according to their practice, to save themselves by flight, their admiral Monsieur De la Clue de St. Agnan, run his ship the Ocean on shore, and she together with*

with the Redoubtable, were burnt. The Centaur, Temeraire, and Modeſte, three other capital ſhips, were taken; the reſt took refuge in Cadiz. For this great and ſignal ſervice, admiral Boſcawen received the thanks of the houſe of commons; and the ſervice was indeed the greater, and more ſignal, from the conſideration, that notwithſtanding the junction with Monſieur Conflans at Breſt was thus prevented, yet the ſame Conflans ventured to ſea three months after, with deſign to convoy an army to Ireland. The deſtruction and diſperſion of this fleet alſo ſerved to convince our enemies, that in ſpite of the loſs of Minorca, we could ride triumphant in the Mediterranean ſea.

P. 3. The 10*th* of *September*, a third ſea fight off *Madraſs*, under admiral POCOCK, in which we had 1 ſhip of 70 guns, 3 of 64, 3 of 60, and 1 of 50, in all, 8 ſhips, with 492 guns, and leſs than 4000 men, *engaged* with 3 of 74, 5 of 64, and 3 of 60 guns, in all, 722 guns, with 6400 men, under the command of the count *D' Apché*; and after a ſevere conflict for two hours, in which we had 118 men killed, 122 wounded dangerouſly, and 263 wounded ſlightly, the enemy declined making the battle deciſive, and fled after ſuffering great loſs. *By making a running fight, they at length put themſelves under the guns of Pondicherrie, and landed about* 400 *men, and then made off again to ſea, confeſſing the victory to be ours.*

Q. The 13*th* of *September*, the famous battle of QUEBEC, the metropolis of the french *American* dominions. This expedition was under the command of admiral *Saunders*, and the land forces under major general *Wolfe*, which theſe ſheets have more particularly mentioned. *Notwithſtanding the enemy*

enjoyed

enjoyed all the advantages of ground, by a masterly stroke of generalship they were routed, and in four days after, the shattered city was delivered up by a capitulation to general Townshend, with 241 pieces of cannon mounted, and also several mortars.

H. The 20*th* of *November, Sir Edward Hawke* with 23 of his majesty's ships, defeated the french admiral *Conflans*, with 21 sail of capital ships, of which the *Soleil Royal* and *Hero* were burnt, the *Thesee* and *Superb* sunk, and the *Formidable* taken. Of the rest, part were driven to sea, and part by throwing many of their guns overboard, run into the river *Villaine*. *By this memorable action, the design of the enemy to invade Ireland with 20,000 men, then ready to embark in the river Villaine, was frustrated, and they to all appearance rendered incapable of renewing the attempt, with any prospect of success.*

1760.

E. The 25*th* of *February*, commodore JOHN ELLIOT with the *Eolus* of 32, the *Pallas* of 36, and the *Brilliant* of 36 guns, took the french frigates, the *Marshal Bellisle* of 44 guns, *Le Blond* of 32, and the *Terprichore* of 26 guns, off the *Isle of Man*, with the loss of only five men killed, and 31 wounded. *This action put an end to the life of the famous* THUROT, *who commanded this little squadron, and had escaped the pursuit of his majesty's ships, during his command of the Bellisle, for near two years. After taking many small prizes, he at length landed and plundered the small town of Carrickfergus in Ireland, and was now running away home again, to boast of the exploit.*

X. Y. and Z.

X. Y. and Z. as initials of the names of *places* or *men*, are uncommon, and we muſt ſubmit to the not finding them; otherwiſe *we have fought the alphabet round*, ſome letters three or four times over: let them therefore ſtand to denote ſuch feats, as for bravery and conduct do honor to his *majeſty's arms*, and conſequently may be allowed *to grace* his *effigies*.

X. Captain JOHN LOCKART in the years 1756, and 1757 took to the number of nine privateers or more, ſeveral of them of equal force with his own ſhip the *Tartar*, inſomuch that the name of the *Tartar* became terrible to the enemies privateers. *This brave and fortunate officer was diſtinguiſhed by a preſent of plate with a handſome inſcription on it, from the merchants and under-writers of London, as a token of their acknowledgments of his good ſervices in protecting their trade.*

Y. The 31*ſt* of *October* 1757, captain FORREST in the *Auguſta*, of 60 guns, captain SUCKLING in the *Dreadnought*, of 60, and captain LANDON in the *Edinburg* of 64, in all 184 guns, and 1232 men, defeated a french ſquadron off *Cape Francois*. *It is remarkable, that the enemy came out of port to give battle to our ſquadron, their force conſiſting of* 2 *ſhips of* 74 *guns,* 1 *of* 64, 1 *of* 50, 1 *of* 44, *and* 2 *of* 30, *in all* 366 *guns, and* 3340 *men, but they with great difficulty eſcaped being taken, their frigates towing them off, whilſt our ſhips were ſhattered in their rigging.*

Z. In *March* 1758, captain GILCHRIST in the *Southampton* of 36 guns, took the *Danae* of 40 guns. *This action joined to*

the many others in which he had been engaged with ſingle of greater or equal force, gained him great honor, and in con ration of the grievous wounds he received, a penſion was g him for life.

Z. 2. In *November* 1758, captain TYRREL in the *Bucking* of 65 guns and 472 men, engaged the *Floriſſant* of guns and 700 men, a frigate of 38 guns, and 350 m and another of 28 guns, and 250 men, and defeated the *If the night had not favored the enemy, the fire of the Floriſ was become ſo faint, it was paſt all doubt ſhe muſt have ſtr*

Z. 3. Captain DENNIS in the *Dorſetſhire*, took the *Raiſonabl* 64 guns, commanded by the *Prince de Mombaſon, with ry little loſs on our part.*

Z. 4. The 4*th* of *April* 1760, captain KENNEDY in the *Flam rough* of 20 guns, and captain SKINNER in the *Bidde* of 20 guns, near the rock of *Liſbon*, engaged the *Malici* of 36 guns and 250 men, and the *Opale* of 32 guns, a 250 men. *In this action, captain Skinner loſt his life, fig ing like a brave man; his lieutenant had the ſame fa the maſter who ſucceeded, would probably have taken the Ma cieuſe if ſhe had not run; as would captain Kennedy the Op if his rigging being ſhattered, had not prevented the purſuit.*

The *ſtar* denotes glory and renown.

The *croſs-ſwords* ſignify battles fought, and relates i mediately to the letters round the effigies already explained

The *eye* in the clouds, is the emblem of providen and alludes to the many great and ſignal mercies ſho

to this nation, particularly in granting long life to the King, and ſucceſs to his arms.

The 1759, alludes to the moſt diſtinguiſhed year of his majeſty's reign; and perhaps the moſt remarkable, for the greateſt *providential* ſucceſs in war, which is recorded in the annals of *Great-Britain.*

The *beams of light* denote wiſdom, and the peculiar favor of heaven, granted to his majeſty's councils.

When the *hiſtory* of this war ſhall be produced to the world, whatever *faults* may have been committed by us at ſome periods of it, or whatever *miſhaps* ſhall be *recorded*, (and error is the attribute of man,) the *bravery* of our *officers* and *men* both by *ſea* and *land*, if ſet in a true point of light, will do *immortal* honor to *themſelves* and their *country*. *Some* have been fortunate in *meeting* with our enemies; *many* have *ſought* them with the moſt anxious wiſhes; and as there is the utmoſt reaſon to believe, in general, that almoſt every one of our fellow-ſubjects would have *rejoiced* in opportunities of ſhowing, how *able* as well as *ready* they were to do their duty, we may hope, that ample juſtice will be done to all their characters. The *brave* are always happy in being *brave*, whatever evils befall them.

To be corrected.

PAGE 11. line 21. for dependent, read dependant.
18. l. 2. for reign, r. reigns.
86. l. laſt, dele *de St. Agnan.*
90. l. 24. for relates, r. relate.

A LIST

A LIST

OF THE

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BRITISH TROOPS, &c.

A

	l.	s.	d.
Mr. J. Alderny	0	10	6
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P. A.	1	1	0
Mr. Robert Adney	2	2	0
M. Adolphus, *Esq*;	3	3	0
J. Apthorp, *Esq*;	5	5	0
A.	0	5	0
Mr. Latham Arnold	3	3	0
Abraham Atkins, *Esq*;	5	5	0
James Akerman, *Esq*;	5	5	0
Mr. T. Adderley	1	1	0
Benjamin Adamson, *Esq*;	5	5	0
Mr. William Anderson	2	2	0
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Mrs. Abney, *by Mr. Nathaniel Neale*	5	5	0
Mr. J. Avery	1	1	0
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R. A.	10	10	0
Mr. William Archer	1	1	0
John Andrews, *Esq*;	5	5	0
Carried forward	79	10	6

	l.	s.	d.
Brought forward	79	10	6
The Right Hon. Lord Anſon	21	0	0
Ralph Allen, *Eſq*;	21	0	0
Mr. Philip Allen	1	11	6
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Mr. John Atkinſon	2	2	0
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W. A.	1	1	0
J. A.	3	3	0
Mr. Peter Alavoine	2	2	0
Sir Ralph Aſsheton, *Bart.*	10	10	0
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Mrs. Archbolt	0	10	6
William Adair, *Eſq*;	10	10	0
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Mr. John Aſh	1	1	0
Baron Ephraim De Aguilar	5	5	0
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Joſeph Andrews, *Eſq*; *by Mr. Hanway*	2	2	0
James Petit Andrews, *Eſq*; *by Ditto*	1	1	0
The Rev. Mr. H. Arnold, *of Wells*, Somerſetſhire	1	1	0
Mr. William Archer	1	1	0

B

Sir John Barnard	15	15	0
The Rev. S. Brewer, *of Stepney*	10	10	0
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Carried forward	341	0	0

	l.	s.	d.
Brought forward	341	0	0
B. Ball, *Esq*;	10	10	0
E. Bird, *Esq*;	5	5	0
Edmund Boehm, *Esq*;	10	10	0
Mr. S. Burch	1	1	0
Mr. John Ball	1	1	0
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Mr. John Blydestyn	1	1	0
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Westell Briscoe, *Esq*;	5	5	0
B. B.	0	5	0
E. B. Batson, *Esq*;	5	5	0
Captain Thomas Bennett	2	2	0
James Bucknall, *Esq*; *of Portsmouth*	5	5	0
Thomas Bray, *Esq*;	5	5	0
Messr. Aug. *and* John Boyd	21	0	0
Mr. Samuel Bellamy	2	2	0
J. B. *and* Son	5	5	0
W. B.	0	5	0
J. B.	0	10	6
Mr. Richard Baldin	1	1	0
Mr. Samuel Bennett	2	2	0
William Belchier, *Esq*; *and* Co.	10	10	0
Richard Bosanquet, *Esq*;	10	10	0
John Bond, *Esq*;	2	2	0
C. B.	1	1	0
A. B.	2	2	0
Anthony Bacon, *Esq*;	5	5	0
Jos. Broadbent, *Esq*;	10	10	0
Messr. Bull, *and* Co.	5	5	0
George Bowles, *Esq*;	5	5	0
Mr. John Barnes	3	3	0
John Barker, *Esq*;	5	5	0
A. B.	0	3	6
Samuel Burroughs, *Esq*;	10	10	0
John Brettell, *Esq*;	5	5	0
A. B.	1	1	0
Lord B.	10	10	0
Carried forward	535	8	0

