

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.

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

T O

ANDREW THOMSON, *Esq*; Treasurer,
and the Committee of the Society for the encouragement of the British Troops, &c. viz.

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

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

iv DEDICATION.

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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INTRODUCTION.

*P*ERHAPS 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 been has 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-

ing 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 increased our virtue with our success, and heaven has favored our endeavors, 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 up to make the most vigorous preparation, lest
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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 opulent 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 pity.

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 erase our transgressions, not that we are burdening our account with vanity or hypocrisy.

Thus whilst the warrior hunts for renown in the fields of blood, and endeavors 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 *human*,

*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 *Hawkey'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 engaged 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
A C C O U N T
O F T H E

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.*

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Amidst

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 nation

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

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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 *dazzled* 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
confi-

(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 burghesses, 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 pre-
sent, 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 ab-
sent to pay three pounds, and every baron forty shillings; and
for such as have been here present, and continued their attend-
ance 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 spi-
ritual 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 benefited, 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 *3l. os. 10d.* a year, under the denomination of *off-reckonings*, lodged in the *colonel's* hands, out of which he is obliged to provide every foldier 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 *1l. os. 10d.* 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 foldier'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 minutedetail, the reader may understand, that there remains four shillings a week for the *guards*, and about *two and ten pence a week* for a foldier'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 foldier'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 *resolved*, 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 *guêtres*, or spatterdashies, 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 foldier, is about 12s. 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 foldiers, 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 propofal for this *present* was no fooner digefted, than made; (a) and it was no fooner made than carried into execution; for the money was collected, feveral of the articles provided, and

F 2

notwith-

(a) The 2d of *January* the design was intimated to feveral merchants, and the committee was appointed on the 4th; famples were produced, and orders were given to the feveral manufacturers to provide the things on the 5th; and on the 12th, 3000 *waiftcoats* with a proportion of *gloves*, *caps*, and cloth for *watch coats* were ready pack'd, and fent away to *Harwich*, the only place whence they could be exported, on account of the ice, and extreme rigor of the feafon. Mr. *Franklen* the *Society's* late fecretary was accordingly fent thither, and orders obtained of the *fecretary of ftate*, alfo of the *poft office* to the *agent* there; likewise from the *treafury* to the *custom-houfe* here, and from thence to the *custom-houfe* of *Harwich*, for the exportation of *this present*. The reafon was, that being loaded on packet boats, which are not permitted to carry any merchandize, thefe feveral exprefs permissions were abfolutely neceffary. — The 16th the remaining 3000 waiftcoats, with the gloves, caps, and cloth for watch coats, were difpatched away. — On the 21^{ft} the whole quantity, confifting of 50 bales and boxes were all received on board feveral packet boats bound to *Helvoet*; it was difficult to ftowe the bales, though fmall, on board fuch veffels, as they are not calculated for burthen: and it was not practicable to land them till the 28th, great quantities of ice being on the coaft of *Holland*, which occafioned their being kept on board for feveral 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 fireights of *Thermopylae*, 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 *palatine*, 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 *Tbonhausen* 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 conveniences 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. Lawrence*, 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
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tance of this conquest, calls on us to recur to history for what has already past on the subject:

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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 9th 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. Lawrence*, 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 5th of *October*. On the 8th, 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.

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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 re-embarked. 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 *Howenden 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 *5th* of *May* they proceeded from *Plymouth*, and arrived at *Boston* the *24th* 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 *30th* of *July*. Terrible ideas
were

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

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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 advisable 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 necessities of life, there can be no *solid security* for the possession

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 ties of *one common interest*. It is too evident, that all human affairs are subject to vicissitudes, but the stability
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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 families; 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 coping 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

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 fettle 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.

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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 13th 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.

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 *increased* before it is completed !

There is a principle which draws every generous mind with an irresistible 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 gloriously 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 *tendernefs* 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.

the 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 *Amberst* 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 *Louisbourg*, 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 *awound* 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 subsistence. 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 *tendernefs* 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 irreconcilable 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 *baileyn* 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 perverted 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 Quersne*, 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 *Guadeloupe*, with our success in *Bengal*, and *Madras*, &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*!

T H E E N D.

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. **T**HE 10th 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 16th 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 éclat 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 Beaufejour (together with Gaspésie, taken in 1758,) and the removal of the french neutrals, put his majesty's forces in the entire possession of all Acadia.*

J. The 17th 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 13th of February, Gheriab 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 replied, “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 28th 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 23d 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 foldiers,) 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 Pondicherry also, by cutting off the supplies of provision, which used to be sent from thence.*

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

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 Ugey is vulgarly called the Ganges, of which it is a branch.

*fer 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 28th of February, vice-admiral OSBORNE commanding the british fleet in the Mediterranean, took the *Foudroyant* of 84 guns, commanded by the Marquis *Duquesne*, 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 18th 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 29th 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'Arché, 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 Madras, 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 counter-balance their losses in other parts of the world.

S. The 1st of May, SENEGAL was taken, by the Nassau, Harwich, and two frigates, under the command of commodore Marlb, in conjunction with about 500 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.

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M. The

M. The 8th 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 26th 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 27th 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. Lawrence.*

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 reembarked 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.*

M 2

G. IN

(a) The length of the lake Ontario from fort Frontenac, 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 Frontenac in awe.

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 *25th 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 reverse 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 *29th of December*, the Hon. *Augustus KEPPEL*, took the island and fort of *Gorée*, 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 *1st 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 Buccaneers, 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 9th of May, the islands dependant on *Guadaloupe*, viz. DESEADA, SANTOS, and PETIT TERRE capitulated.

G. The 26th of the same month, the little island of *Marie-galante* also submitted.

R. On the 4th of July, rear admiral RODNEY blocked up *Harve 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 24th 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 25th 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 1st 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 4th of August, major general AMHERST took possession of Crown Point, the enemy being disinayed at his approach. *This fort had long been an object of great jealousy to the british colonies, from its situation at the Neck 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 20th 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 Boscauwen 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 10th of September, a third sea fight off *Madras*, 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'Arpe*; 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 Pondicherry, and landed about 400 men, and then made off again to sea, confessing the victory to be ours.*

Q. The 13th 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 20th 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 25th 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 *Marshall 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 *effgies*.

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*, inso-much 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 31st of October 1757, captain FORREST in the *Augusta*, of 60 guns, captain SUEKLING 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 ships of greater or equal force, gained him great honor, and in consideration of the grievous wounds he received, a pension was given him for life.

Z. 2. In November 1758, captain TYEREL in the *Buckingham* of 65 guns and 472 men, engaged the *Florissant* of 74 guns and 700 men, a frigate of 38 guns, and 350 men, and another of 28 guns, and 250 men, and defeated them. *If the night had not favored the enemy, the fire of the Florissant was become so faint, it was past all doubt she must have struck,*

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

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

The *star* denotes glory and renown.

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

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

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 *misbaps* 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 *fought* 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

[1]

A L I S T

O F T H E

S U B S C R I B E R S

For the BENEFIT of the

BRITISH TROOPS, &c.

