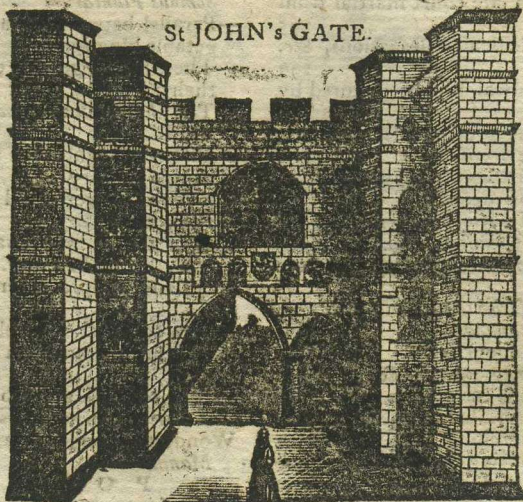


The Gentleman's Magazine:

Lond Gazette
 Head's Jour:
 Craftman:
 D. Advertiser
 St James's E-
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 London Even-
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 General Even-
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 Westminster
 Journal
 Whitehall E-
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 Inspector
 Monitor
 Ev. Advertiser
 Lond. Chron.

St JOHN'S GATE.



York News
 Dublin 3
 Edinburgh
 Bristol 2
 Norwich 2
 Exeter
 Worcester
 Northampton
 Gloucester
 Stamford
 Nottingham
 Chester
 Derby Liber.
 Ipswich
 Reading
 Leeds Salibury
 Newcastle 2
 Canterbury
 Sherborn
 Birmingham
 Manchester
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For JULY 1757.

C O N T A I N I N G,

More in Quantity and Greater Variety than any Book of the Kind and Price.

- I. Speech of *V---s C---l*, Esq; on an interesting debate in parliam--t.
 II. Medical observations and enquiries.
 III. Bones of elephants how bro't to *Britain*.
 IV. Remarkable aloe in blossom at *Leyden*.
 V. An invaluable discovery at *Granada*.
 VI. Meteorological journal of the weather.
 VII. Heads of the new militia act.
 VIII. Numbers to be raised in each county.
 IX. List of Ld Lieutenants of counties.
 X. Rules for distinguishing *Anglo-Saxon* coins
 XI. Description of *Bengall* and the *Ganges*.
 XII. Motives for writing the *TEST*, and for discontinuing it.
 XIII. New observations on light and colours
 XIV. Some account of Mr *Melvil*, the author
 XV. On the use of antient Seals.
 XVI. *Linnæus* on the Sleep of plants; a curious paper, communicated by a Fellow of the R.S.
 XVII. Copy of a lawyer's bill in the reign of *Philip & Mary*.
 XVIII. Case of a man who swallow'd melted lead.
 XIX. Surprising improvements in gunnery.
 XX. Terrifying Phenomena in *Manilla*.
 XXI. King's speech on closing the session.
 XXII. POETRY. Virtue in tears, an elegy: Song, by a noble Ld. Verses on a *Birmingham* half-penny. Advice to unmarried ladies. A pastoral. *John and Bett*. &c. &c.
 XXIII. FOREIGN HISTORY. Authentic account of the siege of *Prague*, the battie of *Collin*, and the retreat of the *Prussians*, from the genuine letters of a *Prussian* officer. --- Memorial against *Russia*. Progress of the armies in *Westphalia*, &c.
 XXIV. HISTORICAL CHRONICLE. Particulars of retaking the *English* settlements in *Bengall*. --- Melancholy account of the loss of the *Doddington* Indiaman. --- New regulation of prison fees, &c.
 XXV. Letter from *C. Colorado* to the E. of H.
 XXVI. American Affairs,
 XXVII. Remarkable resolution of an *I-rish* corporation.
 XXVIII. List of ships taken on both sides.
 XXIX. List of births, deaths, marriages.
 XXX. Prices of stocks and corn.