	l.	s.	d.
Brought forward	535	8	0
William Backwell, *Esq*;	3	3	0
Dr. Bragge	1	1	0
A. B.	1	1	0
A. B.	1	1	0
E. B.	0	5	0
Thomas Bickham, *Esq*;	5	5	0
Mr. J. Barber	2	2	0
Mr. Jonathan Barnard	5	5	0
Mr. Samuel Beighton	3	3	0
Samuel Bosanquet, *Esq*;	5	5	0
Mr. Joseph Blisset	3	3	0
Mr. Thomas Brooks	2	2	0
Mr. Lawrence Bromley	1	1	0
Mr. Boycott, *of Millman Street*	5	5	0
Charles Brune, *Esq*;	4	16	0
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Rev. Mr. Gilbert Bennett, *of Lincoln*	0	10	6
Mr. Oliver Busfield	5	5	0
W. B.	2	2	0
B. B. *by Mess. J. Bland, and Son*	1	1	0
Mr. Stephen Bird	1	1	0
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Mr. William Brackstone	2	2	0
Thomas Brown, *Esq*;	10	10	0
John Bocket, *Esq*;	5	5	0
Died[k] Beckman, *Esq*;	8	8	0
John Blake, *Esq*; }	5	5	0
Ditto 2d Sub. }	5	5	0
R. B.	1	1	0
Mr. P. Berthon	2	2	0
R. B.	1	1	0
D. Bayne, *Esq*;	5	5	0
Mr. James Batson	3	3	0
Daniel Booth, *sen. Esq*;	10	10	0
William Bowden, *Esq*;	5	5	0
Mr. Christopher Baldwin	2	2	0
Hon. William Bouverie, *Esq*;	10	10	0
William Henry Bernard, *Esq*;	2	2	0
Carried forward	675	7	6

	l.	s.	d.
Brought forward	675	7	6
Edward Borrett, *Esq*;	2	2	0
Mr. Busby	1	1	0
Mr. Blake	2	2	0
The Right Hon. Lord Banktoun	2	2	0
Mr. Bayley	1	1	0
Mr. Francis Bennett	1	1	0
Thomas Basket, *Esq*;	5	5	0
Francis Bassett, *Esq*;	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Blessington	10	0	0
David Barclay, *Esq*; *and* Sons	21	0	0
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Mr. J. Barchard	1	1	0
Mess. Buxton *and* Sims	10	10	0
Charles Brandling, *Esq*;	5	5	0
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Mr. Nathaniel Bayes	1	1	0
Mr. John Bunny	1	1	0
Mr. James Bowden	0	10	6
Mr. William Barton	1	1	0
A. B.	1	1	0
T. B.	2	2	0
A. B.	2	2	0
T. B.	0	5	0
John Bentinck, *Esq*;	5	5	0
Mr. Mal. Blake	2	2	0
Mr. Sam. Brooks	1	1	0
T. B.	2	2	0
E. B.	0	10	6
Mr. John Bonus	6	6	0
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M. B. *by L. C.*	1	1	0
Mr. William Banks	2	2	0
Thomas Bradshaw, *Esq*;	5	5	0
Rev. Mr. Sam. Bradshaw	1	1	0
Mr. Burton	1	1	0
Miss Burton	0	10	6
Carried forward	802	4	0

	l.	s.	d.
Brought forward	802	4	0
Mr. Buxton	0	5	0
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Meſſ. Bentley, *and* Co.	5	5	0
Meſſ. John *and* Francis Bull	4	4	0
Mr. Peregrine Bowen	1	1	0
R. B.	1	1	0
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Shovell Blackwood, *Eſq*; *by J. B.*	2	2	0
Mr. Hugh Blaydes	3	3	0
Capt. Barry	1	1	0
Mr. John Bateman	1	1	0
Mr. Nehemiah Brooks, *of Hackney*	5	5	0
Calverly Bewrike, *Eſq*;	3	3	0
Thomas Brand, *Eſq*;	5	5	0
Joſiah Birch, *and* Co. *of Mancheſter*	5	5	0
T. B.	2	2	0
Mr. John Brickdale	1	1	0
Meſſ. William Barnes, *and* Son	3	3	0
Mr. John Banks, *Grocer*	1	1	0
Mr. Richard Banks	2	2	0
Rev. Mr. Stephen Barratt, *of Aſhford*	1	1	0
Mrs. Ann Blunkett	3	3	0
Edward Burrows, *Eſq*;	3	3	0
C. B. *and* G. B.	1	1	0
Francis Blaydes, *Eſq*;	5	5	0
Edmund Barker, *Eſq*;	3	3	0
Meſſ. B. Biſchoff, *and* Son	3	3	0
Mr. Hans Buſk	2	2	0
Mrs. Buſk	1	1	0
Rev. Mr. Bainbrigg	1	1	0
Mr. William Banks	1	1	0
Mr. Charles Barnard	1	1	0
Mr. Barſton	1	1	0
Mr. John Brown	1	1	0
Mrs. Barnard	0	10	6
Miſs Bywater	0	10	6
Mrs Beaumont	0	10	6
Carried forward	881	19	6

	l.	s.	d.
Brought forward	881	19	6
Mr. John Barron	0	10	6
Mr. John Banks	0	10	6
Mr. Clem Burton	0	10	6
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Mr. M. Brittan, *by Mr. R. Markham of Leeds*	0	10	6
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C

Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Calcraft	5	5	0
Mr. W. Coleman	3	3	0
Richard Coope, *Esq*; *and* Son	21	0	0
Z. Chambers, *Esq*;	5	5	0
Mr. J. Curtis	1	1	0
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T. Crozier, *Esq*;	5	5	0
Mr. C. T. Coggan	1	1	0
Mr. J. Crellius	2	2	0
Sir James Creed, *Bart.*	10	10	0
Mr. William Cowley, *sen.*	1	1	0
Mr. William Cowley, *jun.*	1	1	0
Mr. S. Cowley	1	1	0
Mr. W. Coleman	3	3	0
Sir James Cockburne, *Bart.*	5	5	0
Ditto 2d Sub.	5	5	0
Samuel Craghead, *Esq*;	2	2	0
Samuel Cox, *Esq*;	5	5	0
M. G. C.	3	3	0
Messf. Clay, *and* Agutter	3	3	0
Mr. Joseph Collett	2	2	0
John Cornwall, *Esq*;	5	5	0
Carried forward	992	4	6

	l.	s.	d.
Brought forward	992	4	6
J. W. Cranke, *Esq*;	5	5	0
J. C.	1	1	0
S. Clarke, *Esq*;	10	0	0
James Clutterbuck, *Esq*;	5	5	0
Mr. Thomas Cooper	1	1	0
Humphry Cotes, *Esq*;	5	5	0
C.	2	2	0
T. A. C.	1	1	0
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Mr. Joseph Cowper	1	1	0
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Mr. William Chambers	1	1	0
J. C.	2	2	0
William Castle, *Esq*;	3	3	0
Mr. Carleton	2	2	0
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Sir Archer Croft	2	2	0
Mr. John Carter	2	2	0
Richard Crop, *Esq*;	10	10	0
B. M. C.	0	10	6
Mess Campbell *and* Coutts	5	5	0
Mr. Peter Castlefranc	2	2	0
L. C.	1	11	6
Mr. T. Clarke	2	2	0
A. C.	0	10	6
J. C.	1	1	0
S. C. *Esq*; *by Mr. Hanway*	10	0	0
Mr. John Cowper	0	10	6
Mrs. Cox	1	1	0
Sir Ellis Cunliffe	2	2	0
Mr. Clayton	3	3	0
Sir George Cobbe	1	1	0
C. C.	0	10	6
Lord Charles Cavendish	10	10	0
Carried forward	1169	5	0

	l.	s.	d.
Brought forward	1169	5	0
Chance	0	10	6
Mr. J. R. le Cointe	1	1	0
Mr. Abel Chapman	2	12	6
Mr. Richard Cowlam	1	1	0
Mr. Robert Clark	0	10	6
Mr. J. Calverly *and* Son	3	3	0
Nicholas Cox, *Esq*;	2	2	0
Mr. Isaac Chapman	1	1	0
Mr. Thomas Cook	2	2	0
Mrs. Crusius, *by Mr. Lodge*	2	2	0
Mr. James Crafts	4	4	0
T. C. *by Francis Child, Esq*; *and Co.*	1	1	0
W. C.	2	2	0
Lady Cann, *Widow*	1	1	0
T. C.	0	10	6
Mess. Coleman, Harris, *and* Co.	6	6	0
John Clements, *Esq*;	1	1	0
John Collett, *Esq*;	5	5	0
Rev. Mr. John Culliford	1	1	0
Mr. Robert Curtis	0	5	0
Thomas Conolly, *Esq*;	21	0	0
William Cartwright, *Esq*;	5	5	0
B. C.	1	1	0
Mr. John Cherrington	1	1	0
John Clayton, *Esq*;	2	2	0
Mr. James Castell	5	5	0
T. C. H. G. R. G. T. H. J. C. J. H. A. V. H. V. S. G. P. W. M.	3	13	6
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C. C.	1	1	0
William Cogan, *Esq*;	5	0	0
W. C. *by R. W.*	4	4	0
Mr. Richard Cotton	2	2	0
Mrs. Crompton	2	2	0
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Mr. Thomas Cookson	1	1	0
Mr. John Calverly	1	1	0
Carried forward	1269	10	6

	l.	s.	d.
Brought forward	1269	10	6
Mr. Michael Cotton	0	10	6
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Mr. William Carr	0	10	6
Mr. Thomas Coates	0	10	6
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S. C.	10	0	0
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A Set of Gentlemen at the Shepherd and Flock, in Shepherd Street, Hanover Square	6	13	6
The Free and Accepted Maſons at the Dundee-Arms, Wapping, by Mr. B. Price	21	0	0
The Neighborly Society, held at the Caſtle Tavern, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden	7	15	0
A Society of Laborers, in Knightſbridge Town, in Devonſhire, by Mr. Knowling Hankins	1	10	0
The Gentlemen concerned in the Coal Trade, collected at the Newcaſtle Coffee Houſe at Billingſgate, by the Hands of Jonathan Shakeſpeare, *Eſq*;	73	10	0
Ditto further Collection, by Ditto	16	16	0
A Club of Old Maids	5	5	0
A Club at the Three Tons in Gracechurch Street, by Mr. Cheſlyn	12	0	0
Meſſ. Carrington *and* Hickman, *as Stewards of the Amicable Society, at the Crown in St. Paul's Church Yard*	5	5	0
Carried forward	1517	12	0

	l.	s.	d.
Brought forward	1517	12	0
The Common Council of Langbourn Ward	6	6	0
A Collection from the Officers of the Collector of Customs outward, in the Port of London	11	11	0
The Worshipful Company of Clothworkers	100	0	0
The Worshipful Company of Merchant Taylors	100	0	0
The Worshipful Company of Drapers	200	0	0
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Subscriptions in the Borough of Portsmouth, by John Carter, *Esq; Mayor of Portsmouth*	104	8	0
Ditto in the Town of Gosport, by Ditto	13	12	0
A Collection at St. George's Chapel on Portsmouth Common, by Ditto	22	0	0
A further Subscription at Portsmouth, by Ditto	6	16	6
The Free Masons Lodge at the Three Tons of Portsmouth, by Ditto	10	10	0
The Officers, Non Commission Officers, and Dragoons of Lieutenant Colonel Hale's Regiment	19	4	3
The Friendly Society at the Sun in Rotherhith, by Mr. Richard May	6	0	0
The Birth Day Society at the Bull Head in Wood Street	5	5	0
Ditto 2d Sub.	5	5	0
Ditto 3d Sub.	5	5	0
The Inhabitants of the Town of Bridport in Dorsetshire, by the Hands of Mr. Samuel Bull	20	0	6
A Collection of the Grand Jury of the City of London, for the present January Quarter Sessions, 1760.	10	10	0
Friendly Society held at the Magpye and Horseshoe, Cheapside, by Mess. R. Wigington, T. Wilkinson, *and* G. Wharton	5	5	0
A Club at Limehouse	16	16	0
The Society of British Volunteers	10	10	0
Some Servants at a Gentleman's in Pall Mall	1	6	6
Carried forward	2250	10	3