	L	s.	d.
M ^{R.} J. Alderny	0	10	6
M. M. A.	1	1	0
P. A.	1	1	0
Mr. Robert Adney	2	2	0
M. Adolphus, <i>Esq;</i>	3	3	0
J. Apthorp, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
A.	0	5	0
Mr. Latham Arnold	3	3	0
Abraham Atkins, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
James Akerman, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
Mr. T. Adderley	1	1	0
Benjamin Adamson, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
Mr. William Anderson	2	2	0
George Aufrere, <i>Esq;</i>	10	10	0
Mrs. Abney, <i>by Mr. Nathaniel Neale</i>	5	5	0
Mr. J. Avery	1	1	0
Mess. Adair, Jackson, and Co.	10	10	0
R. A.	10	10	0
Mr. William Archer	1	1	0
John Andrews, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
<i>Carried forward</i>	79	10	6

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Brought forward</i>	79	10	6
The Right Hon. Lord Anson	21	0	0
Ralph Allen, <i>Esq</i> ;	21	0	0
Mr. Philip Allen	1	11	6
General Anstruther	1	1	0
Swete Nicholas Archer, <i>Esq</i> ;	2	2	0
Mr. John Allen	1	1	0
Mr. John Atkinson	2	2	0
Sir Edward Aftley	5	5	0
Mr. Cornelius Adams	1	1	0
W. A.	1	1	0
J. A.	3	3	0
Mr. Peter Alavoine	2	2	0
Sir Ralph Afsheton, <i>Bart.</i>	10	10	0
Mr. Baron D'Ablaing	2	2	0
Mrs. Archbolt	0	10	6
William Adair, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
Mr. Alderman Atkinson, of <i>Leeds</i>	3	3	0
Mr. John Ash	1	1	0
Baron Ephraim De Aguilar	5	5	0
Mr. Atkinson, <i>Town Clerk of Leeds</i>	0	10	6
Joseph Andrews, <i>Esq</i> ; by <i>Mr. Hanway</i>	2	2	0
James Petit Andrews, <i>Esq</i> ; by <i>Ditto</i>	1	1	0
The Rev. Mr. H. Arnold, of <i>Wells, Somersetshire</i>	1	1	0
Mr. William Archer	1	1	0

B

Sir John Barnard	15	15	0
The Rev. S. Brewer, of <i>Stepney</i>	10	10	0
J. Berens, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	0	0
His Grace the Duke of Bedford }	50	0	0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i> }	50	0	0
Mr. S. Bull	2	2	0
Dr. Richard Brocklesby, <i>Physician to the Army</i>	10	10	0
Mr. Blinkwater	1	1	0
M. B.	5	0	0
William Blair, <i>Esq</i> ; by <i>Mr. Dobson</i>	5	5	0

Carried forward

341 0 0

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

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Brought forward</i>	535	8	0
William Backwell, <i>Esq;</i>	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, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
Mr. J. Barber	2	2	0
Mr. Jonathan Barnard	5	5	0
Mr. Samuel Beighton	3	3	0
Samuel Bofanquet, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
Mr. Joseph Elisset	3	3	0
Mr. Thomas Brooks	2	2	0
Mr. Lawrence Bromley	1	1	0
Mr. Boycott, <i>of Millman Street</i>	5	5	0
Charles Brune, <i>Esq;</i>	4	16	0
Thomas Barker, <i>Esq; of Lynden, in Rutlandshire</i>	4	4	0
Rev. Mr. Gilbert Bennett, <i>of Lincoln</i>	0	10	6
Mr. Oliver Busfield	5	5	0
W. B.	2	2	0
B. B. <i>by Mess. F. Bland, and Son</i>	1	1	0
Mr. Stephen Bird	1	1	0
Rev. Mr. Barker, <i>of Clapham</i>	2	2	0
Mr. William Brackstone	2	2	0
Thomas Brown, <i>Esq;</i>	10	10	0
John Bocket, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
Died ^k Beckman, <i>Esq;</i>	8	8	0
John Blake, <i>Esq;</i> }	5	5	0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i> }	5	5	0
R. B.	1	1	0
Mr. P. Berthon	2	2	0
R. B.	1	1	0
D. Bayne, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
Mr. James Batton	3	3	0
Daniel Booth, <i>sen. Esq;</i>	10	10	0
William Bowden, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
Mr. Christopher Baldwin	2	2	0
Hon. William Bouverie, <i>Esq;</i>	10	10	0
William Henry Bernard, <i>Esq;</i>	2	2	0
<i>Carried forward</i>	675	7	6

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Brought forward</i>	675	7	6
Edward Borrett, <i>Esq;</i>	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, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
Francis Bassett, <i>Esq;</i>	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Blessington	10	0	0
David Barclay, <i>Esq; and Sons</i>	21	0	0
Robert Bird, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
Mr. J. Barchard	1	1	0
Mess. Buxton and Sims	10	10	0
Charles Brandling, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
Mess. Bray and West	2	2	0
Mr. Samuel Bayes	1	1	0
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, <i>Esq;</i>	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
Mr. Thomas Brooks, <i>Apothecary</i>	6	6	0
George Bond, <i>Esq;</i>	2	2	0
M. B. by L. C.	1	1	0
Mr. William Banks	2	2	0
Thomas Bradshaw, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
Rev. Mr. Sam. Bradshaw	1	1	0
Mr. Burton	1	1	0
Miss Burton	0	10	6
<i>Carried forward</i>	802	4	0

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

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Brought forward</i>	88	19	6
Mr. John Barron	0	10	6
Mr. John Banks	0	10	6
Mr. Clem Burton	0	10	6
John Brooks, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
Mr. M. Brittan, <i>by Mr. R. Markham of Leeds</i>	0	10	6
Mr. M. Briggs, <i>by Ditto</i>	1	1	0
Mr. Francis Billam	0	10	6
Mr. Burden	0	10	6
Mr. Bidges	0	10	6
Mr. Bradley	0	10	6
Mr. James Brantby	1	1	0
Rev. Dr. Barnard, <i>Master of Eton College</i>	5	5	0

C

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

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Brought forward</i>	992	4	6
J. W. Cranke, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
J. C.	1	1	0
S. Clarke, <i>Esq;</i>	10	0	0
James Clutterbuck, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
Mr. Thomas Cooper	1	1	0
Humphry Cotes, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
C.	2	2	0
T. A. C.	1	1	0
Most Rev. Dr. Secker, Archbishop of Canterbury, } by <i>Mr. Hanway</i>	20	0	0
Mess. Cliffe, Walpole, and Clark	10	10	0
Mr. Joseph Cowper	1	1	0
Mrs. Ann Cottelworth	21	0	0
Mr. William Chambers	1	1	0
J. C.	2	2	0
William Castle, <i>Esq;</i>	3	3	0
Mr. Carleton	2	2	0
Francis Child, <i>Esq;</i> and Co.	21	0	0
B. Clempson, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
Dowager Lady Croft	2	2	0
Sir Archer Croft	2	2	0
Mr. John Carter	2	2	0
Richard Crop, <i>Esq;</i>	10	10	0
B. M. C.	0	10	6
Mess. Campbell and Coutt,	5	5	0
Mr. Peter Castleiranc	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. <i>Esq;</i> by <i>Mr. Hanway</i>	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
<i>Carried forward</i>	1169	5	0

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Brought forward</i>	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, <i>Esq</i> ;	2	2	0
Mr. Isaac Chapman	1	1	0
Mr. Thomas Cook	2	2	0
Mrs. Crufius, <i>by Mr. Lodge</i>	2	2	0
Mr. James Crafts	4	4	0
T. C. <i>by Francis Child, Esq; and Co.</i>	1	1	0
W. C.	2	2	0
Lady Cann, <i>Widow</i>	1	1	0
T. C.	0	10	6
Mess. Coleman, Harris, and Co.	6	6	0
John Clements, <i>Esq</i> ;	1	1	0
John Collett, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
Rev. Mr. John Culliford	1	1	0
Mr. Robert Curtis	0	5	0
Thomas Conolly, <i>Esq</i> ;	21	0	0
William Cartwright, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
B. C.	1	1	0
Mr. John Cherrington	1	1	0
John Clayton, <i>Esq</i> ;	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
Mr. Richard Camplin	2	2	0
Cornelius Cayley, <i>Esq</i> ;	2	2	0
C. C.	1	1	0
William Cogan, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	0	0
W. C. <i>by R. W.</i>	4	4	0
Mr. Richard Cotton	2	2	0
Mrs. Crompton	2	2	0
Mr. Jos. Cappe	1	1	0
Mr. Thomas Cookson	1	1	0
Mr. John Calverly	1	1	0
<i>Carried forward</i>	1269	10	6