With an exact Map of *Courland*, *Pomerania* and *Samogitia*, with that part of *Poland* and *Germany* through which the *Russians* are now marching, and which is likely to be the seat of war; also a neat Map of the two mouths of the *Ganges*; and an explanatory cut.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON: Printed by D. HENRY and R. CAYE, at St John's Gate, Where complete setts may be had in Twenty-six Volumes, beginning with 1731.

and Mr *Thoresby* give it SIETMAN, † which no doubt is SPETMAN, was a minter of *Harold II.* at *London*, as appears from a coin of his I have seen found in *Romney Marsh*. *Harold* acceded *Ann. D.* 1066. and *Edward II.* was slain *An.* 978. where there being a space of 88 years, *Swetman* could not work for *Edward II.* but must necessarily be the servant of *Edward III.* or the *Confessor*, who was the immediate predecessor of *Harold II.*

But the question is, where was this penny struck? Sir *Andrew Fountaine* conjectured it might be at *Sudbury* in *Suffolk*, but this cannot well be, because the true reading, as I take it from Sir *Andrew's* type, being SVBIL, which I presume is to be read SVDBIL, it is incompatible with the town of *Sudbury*, tho' it be both an antient place, and sufficiently conspicuous for a mint, for whereas your friend and correspondent seems to be a little doubtful as to that point, I observe, it is not only mentioned in the *Saxon Chronicle* as early as the year 799, and at this day gives title to an archdeaconry, but also that money was actually coined there in the reign of *Ethelred II.* †

The next opinion is, that it may rather mean *Southover* a place near *Lewes* in *Suffex*, on the southern bank of the river. But this place I doubt is too obscure to have any good claim, and what is worse SVDOFRE departs too far from the letters on the coin, which according to the last and most accurate inspection both of Mr *Thoresby* and Sir *Andrew*, is SVDIE or SVBIL.

What then is to be done in this case, *Sutwicke* in *Northamptonshire*, I doubt, is not of note sufficient; shall we then give it up as a matter too difficult to be determined? Be it so; however I shall offer a random conjecture, and leave it to the public decision. *Swetman*, you find, wrought at *London*, now I think it not improbable, that the borough of *Southwark*, which undoubtedly has antiquity enough, and was likewise of competent note § might promiscuously be called in those times *Suthwerk* and *Suthwic*, for I observe that places of the like situation were often called *wicks*, as *Kington wick*, *Hampton wick*, &c. But whatever be the fate of this conjecture,

† There is no occasion to interpose the *a*, for in the type there is a ligature to express it.

‡ Sir *A. Fountaine Tab.* I. *Ethelred* 23. where ZVDBY cannot reasonably be any thing else but *Sudbury*, as the Antiquarians agree.
§ *C Camden's Britannia Col.* 193. 371.

I am fully of opinion that the coin of *Henry* inscribed LEFPARD ON SV. was coined in the burrough. It will not seem strange to any one, that a place should be called by two or even three different names, or written in as many manners, when he considers, that the city of *London* itself was in the *Saxon* times promiscuously called *Lundene*, *Lundenbyrig*, *Lundenburb*, and, what is most remarkable in this case, *Lundenwic*.

PAUL GEMSEGE.

[The foregoing letter was received last month, but too late to be inserted.]

The Loss the E. India Company of England has lately sustained in their Settlements at Bengal, (See p. 282,) has made a particular Account of that Country seasonable; and tho' something of this kind has already appeared in other periodical Collections, yet for want of a Map to illustrate their Descriptions, little satisfaction can be derived from their obscure Recitals. We have therefore, been particularly attentive to supply this defect by procuring an exact Representation of the Mouths of the Ganges, in order to shew the situation of all the European Settlements on that River, which will assist our Readers to form a clear Idea of the importance of our own.

B Engall was formerly a kingdom, and is now a province of *Hindustan* or the empire of the great *Mogul*. It is seated about the mouth of the river *Ganges*, and is annually overflowed by that river as *Egypt* is by the *Nile*, which renders it one of the richest and most fruitful provinces in *India*.

Hindustan is a vast country and was conquered by *Genghyzan* a *Tartarian* prince who died in 1226. About 200 years after, *Timur-bec* commonly called *Tamerlane*, became master of it, and his descendants sit upon the throne to this day. The great *Mogul* was the richest monarch in the universe till *Tamas Kuli Khan* late king of *Persia*, deprived him of almost all his treasure. The government of this prince is arbitrary, and he is master of the lives as well as the goods of his subjects. The provinces are governed by princes or *Om-rabs*, who have commonly the title of *Nabobs*; and whose revenues are so considerable that they are like so many petty kings. However, we may observe

H the great *Mogul* is not master of all the country which goes by the name of *India*; for some of the princes called *Rajahs*, the descendants of the antient kings, are his tributaries, while others are

are intirely independant, and often make war against him. Thus *Sabou Rajah* who keeps his court at *Settarab* in *Deccan*, has of late years acquired a surprising power, making great inroads into the Mogul's territories, and levying a tribute from several provinces. He has 200,000 horse, and has lately taken several strong places from the *Portuguese*.