	l.	s.	d.
Brought forward	2250	10	3
From a Family where the Servants ſtipulate to ſerve without Vails, or Card Money, the latter being allotted to charitable Uſes	1	1	0
A Subſcription of the Gentlemen at Lancaſter, by the Hands of Francis Reynolds, *Eſq*;	90	3	6
A Collection made by ſome Gentlemen and Neighbors of Thirſk in Yorkſhire, by Mr. William Preſton: *paid by the Hands of Mr. P. Gauſſen*	20	0	0
A further Collection at Ditto, by Ditto	14	0	6
A Collection of ſundry Societies and Clubs at Sheffield, by Mr. William Parker	31	5	3
The Inhabitants of the Neighborhood and Town of Limington, Hants, by Dr. William Farr	20	0	0
A private Collection by S. G.	11	5	6
A Collection at an Aſſembly at Lincoln, by the Rev. Mr. Bennet	10	15	0
A Collection at St. Stephen's Church in Briſtol	12	2	9
Young Ladies at Mrs. Hill's Boarding School, Briſtol	1	1	0
A Collection by the Gentlemen at Eton School	23	2	0
A private Club at Mancheſter	2	2	0
Sundry of the People called Quakers, at Newcaſtle upon Tyne	21	0	0
The true Engliſhmens Mite, though Servants	0	10	6
A Collection from Bradford in Wilts, by Mr. John Guillam	35	18	0
The Society of Bucks at Liverpool, by the Hands of Thomas Johnſon, *Eſq*; *their Grand*	84	0	0
The young Gentlemen of the Charterhouſe School, by Mr. Harriſon	6	6	0
The Corporation of Hull	31	10	0
A Club at Liverpool by Meſſ. A. *and* B. Haywood	10	0	0
A Club of Gentlemen at Ayleſham, by Lord Walpole	18	4	0
The grand Aſſociation of the laudable Order of Antigallicans, at the Ship Tavern Ratcliffe Croſs, by the Hands of Robert Pell, *Eſq*; *their Grand Preſident*	52	10	0
Sundry Officers, by Meſſ. Biddulph *and* Cocks	15	0	0
The Clothiers at Wood Houſe, Leeds	2	5	6
Carried forward	2764	12	9

	l.	s.	d.
Brought forward	2764	12	9
The Contribution of the Colleges of the University of Cambridge	198	9	0
The Surplus of a Charitable Contribution at Bromley, by R. Nettleton, *Esq*;	3	3	0
A Collection at Leeds, by William Cowell, *Esq*;	42	0	0
The Surplus of a Subscription at Exeter, by Bartholomew Jeffery, *Esq*;	81	9	1
The Gentlemen of Westminster School	31	10	0
Sundry Subscriptions from some of the Company and Inhabitants of Bath, by John Pitt, *Esq*;	74	14	4
Further Ditto, by Thomas Prowse, *Esq*;	11	8	3

D

Thomas Dennison, *Esq*;	5	5	0
S. Da Costa, *Esq*;	5	5	0
S. Duntz, *Esq*; *of Exon*	5	5	0
John Dorrien, *Esq*;	10	10	0
Thomas Daubuz, *Esq*;	5	5	0
Peter Delme, *Esq*;	10	10	0
B. M. Da Costa, *Esq*;	10	10	0
J. M. Da Costa, *sen. Esq*;	2	2	0
Dr. Philip De la Cour	2	2	0
Mr. H. Mendez Da Costa	2	2	0
M. D. *by Mr. Gonzales*	10	10	0
Mr. J. M. Da Costa	2	2	0
Messf. Dick *and* Angerstein	5	5	0
Mr. William Davy	5	5	0
Mr. Joseph Downes	3	3	0
Mr. Edward Dixon	2	2	0
Peter Dutens, *Esq*;	5	0	0
Messf. Dyson *and* Rogers	5	5	0
E. D.	2	2	0
Edward Davenhill, *Esq*;	5	5	0
W. Dt.	1	1	0
John Darker, *Esq*;	5	5	0
I. D.	3	3	0
Carried forward	3321	10	5

	l.	s.	d.
Brought forward	3321	10	5
S. D.	1	1	0
Sir Thomas Duckinfield, *Bart.*	10	10	0
Mr. W. Dodſworth	2	2	0
William Duncombe, *Eſq*;	2	2	0
Mr. Arlander Dobſon	2	2	0
John Darrell, *Eſq*;	2	2	0
Theophilus Dorrington, *Eſq*;	2	2	0
Jeremiah Dyſon, *Eſq*;	5	5	0
C. D.	2	2	0
Mr. Thomas Du Biſſon	5	5	0
Mr. Robert Day	1	1	0
T. D.	1	1	0
Mr. Day	1	1	0
Robert Dinwiddie, *Eſq*;	5	5	0
Samuel Durrant, *Eſq*; *of Lewes, in Suſſex*	5	5	0
Mr. Robert Dabage	0	2	6
Jennix Dry, *Eſq*;	10	10	0
John De Keiver, *Eſq*;	3	3	0
Peter Ducane, *Eſq*;	5	5	0
Mr. John Dore	2	2	0
Mr. William Davy, *jun.*	2	2	0
Sir William Dolben, *Bart.*	3	3	0
X. D.	1	1	0
C. D.	5	5	0
J. D.	2	2	0
Mr. Davie	1	1	0
Mr. Dehany	2	2	0
Mr. Davenport	0	10	6
William Drake, *Eſq*;	10	10	0
George Dealtry, *Eſq*;	1	1	0
Mr. Thomas Daniel	1	1	0
John Delme, *Eſq*;	5	5	0
A. D.	2	2	0
A. D. *by Meſſ. Child and Co.*	2	2	0
Walter Dicker, *Eſq*; *of Chiſwick*	5	5	0
Mr. Peter Deſchamps	2	2	0
Mr. John Doughty	2	2	0
Mr. John Dawſon	1	1	0
Carried forward	3440	16	5

	l.	s.	d.
Brought forward	3440	16	5
Mr. Charles Davoys	10	10	0
Mr. John Deſchamp	2	2	0
Peter Dobre, *jun. of Guernſey, by Mr. Perchard*	2	2	0
Dr. Davies	2	2	0
Mr. Davenport	1	1	0
Mr. Day	1	1	0
Sir James Daſhwood, *Bart.*	10	10	0
Rev. Mr. Dival, *and* a Perſon unknown	1	1	0
Mr. John Delamar	3	3	0
Jeremiah Dixon, *Eſq*;	5	5	0
Robert Deniſon, *Eſq*; *Alderman of Leeds*	5	5	0
Mr. Robert Dixon	2	2	0
Mr. Obadiah Dawſon	2	2	0
Mrs. Dawſon	1	1	0
Mrs. Dover	1	1	0
Mr. William Dawſon	1	1	0
Mr. John Dinſdale	1	1	0
Mr. Joſ. Dixon	0	10	6
Mr. Peter Dickinſon	0	10	6
Mrs. Elizabeth Dehayne	1	1	0
Mrs. Mary Davis	0	10	6

E

B. E.	1	1	0
John Edwards, *Eſq*;	5	5	0
Mr. Jacob Eſpenoza	2	2	0
G. L. M. E.	1	1	0
Leonard Ellington, *Eſq*;	5	5	0
Y. E.	0	10	6
Dr. Exton	3	3	0
A. E.	1	1	0
John Elliot, *Eſq*;	5	5	0
Meſſ. Evans *and* Wane	5	5	0
R. E.	1	1	0
Mr. John Elliot	2	2	0
Vigerius Edwards, *Eſq*;	3	3	0
Carried forward	3532	3	5

	l.	s.	d.
Brought forward	3532	3	5
M. E.	1	1	0
John Eld, *Esq*;	1	1	0
Mr. Richard Eastland	3	3	0
Mr. Joseph Ellis	1	1	0
Isaac Eeles, *Esq*;	5	5	0
Mr. E. Edwards	5	5	0
Mrs. Edwards	1	1	0
H. E.	2	2	0
P. E.	2	2	0
Mr. Elcock	1	1	0
Messr J. *and* E. Ellicott	5	5	0
Mr. George Edwards	2	2	0
E. S. P.	1	7	0
Absolam Evans, *Esq*;	5	5	0
Mr. Alexander Edmonds	1	1	0
Mrs. Jane Edwards	1	1	0
Jacob Elton, *Esq*;	2	2	0
Messr. Evans *and* Green	0	10	6
J. E.	0	7	6
Timothy Earl, *Esq*; *by Thomas Lucas, Esq*;	5	5	0
J. E.	1	1	0
Benevolus Edinensis, *by Mr. R. Todd*	2	2	0
Ditto 2d Sub. by Ditto	4	4	0

F

Dr. Fothergill	21	0	0
A. F.	0	10	6
Freeman Flower, *Esq*;	5	5	0
Jacob Franco, *Esq*;	5	5	0
David Franco, *Esq*;	5	5	0
Joseph Franco, *Esq*;	5	5	0
William Fouquier, *Esq*;	2	2	0
Thomas Fletcher, *Esq*;	5	5	0
Thomas *and* Stephen Fuller, *Esqrs.*	5	5	0
Mr. James Fremeaux	2	2	0
Mr. Fullager	5	5	0
Carried forward	3649	7	11

	l.	s.	d.
Brought forward	3649	7	11
Mr. Sam. Freeman	1	1	0
Mr. R. Freeland	1	1	0
Thomas Edwards Freeman, *Esq*;	5	5	0
Thomas Fisher, *Esq*;	3	3	0
R. F.	1	1	0
Thomas Flowerdewe, *Esq*;	5	5	0
Josias Farrer, *Esq*;	5	5	0
Rowland Frye, *Esq*;	21	0	0
John Franklin, *Esq*;	2	2	0
Thomas Fonnerau, *Esq*;	5	5	0
The Rev. Mr. Robert Foulkes	2	2	0
Mr. Robert Ferguson	5	5	0
Mr. Thomas Fryquet	5	5	0
William Friend, D. D.	5	5	0
Thomas Fane, *Esq*;	5	5	0
Sir Samuel Fludyer, *Bart. and* Brother	21	0	0
W. F.	3	3	0
John Fane, *Esq*;	2	2	0
Major Fitz Thomas	1	1	0
Mess. Foster *and* Greame	10	10	0
J. F. *by Mr. G. Fayting*	2	2	0
G. F.	1	1	0
The Rev. Mr. Fayting	2	2	0
J. F.	1	1	0
Z. P. Fonnereau	5	5	0
Jacob Franks, *Esq*;	2	12	6
Mr. William Freame	0	10	6
Mr. Thomas Farr, *jun.*	1	1	0
H. F.	5	5	0
J. F.	0	10	6
P. F.	2	2	0
A. F.	5	5	0
The Right Hon. Lord Falmouth	10	10	0
Mr. George Fowler	1	1	0
Thomas Fenton, *Esq*;	5	5	0
Mess. Fink *and* Strother	2	2	0
Mr. Alderman Firth, *of Leeds*	1	1	0
Carried forward	3809	10	5

	l.	s.	d.
Brought forward	3809	10	5
Mr. Frankland	1	1	0
Mr. Fountaine	0	10	6
Brice Fisher, *Esq*; *by Mr. Lodge*	10	10	0
Joseph Fowke, *Esq*;	2	2	0
Mrs. Elizabeth Froke, *by Mr. Charles Ritchie*	2	2	0