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Brought forward</i>	1269	10	6
Mr. Michael Cotton	0	10	6
Mr. Colton	0	10	6
Mr. Collins	0	10	6
Mr. William Carr, <i>jun.</i>	0	10	6
Mr. Coates	0	10	6
Mr. William Carr	0	10	6
Mr. Thomas Coates	0	10	6
A. B. C. by <i>Bill on Mess. Bristol and Hall</i>	21	0	0
Rev. Mr. Cook, of <i>Buxted</i>	0	10	6
S. C.	10	0	0
John Calcraft, <i>Esq;</i>	10	0	0
A Clergyman at Greenwich	2	2	0
John Curtis, <i>Esq;</i>	1	1	0

COMPANIES, CORPORATIONS,
CLUBS, SOCIETIES, ASSOCIATIONS,
COLLECTIONS, &c.

<i>Inhabitants of Dover</i> , by William Ruffel, <i>Esq;</i>	50	0	0
<i>A Set of Gentlemen at the Shepherd and Flock</i> , in } <i>Shepherd Street, Hanover Square</i>	6	13	6
<i>The Free and Accepted Masons at the Dundee-</i> } <i>Arms, Wapping</i> , by Mr. B. Price	21	0	0
<i>The Neighborly Society</i> , held at the <i>Castle Ta-</i> } <i>vern, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden</i>	7	15	0
<i>A Society of Laborers</i> , in <i>Knightbridge Town</i> , } <i>in Devonshire</i> , by Mr. Knowling Hankins	1	10	0
<i>The Gentlemen concerned in the Coal Trade</i> , col- } <i>lected at the Newcastle Coffee House at Bil-</i> <i>linggate</i> , by the Hands of Jonathan Shake- } <i>speare, Esq;</i>	73	10	0
<i>Ditto further Collection</i> , by Ditto	16	16	0
<i>A Club of Old Maids</i>	5	5	0
<i>A Club at the Three Tons in Gracechurch Street</i> , } <i>by Mr. Cheslyn</i>	12	0	0
<i>Mess. Carrington and Hickman</i> , as <i>Stewards of</i> } <i>the Amicable Society</i> , at the <i>Crown in St. Paul's</i> <i>Church Yard</i>	5	5	0
<i>Carried forward</i>	1517	12	0

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Brought forward</i>	1517	12	0
<i>The Common Council of Langbourn Ward</i>	6	6	0
<i>A Collection from the Officers of the Collector of } Customs outward, in the Port of London</i>	11	11	0
<i>The Worshipful Company of Clothworkers</i>	100	0	0
<i>The Worshipful Company of Merchant Taylors</i>	100	0	0
<i>The Worshipful Company of Drapers</i>	200	0	0
<i>The Tradesmens Club at the Neptune Coffee House } in Liverpool</i>	12	0	0
<i>The Beneficial Society at Portsmouth Common, by } Mr. Robert Reeks</i>	40	7	6
<i>Subscriptions in the Borough of Portsmouth, by } John Carter, Esq; Mayor of Portsmouth</i>	104	8	0
<i>Ditto in the Town of Gosport, by Ditto</i>	13	12	0
<i>A Collection at St. George's Chapel on Portsmouth } Common, by Ditto</i>	22	0	0
<i>A further Subscription at Portsmouth, by Ditto</i>	6	16	6
<i>The Free Masons Lodge at the Three Tons of } Portsmouth, by Ditto</i>	10	10	0
<i>The Officers, Non Commission Officers, and Dra- } goons of Lieutenant Colonel Hale's Regiment</i>	19	4	3
<i>The Friendly Society at the Sun in Rotherbith, by } Mr. Richard May</i>	6	0	0
<i>The Birth Day Society at the Bull Head in Wood } Street</i>	5	5	0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub.</i>	5	5	0
<i>Ditto 3d Sub.</i>	5	5	0
<i>The Inhabitants of the Town of Bridport in Dor- } setshire, by the Hands of Mr. Samuel Bull</i>	20	0	6
<i>A Collection of the Grand Jury of the City of } London, for the present January Quarter } Sessions, 1760.</i>	10	10	0
<i>Friendly Society held at the Magpye and Horse- } shoe, Cheapside, by Mess. R. Wigington, T. } Wilkinson, and G. Wharton</i>	5	5	0
<i>A Club at Limehouse</i>	16	16	0
<i>The Society of British Volunteers</i>	10	10	0
<i>Some Servants at a Gentleman's in Pall Mall</i>	1	6	6
<i>Carried forward</i>	2250	10	3

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

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Brought forward</i>	2764	12	9
<i>The Contribution of the Colleges of the University of Cambridge</i> }	198	9	0
<i>The Surplus of a Charitable Contribution at Bromley, by R. Nettleton, Esq;</i> }	3	3	0
<i>A Collection at Leeds, by William Cowell, Esq;</i>	42	0	0
<i>The Surplus of a Subscription at Exeter, by Bartholomew Jeffery, Esq;</i> }	81	9	1
<i>The Gentlemen of Westminster School</i>	31	10	0
<i>Sundry Subscriptions from some of the Company and Inhabitants of Bath, by John Pitt, Esq;</i> }	74	14	4
<i>Further Ditto, by Thomas Prowle, Esq;</i>	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
Mess. 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
Mess. 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
<i>Carried forward</i>	3321	10	5

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Brought forward</i>	332	1	5
S. D.	1	1	0
Sir Thomas Duckinfield, <i>Bart.</i>	10	10	0
Mr. W. Dodsworth	2	2	0
William Duncombe, <i>Esq;</i>	2	2	0
Mr. Arlander Dobson	2	2	0
John Darrell, <i>Esq;</i>	2	2	0
Theophilus Dorrington, <i>Esq;</i>	2	2	0
Jeremiah Dyson, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
C. D.	2	2	0
Mr. Thomas Du Biffon	5	5	0
Mr. Robert Day	1	1	0
T. D.	1	1	0
Mr. Day	1	1	0
Robert Dinwiddie, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
Samuel Durrant, <i>Esq;</i> of <i>Lewes, in Suffex</i>	5	5	0
Mr. Robert Dabage	0	2	6
Jennix Dry, <i>Esq;</i>	10	10	0
John De Keiver, <i>Esq;</i>	3	3	0
Peter Ducane, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
Mr. John Dore	2	2	0
Mr. William Davy, <i>jun.</i>	2	2	0
Sir William Dolben, <i>Bart.</i>	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, <i>Esq;</i>	10	10	0
George Dealtry, <i>Esq;</i>	1	1	0
Mr. Thomas Daniel	1	1	0
John Delme, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
A. D.	2	2	0
A. D. by <i>Messrs. Child and Co.</i>	2	2	0
Walter Dicker, <i>Esq;</i> of <i>Chiswick</i>	5	5	0
Mr. Peter Deschamps	2	2	0
Mr. John Doughty	2	2	0
Mr. John Dawson	1	1	0
<i>Carried forward</i>	344	0	5