The first town we meet with near the sea is *Pipley* seated on the westernmost branch of the *Ganges*, according to our map. When the *English* and *Dutch* factories here, it was a place of trade, but when they were removed to *Ugly* and *Colicotta*, all the merchants left it, and it was reduced to beggary; there being now no inhabitants but fishermen. The same may be said of *Ingeli* and *Cajori*, two neighbouring islands on the west side of the *Ganges*. There are several islands made by that river, some of which are without inhabitants, because they abound with tygers.

Along the branch called *Ugli* there are many small villages and farms, interspersed in large plains: but the first of any note is *Calcutta*, a market town for corn, coarse cloth, butter and oil. Above this is *Bankshal*, a place belonging to the *Dutch*, where their ships ride when they cannot get farther up, on account of the current. *Rangatula* on the back of *Ugli* island, is famous for cotton, cloth, or silk romals, or handkerchiefs. A little higher up on the east side of *Ugli* river is *Pontjelly*, a village where a corn market is kept once or twice a week, from whence more rice is exported than from any place thereabouts. At *Tanna*, 15 miles farther up, was a fort belonging to the Mogul, who in 1686, when he quarrelled with the *English* company, had it manned to prevent their ships from passing down the river. However, one ship of sixty guns coming near the fort, saluted it with a broadside, which so frightened the governor and his people, that they deserted the place and left it to be plundered by the *English* seamen. About 3 miles farther up on the east side is *Gobendipur*, where there is a little pyramid built for a land-mark, to determine the bounds of *Colicotta* or *Fort William* on that side, and about three miles farther up *Colicotta* or *Fort William* is seated.

The *English* had the Mogul's leave in 1690, to choose a place for a settlement, and Mr *Job Channock*, the company's agent in *Bengal*, pitched upon that spot, for the sake of a large shady grove which grew there. But it was the worst place

he could have marked out; for 3 miles to the north east there is a salt lake which overflows in *September* and *October*; and in *November* and *December* when the flood retires, there is such a prodigious number of fish left behind, that they putrify and infect the air with malignant vapours. This *Channock* was more absolute than a *Rajah*, and treated the poor ignorant natives with great severity. But, going one day with his soldiers to see a young widow burn herself with her deceased husband, as was the custom of the country, he was so moved with compassion, and captivated with her beauty, that he sent his men to take her away by force, and conducted her to his own lodgings. They lived happy together many years, and when she died he built her a tomb, and on the anniversary day of her death every year, sacrificed a cock according to the pagan idolatry, to which she had converted him.

The plan of *Fort William* was an irregular tetragon, built with brick and mortar called *Puckab*, made with brick-dust, lime, melasses, and hemp, which becomes as hard and durable as stone. The houses were erected without any regard to order, as every one's convenience prompted him.

About fifty yards from *Fort William*, a church was built by the contributions of the merchants, and sea-faring men who come to trade there. The governor's house is within the fort, and is a handsome, regular structure, considering the part of the world in which it stands. There are likewise convenient lodgings for the factors, store-houses for the company's goods, and magazines for their ammunition. The company has also a good garden and fishponds stored with carps, calcops, and mullets. They have an hospital for sick persons, but whether it be owing to the malignity of the diseases, or carelessness or ignorance of those entrusted with the care of the patients, few come out of it alive.

On the other side of the river there are docks for repairing and careening the ships; near which, the *Armenians* have a good garden. The garrison in the fort have hitherto been chiefly made use of to guard the company's goods from *Plavi*, such as salt-petre, piece goods, raw silk, and opium, there being some *Rajahs* between *Cossimbuzar* and that place, who claim a duty for merchandizes passing through their territories, and often raise forces to compel payment. All religions were toler-

rated at *Colicotta*, for the idolaters carry'd their idols in procession through the town; the Mohomedans are not discountenanced, and the Roman-catholics have a church.

Barnagor is the next village on the river's side above *Colicotta*, where the *Dutch* have a house and garden, and where their ships sometimes anchor to take in cargoes for *Batavia*.