G

Ed. Godfrey, *Esq*;	2	2	0
W. G.	1	1	0
J. Gibson, *Esq*;	5	0	0
Jacob Gonzales, *Esq*;	10	10	0
Mr. Robert Gosling	2	2	0
William Gardiner, *Esq*;	10	0	0
Mr. T. Giles	5	5	0
John Gwilt, *jun. Esq*;	10	10	0
Stephen Peter Godin, *Esq*;	10	10	0
Mr. John Grigg	1	1	0
Dr. James Greeve	2	2	0
Mr. J. Gibson	3	12	0
P. G. *Esq*;	2	2	0
Sherman Godfrey, *Esq*;	3	3	0
The Right Hon. Lady Eliz. Germain	21	0	0
Mr. Thomas Griffin	1	1	0
Mr. J. P. Guide, *by Mr. J. Unwin*	3	3	0
Andrew Grote, *Esq*; *and* Co.	10	10	0
R. Goodere, *Esq*;	5	0	0
The Hon. Mrs. Grevill	2	2	0
Mrs. Hester Grevill	2	2	0
Mr. Samuel Gardiner	1	1	0
G. Gibson, *Esq*;	5	5	0
John Girardot, *Esq*;	5	5	0
S. G.	5	5	0
John Gore, *Esq*;	21	0	0
Mess. James Gallopine *and* Son	5	5	0
J. G.	1	1	0
Carried forward	3983	15	11

	l.	s.	d.
Brought forward	3983	15	11
Mr. Richard Gomm	2	2	0
Mr. J. Gomm	2	2	0
R. G. *by Mr. Hanway*	2	2	0
Mr. John Grubb, *jun.*	5	5	0
Mr. Maynard Guerin	2	2	0
Mr. Gordon	2	2	0
Right Rev. the Biſhop of Glouceſter	5	5	0
Mr. Goddard	1	1	0
E. G. *(the Widow's Mite)*	1	1	0
George Garnier, M. D.	5	5	0
George Garnier, *jun. Eſq*;	2	2	0
S. G. *by Francis Child, Eſq; and Co.*	4	4	0
Mr. John Green	0	10	6
J. G.	2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. Samuel Grove	1	1	0
G. G.	1	1	0
Mr. George Gardiner	1	1	0
Mrs. Gwatkin	0	10	6
Edward Garlick, *Eſq*;	5	5	0
Mr. William Garnſey	0	5	0
Mr. William Gordon	2	2	0
G. G.	1	1	0
Mr. Chriſtopher Griffiths, *ſen.*	3	3	0
Meſſ. Goldney, Smith, Champion *and* Co.	15	15	0
M. G.	0	10	6
Mrs. Grey	1	1	0
Mrs. Gautier *and* Son	3	3	0
Mr. James Green	3	3	0
Mr. Alderman Grey, *of Leeds*	1	1	0
Mr. Joſeph Green	0	10	6
Mr. Robert Green	0	10	6
Charles Gough, *Eſq*;	5	0	0
Matthew Goſs, *Eſq*;	5	5	0
Mr. William Gymingham	1	1	0
Mr. Glaſsford, *of Plymouth, by Mr. J. Hubbald*	1	1	0
Carried forward	4074	12	5

	l.	s.	d.
Brought forward	4074	12	5

H

Sir Joſeph Hankey	15	15	0
Thomas Hollis, *Eſq*;	10	10	0
Mr. C. Hurd	1	1	0
Jonas Hanway, *Eſq*;	3	3	0
A. H.	5	0	0
John Heſſe, *Eſq*;	2	2	0
Joſeph Chaplin Hankey, *Eſq*;	2	2	0
S. Horne, *Eſq*;	10	10	0
Mr. G. Higginſon	3	3	0
Mr. James Hebert	2	2	0
Tilman Henckell, *Eſq*;	5	5	0
Richard Hall, *Eſq*;	2	2	0
Vanſithart Hudſon, *Eſq*;	3	3	0
Meſſ. Henckell *and* Maſon	5	5	0
Meſſ. Honywood, Fuller *and* Co.	21	0	0
M. Hudſon, *Eſq*;	5	5	0
Edward Hunt, *Eſq*;	5	5	0
Mr. Edward Hampſon	3	3	0
Miſs Hudſon	1	1	0
Meſſ. Howard *and* Son	3	3	0
Mr. J. Hicks	2	2	0
Right Hon. the Earl of Hardwicke	21	0	0
P. H.	1	1	0
Thomas Heſketh, *Eſq*;	3	3	0
Mr. J. Hubbald	3	3	0
M. *and* B. Harriſon, *Eſqrs.*	5	5	0
Mr. Philip Hale	2	2	0
Mr. John Hale	2	2	0
Colonel Hale	5	5	0
T. H.	1	1	0
Mr. Richard Hewett	1	1	0
John Hyde, *Eſq*;	10	10	0
E. H.	0	10	6
Matthew Howard, *Eſq*;	5	5	0
Carried forward	4248	3	11

	l.	s.	d.
Brought forward	4248	3	11
Mr. James Harding	2	2	0
Mr. John Harford	1	1	0
W. H.	5	5	0
Dr. Hunter	5	5	0
Sir Gilbert Heathcote	10	0	0
Mr. R. Horne	2	2	0
Mr. E. Hervey	3	3	0
John Henniker, *Esq*;	10	10	0
Mr. William Hodgson, *of Carlisle*	0	10	6
Messr. Hoares	21	0	0
Thomas Hunt, *Esq*;	2	2	0
C. H.	0	10	6
Mr. R. Holmes	3	3	0
John Hopkins, *Esq*;	21	0	0
James Hall, *Esq*;	2	2	0
Thomas Hanway, *Esq*; *by Mr. Hanway*	5	5	0
John Hookham, *Esq*;	5	5	0
H. *and* T. *by Mr. Batson*	2	12	6
George Hunt, *Esq*;	5	5	0
Mr. R. Hinde	1	1	0
Mr. M. H.	1	1	0
The Hon. Sir Charles Howard	5	5	0
Mr. William Hopkins	0	10	6
T. H.	2	2	0
C. H.	0	10	6
H.	2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. Erasmus Head	2	2	0
John Vining Heron, *Esq*;	2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. Thomas Hearll	2	2	0
Thomas Hayes, *Esq*;	1	1	0
Miss Halsey, *by J. B.*	2	2	0
W. H.	1	1	0
J. H.	0	5	0
Mr. James Heywood	0	10	6
Mr. Sam. Holland	0	10	6
Mrs. Holland	0	10	6
Mr. Samuel Hunton	1	16	0
Mr. Law Hill	1	1	0
Carried forward	4384	1	11

	l.	s.	d.
Brought forward	4384	1	11
Mr. Wood Hodges	2	2	0
Dr. Hopwood, *of Hopwood, by Mr. T. Pitt*	10	10	0
Mr. Hayes	1	1	0
T. H.	1	1	0
Mr. Jaſper Hale, *of Peckham*	2	2	0
Mr. Richard Harper, *by Mr. Joſeph Hall*	2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. Hubbard, *of Cambridge*	1	1	0
J. H.	0	10	6
Mr. Humphreys	2	2	0
James Hillhouſe, *Eſq*;	5	5	0
Mr. John Heylin	1	1	0
Daniel Harſon, *Eſq*;	5	5	0
Mr. Peter Hatton	1	1	0
Mr. Richard Howard	1	1	0
Mr. Samuel Hall	0	10	6
Richard Holt, *Eſq*; *of Bridlington, by Mr. William Hodgſon*	5	5	0
Mr. William Hutchinſon	2	2	0
Mr. Hancock	1	1	0
Mr. Joſeph Hartley	1	1	0
Mr. Samuel Howgate	0	10	6
Mr. William Hawke	0	10	6
J. J. H.	1	1	0
Edward Hooper, *Eſq*;	2	2	0
Thomas Harvey, *Eſq*;	4	4	0
Robert Harvey, *Eſq*;	4	4	0
M. Hartwell, *of Plymouth, by Mr. J. Hubbald*	1	1	0
M. Hill, *of Ditto, by Ditto*	0	10	6
Mr. Abraham Huber	1	1	0

J

The Rev. Mr. W. Jephſon	1	1	0
Mr. George Jackſon	3	12	0
Mr. J. Iriſh	3	3	0
Mr. J. Jones	2	2	0
Mr. George Jeffrey	5	5	0
Carried forward	4460	13	5

	l.	s.	d.
Brought forward	4460	13	5
Mr. Thomas Jones	3	3	0
R. I.	1	1	0
Timothy Jones, *Esq*;	5	5	0
R. I.	2	2	0
Sir Abraham Janſſen, *Bart.*	5	5	0
Mr. Richard Jeffries	2	2	0
Mr. Charles Iveron	1	1	0
W. J.	2	2	0
J. T. R. S. T. W. P.	4	10	0
Mr. Thomas Jordan	3	3	0
Miſs Infnell	2	2	0
Mr. Nathaniel Palmer Johnſon	1	1	0
Mrs. Jodrell	1	1	0
Mr. Richard Jewell	1	1	0
Mr. Richard Jenny	0	10	6
The Rev. Mr. Samuel Jackſon	1	1	0
Sir Edmund Iſham, *Bart.*	5	5	0
Mr. Charles Jones	0	5	0
Mrs. Dorcas Jolliff	1	1	0
Jeremiah Innys, *Esq*;	10	10	0
Mr. William Jones	1	1	0
M. I.	1	1	0
J. C. U. T. E.	1	16	0
Sir Henry Ibbetſon, *Bart.*	5	5	0
Mr. William Iſles	0	10	6
Mr. Joſeph Jowet	0	10	6
Mr. Ikin	0	10	6
Bartholomew Jeffrey, *Esq*; *of Exon*	2	2	0
Charles Jinnens, *Esq*;	10	10	0
Mrs. Juge	1	1	0

K

Mr. John Kettle, *of Birmingham, by the Rev. Dr. Benſon*	5	5	0
Mrs. H. K.	1	1	0
Mr. William Kirkby	1	1	0
Carried forward	4545	19	5

	l.	s.	d.
Brought forward	4545	19	5
William Isaac Kops, *Esq*;	5	5	0
J. K.	1	1	0
W K.	0	10	6
Christopher Kilby, *Esq*;	10	10	0
E. K.	2	2	0
Thomas Kinaston, *Esq*;	5	5	0
Mr. Henry Keene	1	1	0
M K.	2	2	0
Mr. William Kirkman	2	2	0
Mr. James Kirkpatrick	3	3	0
Edward Kirk, *Esq*; *of Redford in Nottinghamshire, by Mr. William Himans*	1	1	0
Mr. Kellet	3	3	0
J. K.	1	1	0
Mr. Alderman Kenion, *of Leeds*	2	2	0
Mr. James Kenion	0	10	6
Mr. Kent	0	10	6