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Brought forward</i>	344	16	5
Mr. Charles Davoys	10	10	0
Mr. John Deschamp	2	2	0
Peter Dobre, <i>jun. of Guernsey, by Mr. Perchard</i>	2	2	0
Dr. Davies	2	2	0
Mr. Davenport	1	1	0
Mr. Day	1	1	0
Sir James Dashwood, <i>Bart.</i>	10	10	0
Rev. Mr. Dival, <i>and a Person unknown</i>	1	1	0
Mr. John Delamar	3	3	0
Jeremiah Dixon, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
Robert Denison, <i>Esq; Alderman of Leeds</i>	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, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
Mr. Jacob Espenosa	2	2	0
G. L. M. E.	1	1	0
Leonard Ellington, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
Y. E.	0	10	6
Dr. Exton	3	3	0
A. E.	1	1	0
John Elliot, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
Mess. Evans <i>and</i> Wane	5	5	0
R. E.	1	1	0
Mr. John Elliot	2	2	0
Vigerius Edwards, <i>Esq;</i>	3	3	0
<i>Carried forward</i>	353	3	5

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Brought forward</i>	353 ²	3	5
M. E.	1	1	0
John Eld, <i>Efq;</i>	1	1	0
Mr. Richard Eastland	3	3	0
Mr. Joseph Ellis	1	1	0
Isaac Eeles, <i>Efq;</i>	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
Mess J. and E. Ellicott	5	5	0
Mr. George Edwards	2	2	0
E. S. P.	1	7	0
Abfolam Evans, <i>Efq;</i>	5	5	0
Mr. Alexander Edmonds	1	1	0
Mrs. Jane Edwards	1	1	0
Jacob Elton, <i>Efq;</i>	2	2	0
Mess. Evans and Green	0	10	6
J. E.	0	7	6
Timothy Earl, <i>Efq;</i> by Thomas Lucas, <i>Efq;</i>	5	5	0
J. E.	1	1	0
Benevolus Edinenfis, by Mr. R. Todd }	2	2	0
<i>Ditto 2d Sub. by Ditto</i> }	4	4	0

F

Dr. Fothergill	21	0	0
A. F.	0	10	6
Freeman Flower, <i>Efq;</i>	5	5	0
Jacob Franco, <i>Efq;</i>	5	5	0
David Franco, <i>Efq;</i>	5	5	0
Joseph Franco, <i>Efq;</i>	5	5	0
William Fouquier, <i>Efq;</i>	2	2	0
Thomas Fletcher, <i>Efq;</i>	5	5	0
Thomas and Stephen Fuller, <i>Efqrs.</i>	5	5	0
Mr. James Fremeaux	2	2	0
Mr. Fullager	5	5	0

<i>Carried forward</i>	3649	7	11
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	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Brought forward</i>	36	49	7 11
Mr. Sam. Freeman	1	1	0
Mr. R. Freeland	1	1	0
Thomas Edwards Freeman, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
Thomas Fisher, <i>Esq;</i>	3	3	0
R. F.	1	1	0
Thomas Flowerdewe, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
Josias Farrer, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
Rowland Frye, <i>Esq;</i>	21	0	0
John Franklin, <i>Esq;</i>	2	2	0
Thomas Fonnerau, <i>Esq;</i>	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, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
Sir Samuel Fludyer, <i>Bart. and Brother</i>	21	0	0
W. F.	3	3	0
John Fane, <i>Esq;</i>	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, <i>Esq;</i>	2	12	6
Mr. William Freame	0	10	6
Mr. Thomas Farr, <i>jun.</i>	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, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
Mess. Fink and Strother	2	2	0
Mr. Alderman Firth, of Leeds	1	1	0
<i>Carried forward</i>	38	09	10 5

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Brought forward</i>	38	09	9
Mr. Frankland	1	1	0
Mr. Fountaine	0	10	6
Brice Fisher, <i>Esq;</i> by <i>Mr. Lodge</i>	10	10	0
Joseph Fowke, <i>Esq;</i>	2	2	0
Mrs. Elizabeth Froke, by <i>Mr. Charles Ritchie</i>	2	2	0

G

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

Carried forward

3983 15 11

	<i>L.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Brought forward</i>	3983	15	11
Mr. Richard Gomm	2	2	0
Mr. J. Gomm	2	2	0
R. G. <i>by Mr. Hanway</i>	2	2	0
Mr. John Grubb, <i>jun.</i>	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. (<i>the Widow's Mite</i>)	1	1	0
George Garnier, M. D.	5	5	0
George Garnier, <i>jun. Esq;</i>	2	2	0
S. G. <i>by Francis Child, Esq; and Co.</i>	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, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
Mr. William Garnsey	0	5	0
Mr. William Gordon	2	2	0
G. G.	1	1	0
Mr. Christopher Griffiths, <i>sen.</i>	3	3	0
Mess. Goldney, Smith, Champion <i>and Co.</i>	15	15	0
M. G.	0	10	6
Mrs. Grey	1	1	0
Mrs. Gautier <i>and Son</i>	3	3	0
Mr. James Green	3	3	0
Mr. Alderman Grey, <i>of Leeds</i>	1	1	0
Mr. Joseph Green	0	10	6
Mr. Robert Green	0	10	6
Charles Gough, <i>Esq;</i>	5	0	0
Matthew Gols, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
Mr. William Gyvingham	1	1	0
Mr. Glasford, <i>of Plymouth, by Mr. J. Hubbold</i>	1	1	0
<i>Carried forward</i>	4074	12	5

Brought forward

l.	s.	d.
4074	12	5

H

Sir Joseph Hankey	15	15	0
Thomas Hollis, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
Mr. C. Hurd	1	1	0
Jonas Hanway, <i>Esq</i> ;	3	3	0
A. H.	5	0	0
John Hesse, <i>Esq</i> ;	2	2	0
Joseph Chaplin Hankey, <i>Esq</i> ;	2	2	0
S. Horne, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
Mr. G. Higginson	3	3	0
Mr. James Hebert	2	2	0
Tilman Henckell, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
Richard Hall, <i>Esq</i> ;	2	2	0
Vanfithart Hudson, <i>Esq</i> ;	3	3	0
Mess. Henckell and Mason	5	5	0
Mess. Honeywood, Fuller and Co.	21	0	0
M. Hudson, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
Edward Hunt, <i>Esq</i> ;	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, <i>Esq</i> ;	3	3	0
Mr. J. Hubbald	3	3	0
M. and B. Harrison, <i>Esqrs.</i>	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, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
E. H.	0	10	6
Matthew Howard, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
<i>Carried forward</i>	4248	3	11

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Brought forward</i>	424	8	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, <i>Esq;</i>	10	10	0
Mr. William Hodgson, <i>of Carlisle</i>	0	10	6
Mess. Hoares	21	0	0
Thomas Hunt, <i>Esq;</i>	2	2	0
C. H.	0	10	6
Mr. R. Holmes	3	3	0
John Hopkins, <i>Esq;</i>	21	0	0
James Hall, <i>Esq;</i>	2	2	0
Thomas Hanway, <i>Esq;</i> by Mr. Hanway	5	5	0
John Hookham, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
H. and T. by Mr. Batson	2	12	6
George Hunt, <i>Esq;</i>	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, <i>Esq;</i>	2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. Thomas Hearll	2	2	0
Thomas Hayes, <i>Esq;</i>	1	1	0
Miss Halfey, 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
<i>Carried forward</i>	438	4	1 11