Shanock is famous for a great number of common women, who are very early initiated into the mysteries of their trade.

There are several other villages on the river side, but none remarkable till we come to *Digam* the *Danish* factory, four miles below *Ugli*; but this has been long since through poverty deserted.

Almost opposite the *Danish* factory is *Bankebazar*, where the *Ostend* company had a factory, but quarelling with the *Fouzdar* or governor of *Ugli*, they were forced to quit it in 1743, and seek protection from the *French* at *Chandernagor*. There are still a few private families of them near the factory, & a pretty little church to hear mass in. About a mile and a half farther is *Shinsbura*, a large factory of the *Dutch*, encompassed with high brick walls; it is a mile long, near as broad, and well inhabited by the native *Indians* and *Armenians*. It is contiguous to *Ugli*, and affords a sanctuary for many poor people, when they are likely to be oppressed by the Nabob.

Ugli is a town of large extent, but is poorly built, and reaches two miles along the river's side from *Shinsbura*, to *Bandel*. This last was a colony formerly settled by the *Portuguese*; but the Mogul's *Fouzdar* governs them both at present. *Ugli* is a place of great trade, because all foreign goods are brought thither for importation, and the whole product of *Bengal* is conveyed to this town for exportation; on which account the Mogul's *Furza* or custom house is at this place.

The streets are large but not paved; there are fine walks, handsome buildings, according to the country fashion; rich magazines, commodious houses, shops full of all sorts of goods, particularly silks, fine cotton and rich stuffs, made in different parts of *India*. There are five pagods in the great market place belonging to the different sects of Pagans, and when they come to sell their goods they place them near that pagod to which they themselves belong.

Bandel, is at present nothing else but a receptacle for loose women, where

they have distinct habitations, and are ready for all comers.

Cassembazar is 100 miles above *Ugli*, where the *English* and *Dutch* have factories. It is a large town much frequented by merchants, and consequently rich. The country about it is very fertile and healthful, and its inhabitants are industrious, being employed in many useful manufactures.

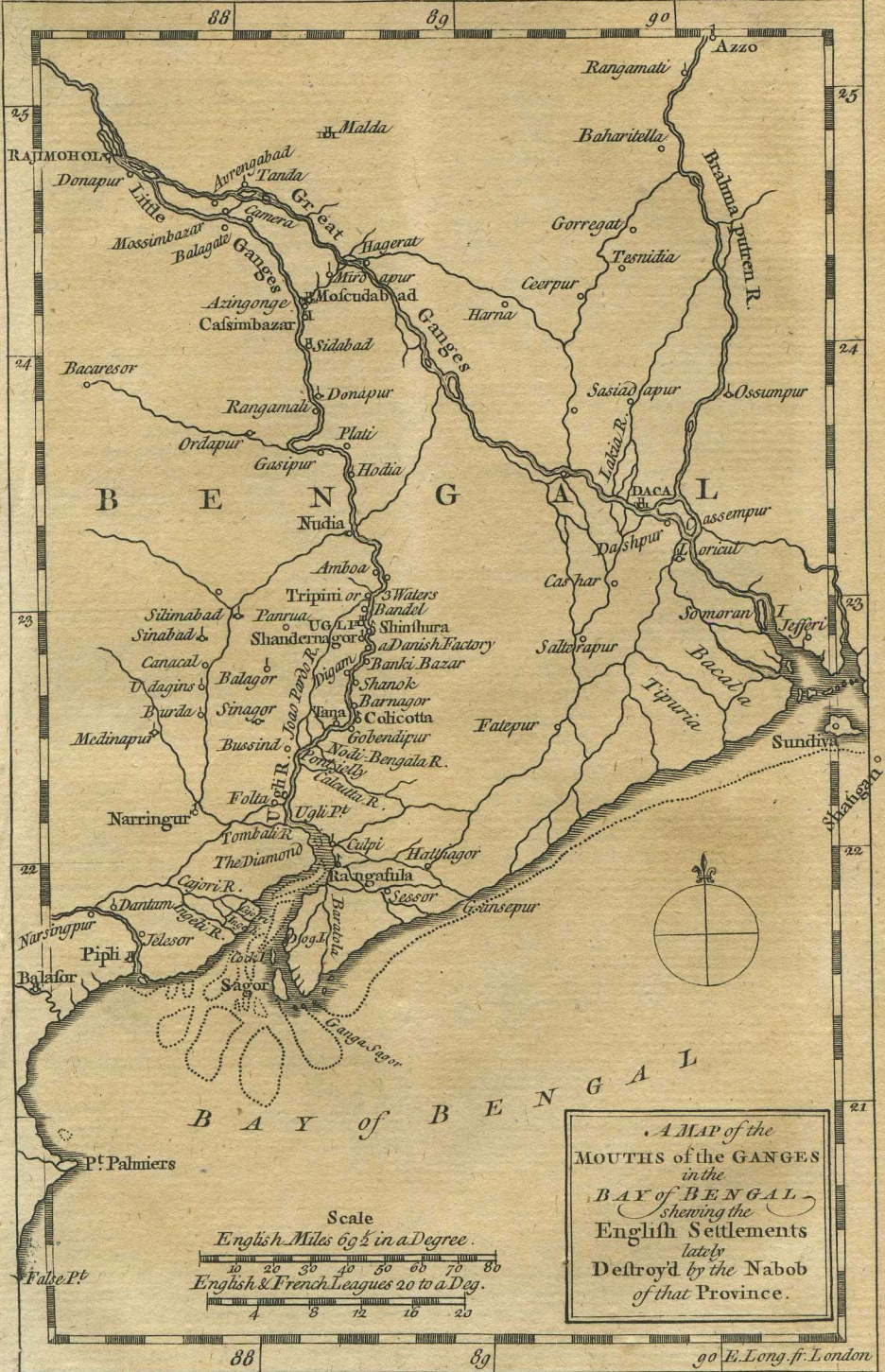
Rajimohol was formerly the greatest place of trade on the *Ganges*, and was the place of residence of the governors of *Bengal*, it being a fine country for hunting, but some political reasons obliged him to leave it for *Daca*.