L

The Right Hon H. B. Legge, *Esq*; *by James Wallace, Esq*;	21	0	0
William Leyborne, *Esq*;	2	2	0
John Lodge, *Esq*;	5	5	0
Mr. William Lebrune	2	2	0
Dr. Lucas, *by Mr. Dobson*	3	3	0
J. Lawrence, *Esq*;	5	5	0
Mr. Gabriel Lopez	2	2	0
Mr. Isaac Lindo	2	2	0
Mr. Aaron Lara	1	1	0
Mr. Nicholas Linwood	2	2	0
A. L.	1	1	0
Mr. John Lefevre	2	2	0
Mr. Peter Lefevre	2	2	0
Mr. James Lefevre	2	2	0
Mr. Leonard Lefevre	2	2	0
William Lethieullier, *Esq*; *of Suffolk Lane*	15	15	0
Carried forward	4658	16	11

	l.	s.	d.
Brought forward	4658	16	11
Mr. William Lowth	1	11	6
Mr. J. Lawton	3	3	0
Thomas Lewis, *Esq*;	10	10	0
Mr. James Limborough	1	1	0
Mr. Daniel Le Sueur	2	2	0
Henry Liddell, *Esq*;	5	5	0
Mr. John Lowther	1	1	0
D. L. *by Mr. Wray*	6	13	6
H. C. L.	2	2	0
Benjamin Longuet, *Esq*;	5	5	0
Mr. Andrew Layton	1	1	0
V. L.	3	3	0
Richard Lateward, *Esq*;	5	5	0
Mr. Isaac Lamego	3	3	0
Lady Legard	3	3	0
Miss Legard	1	1	0
Mr. Moses Isaac Levy	2	2	0
Mr. Luther	5	5	0
The Countess of Lauderdale	1	1	0
Mr. Lenox	1	1	0
Patrick Lyon, *Esq*; *late Captain in General Pultney's Regiment*	5	5	0
Mr. Lovegrove	1	1	0
William Lea, *Esq*;	5	5	0
Mr. Stephen Lawrence	0	10	6
William Lemon, *Esq*;	5	5	0
The Right Rev. the Bishop of London, *by the Rev. Dr. Nicholls*	10	10	0
James Lambe, *Esq*;	5	5	0
Charles Lewis, *Esq*;	3	3	0
Mr. Thomas Layland	0	2	6
Mr. James Laroche, *jun.*	1	1	0
Mess. Lloyd, Elton, *and* Co.	15	15	0
James Laroche, *Esq*;	2	2	0
Mr. Edward Lloyd	1	1	0
John Lees, *Esq*; *of Manchester*	10	10	0
Mess. Lees *and* Dunn	5	5	0
A. L.	0	10	6
Carried forward	4796	7	5

	l.	s.	d.
Brought forward	4796	7	5
Mr. Joſeph Loſcombe	1	1	0
Mr. Kirby Londſdale, *of Weſtmoreland*	1	1	0
Sir John Langham, *Bart. of Cotteſbrooke, in Northamptonſhire*	100	0	0
Thomas Lee, *Eſq*;	5	5	0
Meſſ. Thomas *and* Edmund Lodge	4	4	0
The Rev. the Vicar of Leeds	2	2	0
Mr. Lawman	1	1	0
Mr. G. Lumley	1	1	0
Mrs. Alice Lodge	0	10	6
Mr. Lupton	0	10	6
Mrs. Lowry	0	10	6
Mr. Lockwood	0	10	6
Mr. T. Lowry	0	10	6
Mr. Liſter	0	10	6
Mr. H. Luxmore	1	1	0
Mr. Iſ. Lillington	2	2	0
Mr. Lynch, *of Plymouth, by Mr. J. Hubbald*	0	10	6
D. L. *by Mr. C. Wray*	3	16	6

M

The Rev. Mr. R. Meadoweourt	2	2	0
B. M.	4	4	0
Thomas Mills, *Eſq*;	2	2	0
Mr. Abraham Matos Macatta	2	2	0
Mr. Henry Maudy	1	1	0
Mr. Benjamin Mee	2	2	0
Meſſ. Mauduit *and* Wright	5	5	0
Mr. J. Middlemarſh	2	2	0
John Minyer, *Eſq*;	1	1	0
Mr. John Mills	3	3	0
Mr. Joſhua Mahoon	1	1	0
Mr. William Methuen	2	2	0
Nicholas Magens, *Eſq*;	15	15	0
Arnold Mellow, *Eſq*;	5	5	0
K. M.	2	2	0
Carried forward	4974	4	5

	l.	s.	d.
Brought forward	4974	4	5
Mrs. Morrice	5	5	0
George Metcalffe, *Esq*;	2	2	0
Mr. Meſtreſat	2	2	0
Mr. G. Marſh	1	1	0
E. M.	1	1	0
Mr. Quond. Martin	1	1	0
Charles Melliſh, *Esq*;	2	2	0
Mr. George Morgan	1	1	0
Meſſ. Mount *and* Page	21	0	0
Richard Morhall, *Esq*;	10	10	0
J. M.	2	2	0
The Right Hon. Lord Maynard	20	0	0
J. M.	2	2	0
James Maſon, *Esq*; *of Salop, and others, by Meſſ. Mauduit and Co.*	10	10	0
Mr. John Maſon	2	2	0
Thomas Martin, *Esq*;	15	15	0
Mr. Thomas Moore	5	5	0
Mr. Joſ. Miller	1	1	0
J. M.	1	1	0
R. M.	1	1	0
Mr. Abraham Mendez Furtado	1	1	0
J. M.	1	1	0
Mr. Morris	0	10	6
J. Miſenor, *Esq*;	5	5	0
Mr. T. Miſenor	2	2	0
G. M.	2	2	0
Mr. J. M.	25	0	0
Mr. James Mac Carmick	1	1	0
Mr. Chriſtopher Maſterman	0	10	6
Miſs Mander	1	1	0
Miſs Jane Mander	1	1	0
William Mount, *Esq*;	10	10	0
Meſſ. J. *and* W. Mayne	5	5	0
John Major, *Esq*;	10	10	0
Joſeph Melliſh, *Esq*;	5	5	0
Miſs Milnes	1	1	0
Dr. Milnes	0	10	6
Carried forward	5156	4	11

	l.	s.	d.
Brought forward	5156	4	11
Mr. W. Milnes, *jun.*	0	10	6
Mr. J. Masfen	2	2	0
Mr. Thomas Moore	2	2	0
Mr. John Marchant	0	5	0
Mr. John Merlott	1	1	0
E. M.	0	10	6
L. M.	0	10	0
M. M.	2	2	0
The Rev. Dr. Jeremiah Mills	2	2	0
Mr. Meares	1	1	0
Meſſ. E. *and* W. Martin	1	1	0
R. M.	2	2	0
Mr. Richard Merchant	2	2	0
The Rev. Dr. Henry Miles	5	5	0
Ebenezer Muſſett, *Eſq*;	4	4	0
Thomas Medhurſt, *Eſq*; *Alderman of Leeds*	5	5	0
Francis Milner, *Eſq*;	5	5	0
Dr. Milner	3	3	0
The Rev. Mr. Murgatroyd	2	2	0
Mr. Richard Markham	2	2	0
Miſs Marſhall	1	1	0
The Rev. Mr. Moore	1	1	0
Mr. Jeremiah Marſhall	1	1	0
Mr. Micklethwaite	1	1	0
Mr. Molyneaux	1	1	0
The Rev. Mr. Moore	0	10	6
Mr. John Moxon	0	10	6
Mr. Maude	0	10	6
Mr. William Milnes	0	10	6

N

Robert Nettleton, *Eſq*;	10	10	0
Mrs. Mary Nettleton	2	2	0
Mrs. Hannah Nettleton	1	1	0
Meſſ. Nightingale, Scot, and Nightingale	10	10	0
Carried forward	5232	11	11

	l.	s.	d.
Brought forward	5232	11	11
H. Neale, *Esq*;	10	10	0
Mr. J. Fernandez Nunez	5	5	0
Mr. Moses Nunez, *jun.*	1	1	0
Mr. H. Nicols	2	2	0
James Norman, *Esq*;	5	5	0
Richard Newman, *Esq*;	10	0	0
The Rev. Mr. William Norris	1	1	0
Mess. Nash *and* Edowes	10	10	0
Mr. Edward Nicklin	1	1	0
Nathaniel Neale, *Esq*;	3	3	0
Mr. Sarjeant Nares	5	5	0
Mr. William Newill	1	1	0
G. N.	2	12	6
George Napier, *Esq*;	5	5	0
Robert Newton, *Esq*;	5	5	0
Richard Neave, *Esq*;	5	5	0
Mr. S. Nickleson	0	10	6
Mr. Joseph Nicols	2	2	0
Mr. F. Naylor	4	4	0
Mr. Samuel Noton	1	1	0
Mess. Newnhams *and* Shipley	5	5	0
Mrs. Nicolls, *of Uxbridge Common, Widow*	5	5	0
The Rev. Mr. Nigus, *Rector of Rotherhith*	1	1	0
Posth. Nixon, *Esq*;	2	2	0
Mr. Nisbet	1	1	0
Nameless	0	11	0

O

T. O.	1	1	0
Mr. Lewis Ogier	2	2	0
Mr. Abraham Ogier	0	10	6
J. O.	0	10	6
Mr. James Odell	1	1	0
Miss Maria Offley	10	0	0
Mr. Oxley, *of Ripon in Yorkshire*	2	2	0
Mr. Ord	5	5	0
Carried forward	5352	17	11

	l.	s.	d.
Brought forward	5352	17	11
Z. O.	1	1	0
A. O.	0	10	6
A. O.	0	10	6
O. O.	1	1	0
Mr. George Oates	3	3	0
Mr. Josiah Oates	3	3	0
Mr. Samuel Oates	2	2	0
Mrs. Oates	1	1	0

P

Mr. J. Paice	5	5	0
Mr. H. Pratt	1	1	0
George Peters, *Esq*;	10	10	0
The Rev. Dr. Charles Plumptre	2	2	0
William Pearse, *Esq*;	2	2	0
Miss Pococks	1	1	0
Charles Peers, *Esq*;	5	5	0
P. Plumptre, *Esq*;	10	10	0
Mr. Abraham De Paiba	2	2	0
Mr. William Pooley	2	2	0
Miss Kitty Paon	2	12	6
W. P.	2	2	0
Mr. George Patrick	2	2	0
Mess. Plumptre *and* Bridges	10	10	0
Francis Plumptre, *Esq*;	5	5	0
Mr. William Pickard	3	3	0
P.	2	2	0
Mr. Benjamin Powell	2	2	0
Mr. John Pindar	2	2	0
M. P.	0	10	6
P. P.	0	10	6
Mr. R. Parker	1	1	0
Mr. Benjamin Packer	5	5	0
Charles Pratt, *Esq*;	10	10	0
Onesiphorus Paul, *Esq*;	3	3	0
Mr. William Pocock	2	2	0
Carried forward	5462	12	5

	l.	s.	d.
Brought forward	5462	12	5
T. P.	1	1	0
Major Pepys	10	0	0
Mr. Phillips	1	1	0
Mr. Christopher Pinchbeck	2	2	0
Mrs. Pettigrew	1	1	0
Mr. Henry Prattle	0	10	6
Mr. Leigh Prattle	0	10	6
Mr. Robert Procter	1	1	0
W. P.	1	1	0
Mr. Richard Peters	1	1	0
Thomas Polwhele, *Esq*;	1	1	0
Edward Clark Parrish, *Esq*;	5	5	0
Mr. Thomas Prentice, *of Bungay in Suffolk*	2	2	0
David Peloquin, *Esq*;	3	3	0
Mrs. Mariann Peloquin	1	1	0
Mr. Francis Peloquin	1	1	0
Mr. Richard Prankerd	1	1	0
Mrs. Parsons, *of Clifton*	2	2	0
Mr. Andrew Pope	1	1	0
Mess. Jos. *and* Robert Pease	4	4	0
Andrew Perrott, *Esq*;	3	3	0
Francis Pryme, *Esq*;	1	1	0
Mr. Percival	1	1	0
Mr. Walter Perkin, *jun.*	2	2	0
Mr. John Pinkney	1	1	0
The Rev. R. P.	1	1	0
Daniel Ponton, *Esq*;	2	2	0
The Rev. Dr. Kenrick Prescot	2	2	0
William Preston, *Esq*;	3	3	0
Mr. Jonathan Priestly	2	2	0
Mrs. Preston	1	7	0
Mess. Preston *and* Bedford	1	1	0
Mr. George Priestly	0	10	6
Mr. Peacop	0	10	6
Philomeles	1	1	0
Carried forward	5527	10	5

	l.	s.	d.
Brought forward	5527	10	5

Q

A. Q.	10	10	0
Miſs Quarme	0	10	6
The Rev. Mr. Quartley	1	1	0
P. Q.	10	0	0
G. Q.	1	1	0
R. R. Quarme, *Eſq;*	2	2	0
Mr. Quartley	0	10	6