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Brought forward</i>	43	8	4
Mr. Wood Hodges	2	2	0
Dr. Hopwood, <i>of Hopwood, by Mr. T. Pitt</i>	10	10	0
Mr. Hayes	1	1	0
T. H.	1	1	0
Mr. Jasper Hale, <i>of Peckham</i>	2	2	0
Mr. Richard Harper, <i>by Mr. Joseph Hall</i>	2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. Hubbard, <i>of Cambridge</i>	1	1	0
J. H.	0	10	6
Mr. Humphreys	2	2	0
James Hillhouse, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
Mr. John Heylin	1	1	0
Daniel Harson, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
Mr. Peter Hatton	1	1	0
Mr. Richard Howard	1	1	0
Mr. Samuel Hall	0	10	6
Richard Holt, <i>Esq; of Bridlington, by Mr. Wil-</i>	5	5	0
<i>liam Hodgson</i>			
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, <i>Esq;</i>	2	2	0
Thomas Harvey, <i>Esq;</i>	4	4	0
Robert Harvey, <i>Esq;</i>	4	4	0
M. Hartwell, <i>of Plymouth, by Mr. J. Hubbald</i>	1	1	0
M. Hill, <i>of Ditto, by Ditto</i>	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 3

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Brought forward</i>	4460	13	5
Mr. Thomas Jones	3	3	0
R. I.	1	1	0
Timothy Jones, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
R. I.	2	2	0
Sir Abraham Janssen, <i>Bart.</i>	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, <i>Bart.</i>	5	5	0
Mr. Charles Jones	0	5	0
Mrs. Dorcas Jolliff	1	1	0
Jeremiah Innys, <i>Esq;</i>	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, <i>Bart.</i>	5	5	0
Mr. William Isles	0	10	6
Mr. Joseph Jowet	0	10	6
Mr. Ikin	0	10	6
Bartholomew Jeffrey, <i>Esq;</i> of <i>Exeter</i>	2	2	0
Charles Jinnens, <i>Esq;</i>	10	10	0
Mrs. Juge	1	1	0

K

Mr. John Kettle, of Birmingham, by the Rev. ² <i>Dr. Benson</i>	5	5	0
Mrs. H. K.	1	1	0
Mr. William Kirkby	1	1	0

Carried forward 4545 19 5

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Brought forward</i>	454	5 19	5
William Isaac Kops, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
J. K.	1	1	0
W. K.	0	10	6
Christopher Kilby, <i>Esq;</i>	10	10	0
E. K.	2	2	0
Thomas Kinafton, <i>Esq;</i>	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, <i>Esq;</i> of Redford in Nottingham- shire, by Mr. William Hinans }	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, <i>Esq;</i> by James Wallace, <i>Esq;</i> }	21	0	0
William Leyborne, <i>Esq;</i>	2	2	0
John Lodge, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
Mr. William Lebrune	2	2	0
Dr. Lucas, by Mr. Dobson	3	3	0
J. Lawrence, <i>Esq;</i>	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, <i>Esq;</i> of Suffolk Lane	15	15	0
<i>Carried forward</i>	465	8 16	11

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Brought forward</i>	4658	16	11
Mr. William Lowth	1	11	6
Mr. J. Lawton	3	3	0
Thomas Lewis, <i>Esq;</i>	10	10	0
Mr. James Limborough	1	1	0
Mr. Daniel Le Sueur	2	2	0
Henry Liddell, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
Mr. John Lowther	1	1	0
D. L. by <i>Mr. Wray</i>	6	13	6
H. C. L.	2	2	0
Benjamin Longuet, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
Mr. Andrew Layton	1	1	0
V. L.	3	3	0
Richard Lateward, <i>Esq;</i>	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, <i>Esq;</i> late Captain in General Pult- ney's Regiment }	5	5	0
Mr. Lovegrove	1	1	0
William Lea, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
Mr. Stephen Lawrence	0	10	6
William Lemon, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
The Right Rev. the Bishop of London, by the <i>Rev. Dr. Nicholls</i> }	10	10	0
James Lambe, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
Charles Lewis, <i>Esq;</i>	3	3	0
Mr. Thomas Layland	0	2	6
Mr. James Laroche, <i>jun.</i>	1	1	0
Mess. Lloyd, Elton, and Co.	15	15	0
James Laroche, <i>Esq;</i>	2	2	0
Mr. Edward Lloyd	1	1	0
John Lees, <i>Esq;</i> of Manchester	10	10	0
Mess. Lees and Dunn	5	5	0
A. L.	0	10	6
<i>Carried forward</i>	4796	7	5

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Brought forward</i>	4796	7	5
Mr. Joseph Loscombe	1	1	0
Mr. Kirby Londsdale, <i>of Westmoreland</i>	1	1	0
Sir John Langham, <i>Bart. of Cottesbrooke, in</i> } <i>Northamptonshire</i>	100	0	0
Thomas Lee, <i>Esq;</i>	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. Lifter	0	10	6
Mr. H. Luxmore	1	1	0
Mr. H. Lillington	2	2	0
Mr. Lynch, <i>of Plymouth, by Mr. J. Hubbald</i>	0	10	6
<i>D. L. by Mr. C. Wray</i>	3	16	6

M

The Rev. Mr. R. Meadowcourt	2	2	0
B. M.	4	4	0
Thomas Mills, <i>Esq;</i>	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, <i>Esq;</i>	1	1	0
Mr. John Mills	3	3	0
Mr. Joshua Mahoon	1	1	0
Mr. William Methuen	2	2	0
Nicholas Magens, <i>Esq;</i>	15	15	0
Arnold Mellow, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
K. M.	2	2	0

<i>Carried forward</i>	4974	4	5
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	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Brought forward</i>	4974	4	5
Mrs. Morrice	5	5	0
George Metcalffe, <i>Esq;</i>	2	2	0
Mr. Mestrefat	2	2	0
Mr. G. Marsh	1	1	0
E. M.	1	1	0
Mr. Quond. Martin	1	1	0
Charles Mellish, <i>Esq;</i>	2	2	0
Mr. George Morgan	1	1	0
Mess. Mount and Page	21	0	0
Richard Morhall, <i>Esq;</i>	10	10	0
J. M.	2	2	0
The Right Hon. Lord Maynard	20	0	0
J. M.	2	2	0
James Mason, <i>Esq;</i> of <i>Salop</i> , and others, by Mess. } <i>Mauduit and Co.</i>	10	10	0
Mr. John Mason	2	2	0
Thomas Martin, <i>Esq;</i>	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, <i>Esq;</i>	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, <i>Esq;</i>	10	10	0
Mess. J. and W. Mayne	5	5	0
John Major, <i>Esq;</i>	10	10	0
Joseph Mellish, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
Miss Milnes	1	1	0
Dr. Milnes	0	10	6
<i>Carried forward</i>	5156	4	11

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Brought forward</i>	51	56	4 11
Mr. W. Milnes, <i>jun.</i>	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 Muffett, <i>Esq.</i>	4	4	0
Thomas Medhurst, <i>Esq.</i> ; <i>Alderman of Leeds</i>	5	5	0
Francis Milner, <i>Esq.</i>	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, <i>Esq.</i>	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

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Brought forward</i>	5232	11	11
H. Neale, <i>Esq;</i>	10	10	0
Mr. J. Fernandez Nunez	5	5	0
Mr. Moses Nunez, <i>jun.</i>	1	1	0
Mr. H. Nicols	2	2	0
James Norman, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
Richard Newman, <i>Esq;</i>	10	0	0
The Rev. Mr. William Norris	1	1	0
Mess. Nafh and Edowes	10	10	0
Mr. Edward Nicklin	1	1	0
Nathaniel Neale, <i>Esq;</i>	3	3	0
Mr. Sarjeant Nares	5	5	0
Mr. William Newill	1	1	0
G. N.	2	12	6
George Napier, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
Robert Newton, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
Richard Neave, <i>Esq;</i>	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, <i>Widow</i>	5	5	0
The Rev. Mr. Nigus, <i>Rector of Rotherhitb</i>	1	1	0
Posth. Nixon, <i>Esq;</i>	2	2	0
Mr. Nisbet	1	1	0
Nameless	0	11	0