Daca is the largest town in *Bengal*, and is seated under the tropic of Cancer on the most easterly branch of the *Ganges*. It is stretched out in length on the side of that river where every one delights to reside. The houses are very ordinary, being generally made with bamboo reeds covered over with earth, and are placed at some distance from each other, on account of the gardens. It is full of ship-carpenters, who are employed in making vessels for the transportation of merchandise. Provisions of all sorts are in great plenty and incredibly cheap; and the silk and cotton-cloths are exceeding good and to be bought at a low price. Here the *English* and *French* have factories.

Chatigam stands on the eastern confines of the Mogul's dominions, 100 miles below *Daca*, and has a very good harbour, but is now little frequented.

Sundiwa is an island 4 leagues from the continent, and is about sixty miles in circumference. It serves to shelter small ships from the raging seas, and the winds of the south-west monsoons. It is but thinly inhabited, but provisions may be bought there for a trifle.

In travelling by land in *Bengal* from *Rajimohol* to the sea side you meet with a great number of large canals, which have been formerly cut with vast labour and expence, to convey water from the river *Ganges* into the adjacent fields, and to transport merchandise to that river with great facility. On the sides of these canals there are a great number of towns and villages of the *Gentows*, full of people, as well as fields of rice, sugar-canes and wheat, with three different kinds of pulse; besides mulberry-trees two or three feet high for the nourishment of silk-worms. But the prodigious number of great and small islands made by the mouths of the *Ganges*, yield the most beautiful prospect in the



A MAP of the
MOUTHS of the GANGES
in the
BAY of BENGAL
shewing the
English Settlements
lately
Destroy'd by the Nabob
of that Province.

Scale
English Miles 69 1/2 in a Degree.
English & French Leagues 20 to a Deg.
4 8 12 16 20

the world; for they are all very fruitful, and are bordered with groves full of fruit trees, pine apples, and all sorts of greens, and water'd with thousands of canals which run farther than you can see. But the worst is, the islands nearest the sea are now quite forsaken, and serve as a retreat for tygers, which sometimes swim from one to another. There are also gazels, hogs, and fowl, which are become altogether wild. It is dangerous to land in these islands, or to fasten a boat to shore in the night.