R

His Grace the Duke of Rutland	50	0	0
S. Roffey, *Eſq;*	10	10	0
M. R.	0	10	6
Capt. John Redman	5	5	0
Mr. S. Rodes	2	2	0
Mr. James Randell, *jun.*	2	2	0
Hugh Roſs, *Eſq;*	5	5	0
Dr. Alexander Ruſſell	2	2	0
Mr. John Redman	1	1	0
Mr. Peter Ruſſell	1	1	0
R. P. R.	1	1	0
John Rooke, *Eſq;*	5	5	0
Sam. Ricards, *Eſq;*	5	5	0
John Roberts, *Eſq;*	5	5	0
John Ryder, *Eſq;*	2	2	0
Mr. John Rigby	2	2	0
The Right Hon. Lord Viſcount Royſton	10	10	0
J. R.	1	1	0
Henry Reade, *Eſq;*	5	5	0
P. R.	2	2	0
Mrs. Mary Roſtey, *of Peckham*	5	5	0
Richard Radcliffe, *Eſq;*	5	5	0
Mr. John Rigg	2	2	0
Meſſ. Roberts *and* Pewtreſs	5	5	0
Carried forward	5690	18	11

	l.	s.	d.
Brought forward	5690	18	11
D. R.	2	2	0
Samuel Rynardſon, *Eſq*;	5	5	0
Mr. Ryland	3	3	0
Samuel Ruſh, *Eſq*;	5	5	0
Mr. Thomas Roe	1	1	0
T. R.	3	3	0
Amyor Rich, *Eſq*;	5	5	0
His Grace the Duke of Richmond, *by Dr. Brockleſby*	31	10	0
The moſt noble Marquis of Rockingham	21	0	0
Dr. Michael Ruſſell, M. D.	1	1	0
Mr. Walter Roſewame	1	1	0
Mrs. Rane	3	3	0
Mr. James Roſſman	2	2	0
J. R. *by Meſſ. Willis, Read and Co.*	2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. William Richards	1	1	0
Mr. Samuel Rich	2	2	0
Mr. Francis Rogers	1	1	0
The Rev. Mr. Carew Reynett	1	1	0
Mr. John Randall	2	2	0
R. M. B.	3	3	0
Mrs. Rayner	1	16	0
Miſs Rhodes	1	1	0
Mr. Readſhaw	1	1	0
Mr. John Read	1	1	0
Mr William Read	1	1	0
Mr. Rider	1	1	0
Mr. Henry Reynolds	0	10	6
Mr Routhe	0	10	6
Mr. Roſe	0	10	6
The Right Hon. Lord Romney	10	10	0

S

John Sargent, *Eſq*;	10	0	0
Mr. John Stanford, *of Wandſworth*	1	1	0
T. S.	0	10	6
Carried forward	5819	5	11

	l.	s.	d.
Brought forward	5819	5	11
W. S. *jun.*	1	1	0
Samuel Smith, *Esq*;	5	5	0
Mr. W. Smith	2	2	0
Capt. Smith, *of the Sea Horse*	2	2	0
H. Spencer, *Esq*;	5	5	0
Mr. Phineaz Serra	2	2	0
Richard Salway, *Esq*;	3	3	0
John Smith, *Esq*;	2	2	0
Mrs. Smith	1	1	0
J. Scrimshire, *Esq*;	10	10	0
Mr. Charles Steer	5	5	0
Messr. Samuel *and* William Smith	21	0	0
Mrs. Elizabeth Smith	10	10	0
Mr. Henry Spence	2	2	0
Mr. Josiah Shaw	2	2	0
Henry Shiffner, *Esq*;	10	10	0
Mr. Michael Solomon	2	2	0
Richard Shubrick, *Esq*;	2	2	0
N. S.	2	2	0
Mr. John Strettell	5	5	0
Mr. John Scriviner	2	2	0
Mr. John Stow	2	2	0
E. S.	3	3	0
Stephano	1	1	0
Mr. J. Sparrow	2	2	0
A. S.	1	1	0
J S.	0	5	0
L. S.	1	1	0
Mr. Shearbrooke	5	5	0
Mr. Thomas Skinner	2	2	0
William Sotheby, *Esq*;	5	5	0
John Salter, *Esq*;	5	5	0
J. S *a Lady unknown*	1	1	0
S. Shore, *Esq*;	10	10	0
Mrs. Smith	2	2	0
L S. *a Lady unknown*	2	2	0
Mr. Samuel Spindler	1	1	0
T. S.	3	3	0
Carried forward	5967	11	11

	l.	s.	d.
Brought forward	5967	11	11
Mr. William Stead	5	5	0
Mr. James Savage	1	1	0
Mr. Robert Shank	1	1	0
Mr. T. Singleton	1	1	0
W. S.	1	11	6
S. *and* W.	1	1	0
Mr. Joſiah Shank	1	1	0
R. S.	1	1	0
T. S.	1	1	0
James Sperling, *Eſq*;	10	10	0
Mr. James Six	0	10	6
Mr. Robert Sanxay	5	5	0
Mr. Daniel Sanxay	3	3	0
Mr. Stritch	0	10	6
Mr. Salter	2	2	0
Mr. Spence	2	2	0
Mr. Skelton	1	1	0
T. Stanton, *Eſq*;	10	10	0
J. S.	1	1	0
Mr. William Sharpe	1	1	0
S. S.	1	1	0
Richard Smith, *Eſq*;	2	2	0
Henry Savage, *Eſq*;	3	3	0
Miſs Stanwix	2	2	0
H. S. *by Mr. Franklen*	1	1	0
J. S.	2	2	0
Mr. John Stallard	2	2	0
F. W. Sharpe, *Eſq*;	5	5	0
Mr. Charles Stanniforth	0	10	6
Meſſ. Richard *and* Francis Slater	2	2	0
Mr. Thomas Slater	0	10	6
Mr. Thomas Smalley	0	10	6
Mr. Shaw	0	5	0
Mr. Storer	0	7	6
P. S.	0	10	6
Mr. Joſ. Safford	0	5	0
Mr. John Stephens, *of Briſtol*	0	7	6
J. S.	0	10	6
Carried forward	6044	8	11

	l.	s.	d.
Brought forward	6044	8	11
H. S. *by J. B.*	2	2	0
Meſſ. Spinnage *and* Crompton	2	2	0
Stephen Soame, *Eſq*;	1	1	0
William Smith, *of Tidworth, Eſq*;	21	0	0
The Rev. Mr. Archdeacon Sleech	2	2	0
Sir George Saville, *Bart.*	20	0	0
Mr. John Sherman	1	1	0
William Sitwell, *Eſq*;	10	10	0
Mr. John Spence	2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. Sparrow	1	1	0
Henry Swymmer, *Eſq*;	2	2	0
Mr. Thomas Smith	0	10	6
Mr. Samuel Sedgely	2	2	0
Mr. Joſ. Solomon	1	1	0
Mr. John Scandrett	1	1	0
J. S.	1	1	0
William Shephard, *Eſq*; *of Plymouth, by Mr. John Pullen*	4	4	0
Mr. Joſ. Storr	0	10	6
Mr. Richard Stephenſon	2	2	0
Mr. Suttell	1	16	0
Mrs. Snowden	1	1	0
Mr. Alderman Smithſon, *of Leeds*	1	1	0
Meſſ. Shepley *and* Cloſe	1	1	0
Mr. John Smithſon	1	1	0
Mr. Henry Smithſon	1	1	0
Mr. Nicholas Smith	1	1	0
Mr. John Shepley	1	1	0
Mr. Gervis Smith	1	1	0
The Rev. Mr. Scott	0	10	6
Mrs. Stead	0	10	6
Miſs Stanhope	0	10	6
Mr. John Shute	0	10	6
Mr. William Smith	0	10	6
Mr. Edward Sanderſon	0	10	6
Mr. Luke Setchell	0	10	6
L. S.	0	10	6
Charles Stanhope, *Eſq*;	10	10	0
Carried forward	6147	1	11

	l.	s.	d.
Brought forward	6147	1	11
Mr. M. Stanhope, *by Mr. Markham of Leeds*	1	1	0
Mr. Thomas Smith, *by Mr. Gonzales*	0	10	6
Mrs. Mary Stringer, *of Rippel Court*	0	15	6
R. S.	2	2	0

T

The Hon. George Townſhend	10	10	0
Andrew Thomſon, *Eſq*;	10	10	0
Robert Taylor, *Eſq*; M. D.	5	5	0
E. T.	1	1	0
Mr. H. Todd	2	2	0
M. T.	2	12	6
B. Trecothick, *Eſq*;	10	10	0
J. Tomlinſon, *Eſq*;	5	5	0
R. Turner, *Eſq*;	3	3	0
J. T.	5	5	0
John Thornton, *Eſq*;	21	0	0
Mr. H. Lewis Tonnier	1	1	0
The Rev. Mr. Thomas, *of Blackheath*	5	5	0
T. Truman, *Eſq*;	10	10	0
B. T.	3	3	0
William Turner, *Eſq*; *of Richmond*	4	4	0
Wichcot Turner, *Eſq*;	3	3	0
Meſſ. Turner *and* Power	10	10	0
The Hon. Thomas Townſhend	10	10	0
P. J. T.	5	5	0
Mr. F. Teuſh	3	3	0
Mr. Samuel Towers	1	1	0
Richard Tunnard, *Eſq*; *of Frompton, by Mr. Brewſter*	5	5	0
Mr. Stevens Totton, *of Hammerton*	1	1	0
Mr. Joſhua Thomas	1	16	0
Mr. John Taylor	1	1	0
Mr. Henry Tompſon	1	1	0
William Thornton, *Eſq*;	5	5	0
The Hon. Roger Townſhend	5	5	0
Carried forward	6307	3	5

	l.	s.	d.
Brought forward	6307	3	5
Capt. William Thornton	3	3	0
Michael Turner, *Esq*;	5	5	0
Edward Turnour, *Esq*;	21	0	0
Mr. Thomas Temple	0	10	6
Mr. Stephen Tippett	1	1	0
Samuel Thomas, *Esq*;	1	1	0
The Rev. William Henry Thomlinson	3	3	0
Mrs. Mary Trott	2	2	0
Messr. Barnard Townsend *and* Son	2	2	0
James Taylor, *Esq*;	5	5	0
T. W. T.	1	11	6
Mr. Robert Tudway	1	1	0
The Rev. Mr. Thomas Talbot, *Rector of Ullingswick*	10	10	0
Mr. Robert Thorley	1	1	0
William Thornton, *Esq*;	3	3	0
Mr. Edward Taylor	1	1	0
Ditto his Children	1	1	0
Messr. Tompson *and* Moxon	1	1	0
Mr. William Topham	3	3	0
Mr. William Tottie	2	2	0
Mr. Torr	1	1	0
Mr. Jos. Thurlston *and* Sister	0	10	6
Mr. Tobin	0	10	6
R. T. *a young Gentleman at Woodford School*	0	10	6
N. Thompson, *Esq*;	5	5	0
J. T. *by Mr. Leyborne*	2	2	0

U

PERSONS UNKNOWN.