Q

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

Brought forward

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
	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, <i>Esq;</i>	10	10	0
The Rev. Dr. Charles Plumptre	2	2	0
William Pearse, <i>Esq;</i>	2	2	0
Miss Pococks	1	1	0
Charles Peers, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
P. Plumptre, <i>Esq;</i>	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, <i>Esq;</i>	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, <i>Esq;</i>	10	10	0
Onesiphorus Paul, <i>Esq;</i>	3	3	0
Mr. William Pocock	2	2	0

Carried forward

5462 12 5

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Brought forward</i>	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, <i>Esq;</i>	1	1	0
Edward Clark Parrish, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
Mr. Thomas Prentice, <i>of Bungay in Suffolk</i>	2	2	0
David Peloquin, <i>Esq;</i>	3	3	0
Mrs. Mariann Peloquin	1	1	0
Mr. Francis Peloquin	1	1	0
Mr. Richard Pranker	1	1	0
Mrs. Parsons, <i>of Clifton</i>	2	2	0
Mr. Andrew Pope	1	1	0
Mess. Jos. and Robert Pease	4	4	0
Andrew Perrott, <i>Esq;</i>	3	3	0
Francis Pryme, <i>Esq;</i>	1	1	0
Mr. Percival	1	1	0
Mr. Walter Perkin, <i>jun.</i>	2	2	0
Mr. John Pinkney	1	1	0
The Rev. R. P.	1	1	0
Daniel Ponton, <i>Esq;</i>	2	2	0
The Rev. Dr. Kenrick Prescot	2	2	0
William Preston, <i>Esq;</i>	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
<i>Carried forward</i>	5527	10	5

Brought forward

<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
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, <i>Esq;</i>	2	2	0
Mr. Quartley	0	10	6

R

His Grace the Duke of Rutland	50	0	0
S. Roffey, <i>Esq;</i>	10	10	0
M. R.	0	10	6
Capt. John Redman	5	5	0
Mr. S. Rodes	2	2	0
Mr. James Randell, <i>jun.</i>	2	2	0
Hugh Rofs, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
Dr. Alexander Ruffell	2	2	0
Mr. John Redman	1	1	0
Mr. Peter Ruffell	1	1	0
R. P. R.	1	1	0
John Rooke, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
Sam. Ricards, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
John Roberts, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
John Ryder, <i>Esq;</i>	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, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
P. R.	2	2	0
Mrs. Mary Roftey, <i>of Peckham</i>	5	5	0
Richard Radcliffe, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
Mr. John Rigg	2	2	0
Mess. Roberts and Pewtreffs	5	5	0

Carried forward

5690 18 11

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Brought forward</i>	5690	18	11
D. R.	2	2	0
Samuel Rynardson, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
Mr. Ryland	3	3	0
Samuel Ruffh, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
Mr. Thomas Roe	1	1	0
T. R.	3	3	0
Amyor Rich, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
His Grace the Duke of Richmond, <i>by Dr.</i> } <i>Brocklesby</i>	31	10	0
The most noble Marquis of Rockingham	21	0	0
Dr. Michael Ruffell, M. D.	1	1	0
Mr. Walter Rofewame	1	1	0
Mrs. Rane	3	3	0
Mr. James Roffman	2	2	0
J. R. <i>by Messrs. Willis, Read and Co.</i>	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, <i>Esq;</i>	10	0	0
Mr John Stanford, <i>of Wandsworth</i>	1	1	0
T. S.	0	10	6

Carried forward

5819 5 11

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Brought forward</i>	5819	5	11
W. S. <i>jun.</i>	1	1	0
Samuel Smith, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
Mr. W. Smith	2	2	0
Capt. Smith, <i>of the Sea Horse</i>	2	2	0
H. Spencer, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
Mr. Phineaz Serra	2	2	0
Richard Salway, <i>Esq;</i>	3	3	0
John Smith, <i>Esq;</i>	2	2	0
Mrs. Smith	1	1	0
J. Scrimshire, <i>Esq;</i>	10	10	0
Mr. Charles Steer	5	5	0
Mess. 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, <i>Esq;</i>	10	10	0
Mr. Michael Solomon	2	2	0
Richard Shubrick, <i>Esq;</i>	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, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
John Salter, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
J. S. a Lady unknown	1	1	0
S. Shore, <i>Esq;</i>	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
<i>Carried forward</i>	5967	11	11

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Brought forward</i>	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
<i>S. and W.</i>		1	1 0
Mr. Jofiah Shank		1	1 0
R. S.		1	1 0
T. S.		1	1 0
James Sperling, <i>Esq;</i>	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, <i>Esq;</i>	10	10	0
J. S.		1	1 0
Mr. William Sharpe		1	1 0
S. S.		1	1 0
Richard Smith, <i>Esq;</i>		2	2 0
Henry Savage, <i>Esq;</i>		3	3 0
Miss Stanwix		2	2 0
H. S. by <i>Mr. Franklen</i>		1	1 0
J. S.		2	2 0
Mr. John Stallard		2	2 0
F. W. Sharpe, <i>Esq;</i>		5	5 0
Mr. Charles Stanniforth	0	10	6
Messrs. 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, <i>of Bristol</i>	0	7	6
J. S.	0	10	6
<i>Carried forward</i>	6044	8	11

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Brought forward</i>	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 Stephenfon	2	2	0
Mr. Suttell	1	16	0
Mrs. Snowden	1	1	0
Mr. Alderman Smithfon, of Leeds	1	1	0
Mess. Shepley and Clofe	1	1	0
Mr. John Smithfon	1	1	0
Mr. Henry Smithfon	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 Sanderfon	0	10	6
Mr. Luke Setchell	0	10	6
L. S.	0	10	6
Charles Stanhope, Esq;	10	10	0
<i>Carried forward</i>	6147	1	11

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

T

The Hon. George Townshend	10	10	0
Andrew Thomson, <i>Esq;</i>	10	10	0
Robert Taylor, <i>Esq;</i> M. D.	5	5	0
E. T.	1	1	0
Mr. H. Todd	2	2	0
M. T.	2	12	6
B. Trecothick, <i>Esq;</i>	10	10	0
J. Tomlinson, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
R. Turner, <i>Esq;</i>	3	3	0
J. T.	5	5	0
John Thornton, <i>Esq;</i>	21	0	0
Mr. H. Lewis Tonnier	1	1	0
The Rev. Mr. Thomas, <i>of Blackbeath</i>	5	5	0
T. Truman, <i>Esq;</i>	10	10	0
B. T.	3	3	0
William Turner, <i>Esq; of Richmond</i>	4	4	0
Wichcot Turner, <i>Esq;</i>	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. Teufh	3	3	0
Mr. Samuel Towers	1	1	0
Richard Tunnard, <i>Esq; of Frompton, by Mr. } Brewster</i>	5	5	0
Mr. Stevens Totton, <i>of Hammerton</i>	1	1	0
Mr. Joshua Thomas	1	16	0
Mr. John Taylor	1	1	0
Mr. Henry Tompson	1	1	0
William Thornton, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
The Hon. Roger Townshend	5	5	0

<i>Carried forward</i>	6307	3	5
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	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Brought forward</i>	6307	3	5
Capt. William Thornton	3	3	0
Michael Turner, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
Edward Turnour, <i>Esq;</i>	21	0	0
Mr. Thomas Temple	0	10	6
Mr. Stephen Tippet	1	1	0
Samuel Thomas, <i>Esq;</i>	1	1	0
The Rev. William Henry Thomlinson	3	3	0
Mrs. Mary Trott	2	2	0
Mess. Barnard Townsend and Son	2	2	0
James Taylor, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
T. W. T.	1	11	6
Mr. Robert Tudway	1	1	0
The Rev. Mr. Thomas Talbot, <i>Rector of Ull-</i> <i>lingwick</i>	10	10	0
Mr. Robert Thorley	1	1	0
William Thornton, <i>Esq;</i>	3	3	0
Mr. Edward Taylor	1	1	0
Ditto his Children	1	1	0
Mess. 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, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
J. T. by Mr. Leyborne	2	2	0

U

P E R S O N S U N K N O W N.