Bengal, according to the report of travellers, is one of the most fruitful countries in the world, superior even to *Egypt* itself. It abounds with rice, corn, and fruits of all kind, which the inhabitants candy and preserve, and carry on a very advantageous traffic with them to many parts of the world. The *European* ships supply themselves with biscuit, fowls, pork, and other provisions at very easy rates. *Calicotta* was the general magazine of the *English* for salt-petre, cotton, cloths, and silks, which were purchased at *Cassembuzzar* cheaper than in any other part of the *East Indies*. From *Bengal* there was likewise brought lac, opium, wax, civet, long pepper, and ginger, but the chief manufacture purchased there was calico, which on the first news of the loss of the place, rose 50 per cent. and *European* goods fell in proportion. This alarmed the company's governors so much, that they immediately took measures for repossessing the settlements of which the company had been deprived, and with the assistance of admiral *Watson*, happily succeeded; a particular account of which (see p. 333.)

The concluding TEST. July 9.

— *Servetur ad imum*
Qualis ab incepto processerit, et sibi constet.

HOR. G

Preservation of character is so seldom met with in common life, and so rarely found in the pages of the biographer, that our admiration is justly excited, whenever we have an opportunity of beholding an uniformity of principles and action. It requires, indeed, the most unabating ardor, and a constant exertion of all that is great and good in the human mind, not to be seduced from the paths of honour by the solicitations of friends, by the artifices of designing men, by the menaces of a party, and the allurements of profit and of power. It was a sensi-

(GENT. MAG. July 1757.)

ble maxim of antiquity, that no man can be justly characterised till his death; and it was the wisdom of the *Egyptians*, not to do funeral honours to any person whatever, until his actions had been impartially examined. When they had crossed the lake with the dead body, a public accuser stood forth with a charge of whatever looked unhand-some or disproportioned in his manners; and if the prosecution was not supported by the evidence of facts, the memory of the deceased was honoured with a suitable encomium; and the pagnegrift had the consolation to reflect, that the person so celebrated would never, by any subsequent demerit, give the lie to the praises bestowed up-on him.

As the time is now arrived, when this paper will be reckoned among the departed, the author cannot help considering what may be said of him after his literary decease. He does not suppose he shall want a public accuser, and he imagines that his name will be treated with freedom and abundant scurrility. He cannot, however, resign his claim to some degree of praise, and he flatters himself, that when the heat of party feuds is reduced to temperance, the impartial public will acknowledge, that he has acquitted himself in his office with integrity, with decency, and with truth.

It was the greatest happiness of the heathens to leave a good name behind them; and surely an author may reasonably be allowed to have the same laudable ambition: a political writer more particularly may be actuated by this delicate sollicitude, because his writings may have, in some measure, influenced the happiness or disturbance of his fellow citizens. For this reason, the author of the *Test* presumes, he may this day have leave to talk of himself, without the imputation of egotism; he hopes he may recapitulate his motives to the undertaking, which he is now going to relinquish, together with his reasons for this dereliction of his office.

That he has maintained an uniformity of character from the first publication on the 6th day of *November* last, to this 9th of *July*, 1757, he asserts with pride and exultation; and he principally values himself, that his investigations to this work were untinted with any thing mean and little. He was not excited by personal resentment on the one hand, nor a desire of currying favour with any man on the other. I can say with *Tully*, *Me hoc neque rogatu*

facere

Historical Chronicle, July 1757.