A Gentleman	5	5	0
A Lady	0	10	6
Sundry Persons unknown, by Mr. Markham of Leeds	2	8	0
A Person unknown, by H. N.	3	3	0
Carried forward	6398	16	5

	l.	s.	d.
Brought forward	6398	16	5
A Person unknown, by H. N.	0	2	6
A Lady	10	10	0
A Lady, by J. P.	1	1	0
A Person unknown	2	2	0
A Lady	10	0	0
A Lady, by Mr. R. Willock	1	1	0
A Lady, by J. P.	1	1	0
A Person unknown	0	5	0
Ditto	2	2	0
A Lady	3	3	0
A Gentleman, by Francis Plumptre, Esq;	0	10	6
A Person unknown, by F. F.	2	2	0
A Person unknown, by H. N.	3	3	0
A Lady	5	5	0
A Lady, by Mr. Hubbald	0	10	6
A Gentleman at Plymouth, by Ditto	0	10	6
A Person unknown	2	2	0
The Widow's Mite	1	1	0
A Lady	3	3	0
A Person unknown	0	10	6
Unknown, by Mr. Balack	1	1	0
Unknown, by Major General Hudson	3	3	0
Four Gentlemen of Bromley, by R. Nettleton, Esq;	3	3	0
A Gentleman and Lady at Highgate	2	2	0
Unknown	2	2	0
Unknown	1	1	0
A Lady, by Mr. Ludeman	5	5	0
A Lady of Quality, by G. A.	15	15	0
A Gentleman, by Ditto	1	1	0
A Lady	2	2	0
A Person unknown by Mess. Sheare, and Co.	5	5	0
Unknown	0	5	0
The Widow's Mite	0	5	0
An Old Maid	0	10	6
A Person unknown, by Mr. G. Fayting	2	2	0
Unknown	2	2	0
A Lady, by Mr. Blakely	1	1	0
Carried forward	6497	7	5

	l.	s.	d.
Brought forward	6497	7	5
Unknown	1	1	0
Ditto	1	1	0
A Lady, by Mr. G. Gibson	5	5	0
A Lady unknown	1	1	0
Unknown	1	1	0
Ditto	2	2	0
Ditto	2	2	0
Ditto	2	2	0
Ditto by F. F.	5	5	0
Ditto	1	1	0
A Lady, by Mr. Hanway	6	6	0
A Lady, by H. Shiffner, Esq;	10	10	0
Unknown	10	10	0
Six Ladies and a Gentleman unknown	8	8	0
A Lady, by M. F.	0	10	6
A Lady, by Mr. Hitchinson	1	1	0
A Gentleman, by Messf. Backwell and Co.	5	5	0
A Lady	1	11	6
A Gentlewoman, by M. T.	1	1	0
A Lady, by Mr. Thomas Bakeley	1	1	0
A Lady	3	3	0
Unknown	1	1	0
Unknown, by Mr. J. Coppes	2	2	0
Unknown	2	12	6
A Person, by Mr. Wheeler	0	5	0
A Lady	1	1	0
A Young Lady	5	5	0
A Lady	10	10	0
A Clergyman	1	1	0
Unknown	0	10	6
Unknown, by Mr. Miller	0	10	6
Unknown	0	5	0
A Gentleman from Chichester, by Mr. Baker	10	0	0
A Lady, by Mr. John Robinson	3	3	0
Unknown	2	2	0
Unknown, by J. E.	5	5	0
Carried forward	6614	8	11

	l.	s.	d.
Brought forward	6614	8	11
A Gentleman in Pembrokeſhire, by Mr. Lewis Davis	2	2	0
A Lady, by C. K.	10	10	0
Unknown	2	2	0
The Mite of Perſons unknown, by D. T.	3	12	0
A Lady	1	1	0
A Lady	3	3	0
Unknown	1	1	0
A Lady	2	2	0
Unknown	0	5	0
Sundry Perſons at Leeds	15	18	0
Unknown	3	3	0
A Gentleman of Weſt Wickham, by R. Nettleton, Eſq;	1	1	0
A Lady	1	1	0
A Perſon, by Mr. Gonzales	1	1	0
Unknown	0	5	0
Unknown	1	1	0
Unknown	0	5	6
Unknown	0	5	0
A Perſon unknown	2	2	0
Unknown, by Mr. Markham of Leeds	0	13	0
A Perſon unknown, by Charles Gould, Eſq;	3	3	0
A Perſon unknown, by Mr. Matthew Millar of Roſs	5	5	0

U V

Robert Udny, *Eſq;*	5	5	0
Mr. Unſworth	2	2	0
Mr. Edward Uſborne	1	1	0
Mr. J. Unwin	0	10	6
Sir Joſhua Van Neck *and* Co.	50	0	0
F. Vernon, *Eſq;*	3	3	0
Walter Vane, *Eſq;*	2	2	0
Mr. James Vere	5	5	0
Meſſ. Vere, Glynn, *and* Halifax	10	10	0
Samuel Vandewall, *Eſq;*	5	5	0
Carried forward	6760	13	11

	l.	s.	d.
Brought forward	6760	13	11
Mr Johnſon Vivian	1	1	0
Mr. Daniel Vautier	4	4	0

W

Joſhua Ward, *Eſq*;	50	0	0
Mrs Rebecca Wright	2	2	0
Mr. John Whiſton	1	1	0
Mr. R. Welſh	2	2	0
Thomas Walker, *Eſq*; *of Soho Square*	10	10	0
S. *and* A. W.	2	2	0
Mr. James Waugh	3	3	0
General Webb's Lady, *by Mr. Dobſon*	5	5	0
Mrs. Wood, *of Cleveland Row*	5	5	0
Timothy Waldo, *Eſq*;	10	10	0
Mr. Benjamin Wood	1	1	0
Mr. John Welford	1	1	0
Mr. Albany Willis	1	1	0
Mr. John Willis	2	2	0
Mr. T. Wright	1	1	0
William Wilberforce, *Eſq*;	5	5	0
Mr. Henry Wright	4	4	0
Simon Wilſon, *Eſq*;	5	5	0
Mr. W. Wilkinſon, *and* Mr. Joſ. Warne	1	1	0
M. W.	1	1	0
Mr. S. Woolmer	1	1	0
Mr. William Worsfold	5	5	0
J. W. *by Meſſ. Harriſons*	1	1	0
Mr. Thomas Watſon	5	5	0
Mrs. Woffington	5	5	0
William White, *Eſq*; *of Portſmouth*	10	10	0
Ditto 2d. Sub.	10	10	0
Mrs. Waring	1	1	0
Joſeph Wright, *Eſq*;	5	5	0
H. W.	1	1	0
Wilkſhear Weſt, *Eſq*;	5	5	0
Carried forward	6932	9	11

	l.	s.	d.
Brought forward	6932	9	11
James Warner, *Esq*; *of St. James's*	2	2	0
R. W.	2	2	0
E. W.	3	3	0
Mr. Wray	1	1	0
W. T.	4	4	0
B. J. W.	3	3	0
Charles Wymondesold, *Esq*;	10	10	0
John Wenham, *Esq*;	5	5	0
N. W.	1	1	0
Mr. Thomas Willing	3	3	0
Messf. Wright *and* Watson	2	2	0
Mr. John Woodbridge	2	2	0
Mr. Webb	3	3	0
Mr. Wainman, *of Carrhead in Yorkshire*	3	3	0
Jacob Wilkinson, *Esq*;	5	5	0
Mr. W. Worterhington	2	2	0
Mr. William Wright	1	1	0
Mr. Samuel Wass	2	2	0
Samuel Wilson, *Esq*;	5	5	0
W. S. *and* T. *by the Custom House*	1	6	0
Mr. George Wroughton	2	2	0
Mr. William Willars	1	11	6
Mr. John Worsley, *of Hertford*	1	1	0
Mr. S. Wegg	3	3	0
Thomas Witchcot, *Esq*;	10	10	0
E. W.	2	2	0
Capt. Whitefoord	1	1	0
General Warburton	5	5	0
Messf. Anthony *and* George Wagners	2	2	0
Messf. Willis, Read, *and* Co.	10	10	0
Mr. John Wilkinson	2	12	6
Mr. John Walker	2	12	6
Mr. Robert Weeks	1	1	0
Mr. Robert Wigstone	1	1	0
R. W.	1	1	0
The Rev. Mr. J. W.	0	10	6
Mr. William Woolley	3	3	0
Carried forward	7046	15	1

	l.	s.	d.
Brought forward	7046	15	1
Mr. Christopher Warrick	0	10	6
Mr. Amos Wenman	2	2	0
Mr. Jos. Wakeford, *of Andover*	1	1	0
Mr. Luke Williamson, *by Mr. Thomas Hill*	2	2	0
A. W.	1	1	0
The Rev. Mr. George Whitfield	2	2	0
S. Whitbread, *Esq*; *by Mr. S. Smith*	10	10	0
Mr. William Wheeler	1	1	0
Mess. Richard *and* John Wilkinson	2	2	0
Mr. John White	0	10	6
E. W.	0	2	0
Mrs. Watkinson	1	1	0
Dr. Wathen, *by Mr. Smith*	2	2	0
Peter Wilder, *Esq*;	5	5	0
Jonathan Watson, *Esq*;	4	4	0
Dr. Clerke Wilshaw	3	3	0
Dr. Watson	3	3	0
M. W.	3	3	0
Z. W.	2	2	0
George Wombwell, *Esq*;	5	5	0
N. W.	5	5	0
T. W.	3	3	0
Mr. Richard Willis	3	3	0
Mr. Thomas Whitehead	1	1	0
Mr. Samuel Worrall	2	2	0
Robert Wilberforce, *Esq*;	2	2	0
Mr. John Wheel	0	5	6
Mess. Withington *and* Blackmore, *of Manchester*	4	4	0
Richard Wilson, *Esq*; *Recorder of Leeds*	5	5	0
Richard Wilson, *Esq*; *jun.*	5	5	0
Thomas Wilson, *Esq*;	5	5	0
William Wilson, *Esq*;	3	3	0
The Rev. Mr. Whitaker	2	2	0
Mr. Thomas Woolrich	2	2	0
Mrs. Ann Wilson	1	1	0
Mr. Thomas Woolrich, *jun.*	1	1	0
Mr. William Walker	1	1	0
Carried forward	7146	17	7

	l.	s.	d.
Brought forward	7146	17	7
Mr. Haigh Walker	1	1	0
Mr. John Wade	1	1	0
Mr. Wrue	1	1	0
Mr. Benjamin Wynn	1	1	0
The Rev. Mr. Walker	0	10	6
Mr. Wilkinson	0	10	6
Mr. John Wormald	0	10	6
Mr. Anthony Wrightson	0	10	6
Mr. John Wright	0	10	6
Mr. Walker	0	10	6
Mr. Wilks	0	10	6
W.	2	2	0
J. W. *by Mr. Gwilt*	0	10	6
J. W.	1	1	0
The Right Hon. Lord Walpole	5	5	0
N. W. W. *a Cornish Gentleman*	2	2	0

X

X. Y. Z.	31	10	0
S. X.	1	1	0
P. X.	2	2	0
T. A. X.	2	2	0
P. X.	2	2	0
David Ximenez	1	1	0

Y

The Hon. Charles York	10	10	0
Q. Y.	1	1	0
K. Y.	3	3	0
Mr. Yates	1	1	0
Carried forward	7221	8	7

	l.	s.	d.
Brought forward	7221	8	7

Z

Y. Z.	10	10	0
Y. Z.	2	2	0
A. Z.	1	1	0
A. Z.	2	2	0
A. Z.	1	1	0
Y. Z.	1	1	0
Z. Z.	0	10	6
	7239	16	1

Additional Subſcriptions 'till *May* 31, 1760.