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

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

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

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Brought forward</i>	66	14	8 11
<i>A Gentleman in Pembrokeſhire, by Mr. Lewis</i> }	2	2	0
<i>Davis</i>			
<i>A Lady, by C. K.</i>	10	10	0
<i>Unknown</i>	2	2	0
<i>The Mite of Perſons unknown, by D. T.</i>	3	12	0
<i>A Lady</i>	1	1	0
<i>A Lady</i>	3	3	0
<i>Unknown</i>	1	1	0
<i>A Lady</i>	2	2	0
<i>Unknown</i>	0	5	0
<i>Sundry Perſons at Leeds</i>	15	18	0
<i>Unknown</i>	3	3	0
<i>A Gentleman of Weſt Wickham, by R. Nettleton, Eſq;</i>	1	1	0
<i>A Lady</i>	1	1	0
<i>A Perſon, by Mr. Gonzales</i>	1	1	0
<i>Unknown</i>	0	5	0
<i>Unknown</i>	1	1	0
<i>Unknown</i>	0	5	6
<i>Unknown</i>	0	5	0
<i>A Perſon unknown</i>	2	2	0
<i>Unknown, by Mr. Markham of Leeds</i>	0	13	0
<i>A Perſon unknown, by Charles Gould, Eſq;</i>	3	3	0
<i>A Perſon unknown, by Mr. Matthew Millar of Roſs</i>	5	5	0

U V

Robert Udny, <i>Eſq;</i>	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, <i>Eſq;</i>	3	3	0
Walter Vane, <i>Eſq;</i>	2	2	0
Mr. James Vere	5	5	0
Meſſ. Vere, Glynn, and Halifax	10	10	0
Samuel Vandewall, <i>Eſq;</i>	5	5	0

Carried forward

6760 13 11

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Brought forward</i>	67	13	11
Mr. Johnson Vivian	1	1	0
Mr. Daniel Vautier	4	4	0

W

Joshua Ward, <i>Esq;</i>	50	0	0
Mrs. Rebecca Wright	2	2	0
Mr. John Whiston	1	1	0
Mr. R. Welsh	2	2	0
Thomas Walker, <i>Esq;</i> of <i>Soho Square</i>	10	10	0
<i>S. and A. W.</i>	2	2	0
Mr. James Waugh	3	3	0
General Webb's Lady, <i>by Mr. Dobson</i>	5	5	0
Mrs. Wood, <i>of Cleveland Row</i>	5	5	0
Timothy Waldo, <i>Esq;</i>	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, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
Mr. Henry Wright	4	4	0
Simon Wilson, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
Mr. W. Wilkinson, <i>and Mr. Jos. Warne</i>	1	1	0
<i>M. W.</i>	1	1	0
Mr. S. Woolmer	1	1	0
Mr. William Worsfold	5	5	0
<i>J. W. by Mess. Harrisons</i>	1	1	0
Mr. Thomas Watton	5	5	0
Mrs. Woffington	5	5	0
William White, <i>Esq;</i> of <i>Portsmouth</i> }	10	10	0
<i>Ditto 2d. Sub.</i> }	10	10	0
Mrs. Waring	1	1	0
Joseph Wright, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
<i>H. W.</i>	1	1	0
Wilkhear West, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
<i>Carried forward</i>	69	9	11

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Brought forward</i>	6932	9	11
James Warner, <i>Esq; of St. James's</i>		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 Wymondefold, <i>Esq;</i>	10	10	0
John Wenham, <i>Esq;</i>		5	5 0
N. W.		1	1 0
Mr. Thomas Willing		3	3 0
Mess. Wright and Watson		2	2 0
Mr. John Woodbridge		2	2 0
Mr. Webb		3	3 0
Mr. Wainman, <i>of Carrhead in Yorkshire</i>		3	3 0
Jacob Wilkinfon, <i>Esq;</i>		5	5 0
Mr. W. Worterhington		2	2 0
Mr. William Wright		1	1 0
Mr. Samuel Wals		2	2 0
Samuel Willson, <i>Esq;</i>		5	5 0
W. S. and T. <i>by the Custom House</i>		1	6 0
Mr. George Wroughton		2	2 0
Mr. William Willars		1	11 6
Mr. John Worsley, <i>of Hertford</i>		1	1 0
Mr. S. Wegg		3	3 0
Thomas Witchcot, <i>Esq;</i>	10	10	0
E. W.		2	2 0
Capt. Whitefoord		1	1 0
General Warburton		5	5 0
Mess. Anthony and George Wagners		2	2 0
Mess. Willis, Read, and Co.	10	10	0
Mr. John Wilkinfon		2	12 6
Mr. John Walker		2	12 6
Mr. Robert Weeks		1	1 0
Mr. Robert Wigftone		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

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Brought forward</i>	7046	15	1
Mr. Christopher Warrick	0	10	6
Mr. Amos Wenman	2	2	0
Mr. Jos. Wakeford, <i>of Andover</i>	1	1	0
Mr. Luke Williamson, <i>by Mr. Thomas Hill</i>	2	2	0
A. W.	1	1	0
The Rev. Mr. George Whitfield	2	2	0
S. Whittbread, <i>Esq; by Mr. S. Smith</i>	10	10	0
Mr. William Wheeler	1	1	0
Mess. Richard and John Wilkinfon	2	2	0
Mr. John White	0	10	6
E. W.	0	2	0
Mrs. Watkinson	1	1	0
Dr. Wathen, <i>by Mr. Smith</i>	2	2	0
Peter Wilder, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
Jonathan Watfon, <i>Esq;</i>	4	4	0
Dr. Clerke Wilshaw	3	3	0
Dr. Watfon	3	3	0
M. W.	3	3	0
Z. W.	2	2	0
George Wombwell, <i>Esq;</i>	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, <i>Esq;</i>	2	2	0
Mr. John Wheel	0	5	6
Mess. Withington and Blackmore, <i>of Manchester</i>	4	4	0
Richard Wilfon, <i>Esq; Recorder of Leeds</i>	5	5	0
Richard Wilfon, <i>Esq; jun.</i>	5	5	0
Thomas Wilfon, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
William Wilfon, <i>Esq;</i>	3	3	0
The Rev. Mr. Whitaker	2	2	0
Mr. Thomas Woolrich	2	2	0
Mrs. Ann Wilfon	1	1	0
Mr. Thomas Woolrich, <i>jun.</i>	1	1	0
Mr. William Walker	1	1	0

Carried forward

7146 17 7

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Brought forward</i>	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. Wilkinfon	0	10	6
Mr. John Wormald	0	10	6
Mr. Anthony Wrightfon	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. <i>by Mr. Gwilt</i>	0	10	6
J. W.	1	1	0
The Right Hon. Lord Walpole	5	5	0
N. W. W. <i>a Cornish Gentleman</i>	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

Brought forward

<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
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
<hr/>			
	7239	16	1

Additional Subscriptions 'till May 31,
1760.