Y letters from Vice Adm. *Watson*, dated the 31st of *January*, off *Calcutta*, in the river *Hughley*, there is an account, that having sailed the 16th of *Oct* last, with all the Squadron, and the *Walpole* & *Marlborough* Indians, from *Madras* for *Benegal*, he anchored, after a tedious passage, on the 5th of *Dec*, in *Ballafore* road; and having crossed the *Braces* on the 8th, proceeded up the river, and arrived at *Fulta* on the 15th, where he found *Gov. Drake* and the gentlemen of the council on board such ships and vessels as had escaped falling into the *Moors* hands. As the pilots would not take charge of the ships till the springs were over, the admiral could not proceed higher till the 28th, when he sailed with the *Kent*, *Tyger*, *Salisbury*, *Bridgewater*, & *King's Fisher* sloop. The next afternoon *Col. Clive* was landed, in order to march and attack *Busbudgia* fort by land, at the same time that the squadron appeared before the place, which anchored, and began to cannonade about eight o'clock in the morning on the 30th; and, at half past eight, the king's troops were landed to support *Col. Clive*. The ships soon silenced the enemy's fire; and, at 7 in the evening, 100 seamen were landed under the command of *Capt. King*. At half past eight, the body of the fort was on fire; and, immediately after, news was received that the place was taken; but the few people in it had all escaped. One of the company's captains was killed, and four soldiers wounded. This fort was extremely well situated for defence, having a wet ditch round it, but badly provided with cannon, only 18 guns, from 24 pounders and downwards, and about 40 barrels of powder, with ball in proportion, being found in it. On the 1st of *Jan*. the *Kent* and *Tyger* anchored between *Tanna* fort, and a battery opposite to it, both which the enemy abandoned as the ships approached. About 40 guns, some 24 pounders, and all mounted on good carriages, with some powder and ball, were found in this fort and battery; and the admiral left the *Salisbury* as a guardship to prevent the enemy from regaining them. In the night the admiral sent the boats, mann'd and arm'd, up the river, to burn a ship and some vessels said to be filled with combustibles, which was executed without opposition. The next morning, early, the company's troops were landed, and immediately began their march to *Calcutta*. The *Kent* and *Tyger* soon after proceeded up the river, together with the 20 gun ship and sloop. At 40 minutes after nine, the enemy began to fire upon the *Tyger*, from their batteries below *Calcutta*, which they abandoned as the ships approached. At 20 minutes past ten, the *Tyger* and *Kent* made a very warm fire, inasmuch that the enemy were soon driven from their guns, and presently after ran out of the fort, which *Capt. Coote*, with the king's troops, and an officer from the *Kent*, enter'd a little before eleven. Four mortars, 91 guns of different sizes, and a considerable quantity of all kinds

of ammunition, were found in the fort. The ships have suffered very little in their masts, yards, and rigging, and have only lost 9 seamen and 3 soldiers killed, and 26 seamen and 5 soldiers wounded. An expedition was then proposed against *Hughley*, to be executed by the 20 gun ship and sloop, the boats of the squadron mann'd and arm'd, assisted by all the king's troops amounting to 170, the company's grenadiers, and 200 *Seapoys*, which were to be landed under the command of *Major Kilpatrick*; and every thing being prepared, they sailed the 5th of *January*, under the command of *Capt. Smith* of the *Bridgewater*; and, on the 11th, the admiral received an account of the taking that place, in which was found 20 guns, from 24 pounders downwards, with a quantity of ammunition. The city of *Hughley* has since been burnt and destroyed, together with the granaries and storehouses of salt, situated on the banks of each side the river, which will be of great prejudice to the *Nabob*; as they contained a store for the subsistence of his army, while in that part of the country. *Gazette*

C *Account of the Loss of the Doddington Indian, from the Journal of Mr Jones, the Chief Mate.*

MAY 27, 1755. Sailed from *St Jago* with the *Pelham*, *Houghton*, and *Streetbam*, and left the *Edgecote* riding there. May 28. Finding that we sailed better than the other ships, parted from them in the night by steering a different course, and had a pleasant passage until we made *Cape Le Gullas*; from whence we took a fresh departure on July 6. We run to the eastward, in lat. 35½ and 36 degrees S. until July 16, when by the medium of six journals, we made 12 d. 51 m. E. longitude from *Le Gullas*. Being that day, by observation, in lat. 35 deg. S. dirty squally weather, the wind from S.S.W. to S.S.E. with a large sea, *Capt. Sampson* ordered the course to be altered from E. to E.N.E. We ran on that course from 5 to 7 knots per hour, with courses and treble-reefed main-top-sail, and double-reefed fore-top-sail; at midnight had 70 miles on the board. About a quarter before one in the morning, the ship struck, and in less than 20 minutes was entirely wreck'd. It was a dark and stormy night, and the only warning we had of our danger, was calling out, *Breakers ahead, and to leeward*. The helm was immediately put a-lee; but before she came quite head to wind, she struck lightly, and then stronger; at which time the sea broke directly into her forward, stove the boats, and waded a good many people overboard: altho' we used our best endeavours to get her about, it was to no purpose, the sea breaking all over her, and she struck so hard, that the mainmast went away by the board, and the rest of the masts soon followed. We could see no land. The ship continued listing and striking with every sea, till unfortunately she at last laid down on her starboard side, and soon parted; every sea driving some part of her away. As the larboard side and quarter was now the only place above water, all those who could, got there; the