Mr. Thomas Windeat, *of Bridge Town, Devon*	2	2	0
Mr. Thomas Windeat, *jun. of Ditto, by Mr. T. Cox*	1	1	0
Mr. Dawſon	2	2	0
A Lady unknown, *by Mr. William Newton*	1	1	0
Mr. Matthew Pinnell	1	1	0
The Remainder of a Subſcription of the Grand Aſſociation of Antigallicans at *Ratcliffe Croſs*	4	16	6
Mr. H. Lawſon, *of Hull*	1	1	0
James Barry, *Eſq*; *of Hull*	2	2	0
Collected by the Inhabitants of a Part of the Town of Leeds called the Bank, *by the Hands of Mr. John Rogerſon*	6	0	0
	7261	2	7

RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the SOCIETY for the benefit of the BRITISH TROOPS, &c.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
RECEIVED to 31st of May, 1760.	7261	2	7
Drawback on 14010 pair of Shoes . .	145	12	10
	7406	15	5

DISBURSED for the use of the BRITISH TROOPS in Germany.

6000 *Mens large Welch plain waist-coats at 2s. 2d. untrimed*	650	0	0
420 *Groce of horn breast buttons at 1s. 1d.*	22	15	0
83 *Dozen of thimbles at 6d.* ½.	2	4	11
9000 *Needles at 4d.*	1	16	0
200 *lb. wt. of thread at 1s. 9d.* . . .	17	10	0
400 *Pieces of white tape at 7d.* ½. . .	12	10	0
54 *Balls of cord of* ½ *lb. each at 4d.* ½. . .	1	0	3
2934 *Pair mens yarn gloves at 6d.* ½. .	79	9	3
1716 *Dittos bought at Bremen* . . 1097 *Caps bought at ditto*	102	19	4
864 *Best milled caps at 6d.* ¼. . . .	22	10	0
708 *Double striped worsted caps at 6d.* ¾. .	19	18	3
2386 *Dittos at 7d.* ¾.	79	1	0
120 *Dittos at 9d.*	4	10	0
144 *Milled woollen caps at 5d.* ½. . . .	3	6	0
120 *Drab plains with 2047 yards, at 27s. per piece*	162	0	0
6010 *Pair of mens shoes at 5s.*	1502	10	0
6000 *Pair of stockings with freights, insurance, and all Charges*	520	0	0
Carried forward	3204	0	0

	l.	s.	d.
Brought forward	3204	0	0

CHARGES on articles for the troops in Germany.

	l.	s.	d.
Packing 50 bales and boxes of waistcoats, &c. . .	11	16	6
Carriage of the bales to Harwich	26	3	0
Charges attending them at ditto	6	10	0
Premium on 1250l. insured on the packets with flannel waistcoats, &c. at 1 ¼ Gs. per cent. and policy	15	17	0
Charges of landing, and duties in Holland, toll, passports and carriage from Helvoet to Osnabrug .	108	0	0
Cost of 53 casks for the shoes	9	11	6
Charges of entry and shipping	5	2	6
Premium for 1500l. insured on the Anna Rosina with shoes for Bremen, at 1 ½ per cent. and policy . .	23	17	0
Freight, primage, carriage, and all charges at Bremen, on 6010 pair of Shoes in 53 casks . .	42	1	9
		248	19	8
Carried forward . . .		3452	19	3

				l.	s.	d.
Brought forward				3452	19	3
For the use of the troops in North America.						
4000 *Pair of shoes sent to Quebec at* 5*s.* . . .	1000	0	0			
4000 *Pair dittos to New York at* 5*s.*	1000	0	0			
	2000	0	0			
Charges.						
35 *casks for shoes to Quebec*	6	2	6			
Charges of entry and shipping for Quebec . . .	3	15	6			
Freight and primage of 35 *casks with* 4000 *pair of shoes, for Quebec* .	46	19	0			
Premium on 1000*l. insured on the Peggy for Quebec at* 10 *Gs. per Cent. to return* 2 *per Cent. if sails with channel convoy, or* 4 *per Cent. if with American, and arrives; and policy*	105	4	6			
35 *casks for shoes to New York*	6	2	6			
Charges of entry and shipping	3	17	0			
Freight and primage of 35 *casks with* 4000 *pair of shoes, for New York* . .	45	7	9			
Carried forward	2217	8	9	3452	19	3

	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
Brought forward . . .	2217	8	9	3452	19	3
Premium on 1000l. insured on the Prince George at 10 Gs. per Cent. to return 5 per Cent. if sails with convoy, and policy . .	105	4	6			
				2322	13	3
For the use of WIDOWS *and* ORPHANS *of soldiers slain abroad.*						
Remitted in a bill on Hamburgh, at the disposal of the Marquis of Granby, for the use of widows and orphans belonging to the British troops in Germany	500	0	0			
Ditto in 1825 oz. 5 pwt. of silver at 5s. 5d. ¾ per oz. by the Norwich man of war, consigned to General Amherst, for the use of the widows and orphans of the troops in America	500	0	0			
Premium on 500l. value in silver insured on the Norwich man of war at 2 Gs. per Cent. and policy . .	10	14	6			
				1010	14	6
Distributed to the following women, whose husbands were killed in Germany, &c. and for the care of children.						
Ann Bracken, widow of John Bracken, and 2 children	2	2	0			
Carried forward . . .	2	2	0	6786	7	0

	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
Brought forward . . .	2	2	0	6786	7	0
Jane Solden, her husband wounded in the hospital	1	1	0			
Ditto for bringing over and maintaining two orphans, viz. Esther Royston and Ann Fletcher . . .	1	11	6			
Mary Walker, widow of William Walker . .	1	1	0			
Ditto for bringing over and maintaining Jane Browne an orphan	1	1	0			
Mary Lea, wife of John Lea	1	1	0			
Ditto for bringing over and maintaining 3 orphans, Mary Paul, John Paul, and Mary Hall	2	2	0			
Eleanor Hall, widow of William Hall, and 1 Child	1	11	6			
Jane Henderson, widow of George Henderson, and 2 children	2	2	0			
Mary Long, widow of John Long, and 3 children	2	12	6			
Ann Meacham, widow of John Meacham, and 1 child	1	11	6			
Jane Simms, widow of James Simms, and 2 children	2	2	0			
Christiana Gardiner, widow of James Gardiner, and 2 children	2	2	0			
Carried forward . . .	22	1	0	6786	7	0

	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
Brought forward . . .	22	1	0	6786	7	0
Margaret Potts, widow of Francis Potts	1	1	0			
Martha Walker, widow of William Walker, and 1 child	1	11	6			
Elizabeth Price, widow of Donald Price, and 1 child	1	11	6			
Elizabeth Gray, widow of John Gray, and 1 child	1	11	6			
Margaret Atchison, widow of James Atchison, and 3 children	2	12	6			
Christiana Burnett, widow of George Burnett, with 2 children, and with child . .	2	12	6			
Ditto, for bringing over Hannah Eyles, an orphan .	0	10	6			
Margaret Sims, in a bad state of health, with 2 children, her husband in Germany	2	2	0			
Mary Macquier, and two children, her husband wounded in Germany	2	2	0			
Ann Young, widow of William Young, and 1 child .	1	11	6			
Ann Ferguson, widow of William Ferguson . . .	1	1	0			
Catherine Mc Gregor, wife of Daniel Mc Gregor, and 1 child	1	11	6			
Carried forward . . .	42	0	0	6786	7	0

	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
Brought forward	42	0	0	6786	7	0
Catherine Mc Gregor for bringing over and maintaining Mary Hyson, an orphan	1	1	0			
Elizabeth Milles, wife of Peter Milles, and 1 child	1	11	6			
Ann White, widow of Robert White, and 1 child .	1	11	6			
Celia Luke, widow of Joseph Luke	1	1	0			
Elizabeth Innys, wife of James Innys, a particular object, and 1 child . .	1	11	6			
Mary Hudson, widow of Serjeant Hudson, and 4 children	2	12	6			
Jane Allen, widow of Joseph Allen, and 1 child . .	1	11	6			
Ann York, widow of Joseph York	1	1	0			
Ann Clarkson, widow of John Clarkson, and 1 child .	1	11	6			
Mary Raven, an extreme old woman, lame and sickly, wife of William Raven in Germany	1	1	0			
Catherine Atkins, wife of George Atkins, wounded, now in Chelsea Hospital	0	10	6			
Eleanor Larman, wife of Walter Larman, wounded .	0	10	6			
Catherine Rutherford, widow of John Rutherford, and 2 children	2	2	0			
Carried forward . . .	59	17	0	6786	7	0

	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
Brought forward . . .	59	17	0	6786	7	0
Elizabeth Gaunt, widow of Peter Gaunt, and 2 children	2	2	0			
Elizabeth Mc Cloud, widow of Daniel Mc Cloud . .	1	1	0			
Ann Jones, widow of James Jones, and 3 children .	2	12	6			
Mary Dunn, widow of Francis Dunn, and 3 children	2	12	6			
Mary Simon, widow of William Simon, and 2 children	2	2	0			
For the carriage of Mary Hyson, an orphan, to her aunt at Birmingham, and maintenance on the road . .	1	1	0			
				71	8	0
Contingent charges on the whole undertaking.						
Stationary ware, Advertisements, Letters in the public papers, and contingent charges	107	4	5			
Porters attendance on the Committee, delivering of summons, &c. . . .	9	13	8			
1025 *Volumes in octavo, part of them bound, with an ample detail of the proceedings of the Society, a List of the Subscribers, and a state of their accounts, intended for the satisfaction and use of the Subscribers and others*	62	8	10			
Carried forward . . .	179	6	11	6857	15	0

	l. s. d.	l. s. d.
Brought forward . . .	179 6 11	6857 15 0
Allowance to Clerks for wages	36 18 0	
		216 4 11
Paid into the hands of Major General HUDSON, *Mr.* SMITH *and Mr.* HANWAY, *for the relief of ſuch widows and orphans of ſoldiers, as ſhall appear to them to be worthy of this munificence, of which they will give an account to the public.*		332 15 6
Alſo whatever ſhall be recovered on the inſurances to Quebec and New York, if the ſhips go with convoy, &c. . .		
		7406 15 5

The Account abridged, viz.

For the uſe of the Britiſh troops in Germany, with charges		3452 19 3
Ditto of the troops in America with charges . . .		2322 13 3
For the uſe of widows and orphans of ſoldiers in Germany	500 0 0	
Ditto, in America with charges . . .	510 14 6	
Ditto, beſtowed here, upon their return home	71 8 0	
Ditto, kept in reſerve, to be diſtributed by Major General HUDSON, *Mr.* SMITH *and Mr.* HANWAY	332 15 6	
		1414 18 0
Contingent charges upon the whole undertaking . . .		216 4 11
		7406 15 5