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

RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of
the SOCIETY for the benefit of the BRI-
TISH TROOPS, &c.

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

DISBURSED for the use of the BRI-
TISH TROOPS in Germany.

6000 Mens large Welch plain waist-coats } at 2s. 2d. untrimmed }	650	0	0
420 Groce of horn breast buttons at 1s. 1d.	22	15	0
83 Dozen of thimbles at 6d. $\frac{1}{2}$	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. $\frac{1}{2}$	12	10	0
54 Balls of cord of $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. each at 4d. $\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	3
2934 Pair mens yarn gloves at 6d. $\frac{1}{2}$	79	9	3
1716 Dittos bought at Bremen }	102	19	4
1097 Caps bought at ditto }			
864 Best milled caps at 6d. $\frac{1}{4}$	22	10	0
708 Double striped worsted caps at 6d. $\frac{3}{4}$	19	18	3
2386 Dittos at 7d. $\frac{3}{4}$	79	1	0
120 Dittos at 9d.	4	10	0
144 Milled woollen caps at 5d. $\frac{1}{2}$	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, in- surance, and all Charges }	520	0	0
	<hr/>		
Carried forward	3204	0	0

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Brought forward	3204	0	0

*CHARGES on articles for the troops
in Germany.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
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 1250 <i>l.</i> insured on the packets with flannel waistcoats, &c. at 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ Gs. per cent. and policy . . }	15	17	0
Charges of landing, and duties in Holland, toll, passports and carriage from Helwoet to Osnabrug . }	108	0	0
Cost of 53 casks for the shoes . . . }	9	11	6
Charges of entry and shipping ing . . . }	5	2	6
Premium for 1500 <i>l.</i> insured on the Anna Rosina with shoes for Bremen, at 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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
	<hr/> 248 19 3		
Carried forward . . .	<hr/> 3452 19 3 <hr/>		

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Brought forward	345	19	3
For the use of the troops in North America.			
4000 Pair of shoes sent to } Quebec at 5s.	1000	0	0
4000 Pair dittos to New } York at 5s.	1000	0	0
	<hr/>		
	2000	0	0

Charges.

35 casks for shoes to Que- } bec	6	2	6
Charges of entry and ship- } ping for Quebec	3	15	6
Freight and primage of } 35 casks with 4000 pair } of shoes, for Quebec . .	46	19	0
Premium on 1000 <i>l.</i> insured } on the Peggy for Quebec } at 10 <i>Gs.</i> per Cent. to re- } turn 2 per Cent. if sails } with channel convoy, or } 4 per Cent. if with Ame- } rican, and arrives; and } policy	105	4	6
35 casks for shoes to New } York	6	2	6
Charges of entry and ship- } ping	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	345	19	3
	<hr/>					

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Brought forward . . .	22	17	8	34	52	19
Premium on 1000 <i>l.</i> insured						
on the Prince George at						
10 <i>Gs.</i> per Cent. to return	1	05	4			6
5 per Cent. if sails with						
convoy, and policy . . .						
				23	22	13

*For the use of WIDOWS and ORPHANS
of soldiers slain abroad.*

Remitted in a bill on Ham-						
burgh, at the disposal of						
the Marquis of Granby,						
for the use of widows and	5	00	0			0
orphans belonging to the						
British troops in Germany						
Ditto in 1825 oz. 5 pwt.						
of silver at 5 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> $\frac{1}{4}$ per						
oz. by the Norwich man						
of war, consigned to Ge-						
neral Amherst, for the	5	00	0			0
use of the widows and						
orphans of the troops in						
America						
Premium on 500 <i>l.</i> value in						
silver insured on the Nor-						
wich man of war at 2 <i>Gs.</i>	1	0	14			6
per Cent. and policy . . .						

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	67	86	7
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	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
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, }	1	11	6			
viz. Esther Royston and } Ann Fletcher . . . }						
Mary Walker, widow of } William Walker . . }	1	1	0			
Ditto for bringing over and } maintaining Jane Browne }	1	1	0			
an orphan . . . }						
Mary Lea, wife of John } Lea . . . }	1	1	0			
Ditto for bringing over } and maintaining 3 or- }	2	2	0			
phans, Mary Paul, John }						
Paul, and Mary Hall }						
Eleanor Hall, widow of Wil- } liam Hall, and 1 Child }	1	11	6			
Jane Henderson, widow of } George Henderson, and 2 }	2	2	0			
children . . . }						
Mary Long, widow of John } Long, and 3 children }	2	12	6			
Ann Meacham, widow of } John Meacham, and 1 }	1	11	6			
child . . . }						
Jane Simms, widow of } James Simms, and 2 }	2	2	0			
children . . . }						
Christiana Gardiner, widow } of James Gardiner, and }	2	2	0			
2 children . . . }						
Carried forward . . .	22	1	0	6786	7	0
g 2						

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

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Brought forward	42	0	0	67	86	7 0
Catherine Mc Gregor for bringing over and maintain- ing Mary Hyson, an orphan }	1	1	0			
Elizabeth Milles, wife of Pe- ter 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 Ser- jeant Hudson, and 4 chil- dren }	2	12	6			
Fane 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 Ger- many }	1	1	0			
Catherine Atkins, wife of George Atkins, wounded, now in Chelsea Hospital }	0	10	6			
Eleanor Larman, wife of Wal- ter Larman, wounded }	0	10	6			
Catherine Rutherford, widow of John Rutherford, and 2 children }	2	2	0			
Carried forward	59	17	0	67	86	7 0

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Brought forward</i>	59	17	0	67	86	7 0
<i>Elizabeth Gaunt, widow of</i>	2	2	0			
<i>Peter Gaunt, and 2 children</i>						
<i>Elizabeth Mc Cloud, widow</i>	1	1	0			
<i>of Daniel Mc Cloud . . .</i>						
<i>Ann Jones, widow of James</i>	2	12	6			
<i>Jones, and 3 children . .</i>						
<i>Mary Dunn, widow of Fran-</i>	2	12	6			
<i>cis Dunn, and 3 children</i>						
<i>Mary Simon, widow of Wil-</i>	2	2	0			
<i>liam Simon, and 2 children</i>						
<i>For the carriage of Mary Hy-</i>	1	1	0			
<i>son, an orphan, to her aunt</i>						
<i>at Birmingham, and main-</i>				7	1	8 0
<i>tenance on the road . . .</i>						
<i>Contingent charges on the whole under-</i>						
<i>taking.</i>						
<i>Stationary ware, Advertise-</i>	10	7	4 5			
<i>ments, Letters in the pub-</i>						
<i>lic papers, and contingent</i>				9	13	8
<i>charges</i>						
<i>Porters attendance on the</i>				62	8	10
<i>Committee, delivering of</i>						
<i>summons, &c.</i>						
<i>1025 Volumes in octavo,</i>	62	8	10			
<i>part of them bound, with</i>						
<i>an ample detail of the pro-</i>				179	6	11
<i>ceedings of the Society, a</i>						
<i>List of the Subscribers,</i>				68	57	15 0
<i>and a state of their ac-</i>						
<i>counts, intended for the</i>						
<i>satisfaction and use of the</i>						
<i>Subscribers and others</i>						
<i>Carried forward</i>	179	6	11	68	57	15 0

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Brought forward</i> . . .	179	6	11	68	57	15 0
<i>Allowance to Clerks for wages</i>	36	18	0			
				216	4	11
<i>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.</i>				332	15	6
<i>Also whatever shall be recovered on the insurances to Quebec and New York, if the ships go with convoy, &c.</i>						
				7406	15	5

The Account abridged, viz.

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