The Gentleman's Magazine:

For July 1757.

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XI. Description of Bengall and the Ganges.
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XXVI. American Affairs.
XXVII. Remarkable resolution of an Iris corporation.
XXVIII. Lift of ships taken on both sides.
XXIX. Lift of births, deaths, marriages.
XXX. Prices of stocks and corn.

With an exact Map of Courland, Pomernia, 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. CAVB, at St. John's Gate, Where complete sets may be had in Twenty-six Volumes, beginning with 1731.
Rules concerning Anglo-Saxon Coins.

and Mr Thoresby give it SIETMAN, † which no doubt is SPECMAN, was a minter of Harold II at London, as appears from a coin of his I have been found in Romney Marly. Harold acceded Ann. D. 1066, and Edward II was slain An. 978, when there being a space of 88 years, Sweetman could not work for Edward II, but must necessarily be the servant of Edward III, or the Con

But the question is, where was this penny struck? Sir Andrew Fountain 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 SYDGBIL, which I presume to be read SUDGBIL, it is incompatible with the town of Sudbury, tho' it be both an ancient 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 Southwark a place near Lewer in Suffolk, on the southern bank of the river. But this place I doubt is too ob

eas 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 SUDGBIL or SYDGBIL.

What then is to be done in this case, Southwicke 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. Sweetman, 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 perhaps be called Southwicke and Southwick, for I observe that places of the like situation were often called wicke, as Kingston wick, Hampton wick, &c. But whatever be the fate of this conjecture,

† There is no occasion to interpolate the a, for in the type there is a ligature to express it. † Sir A. Fountain Tab. I, Ethelred 29, where ZVDBY cannot reasonably be any thing else but Sudbury, as the Antiquarians agree.

I am fully of opinion that the coin of Henry inscribed LEPPARD 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, Luc
denbyrg, Lundenburh, and, what is most remarkable in this case, Lundewicz.

PAUL GEMSEGE.

The Loss the E. India Company of England has lately sustained in their Set
tlements at Bengal, (See p. 282,) has made a particular Account of that Coun

try justable; and the somthing of this kind has already appeared in other pe

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are entirely independant, and often make war against him. Thus Sabou Rajah who keeps his court at Settarab in Diccan, 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 Portuguse.

The first town we meet with near the sea is Pityle seated on the westmost branch of the Ganges, according to our map. When the English and Dutch had factories here, it was a place of trade, but when they were removed to Ugly and Calcutta, all the merchants left it, and it was reduced to beggary; there being now no inhabitants but fishermen. The same may be said of Injelli and Caffort, 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 tigers.

Along the branch called Ughi 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 Bankhahal, a place belonging to the Dutch, where their ships ride when they cannot get farther up, on account of the current. Ramgatila on the back of Ughi island, is famous for cotton, cloth, or silk romals, or handkerchiefs. A little higher up on the east side of Ughi river is Pontjella, 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 beamen. 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 Calcutta or Fort William on that side, and about three miles farther up Calcutta 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 sandy 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 floodretires, 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 decafed 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, malafes, 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 carp, 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 Plais, such as fat-petre, piece goods, raw silk, and opium, there being some Rajahs between Caffumbar and that place, who claim a duty for merchandizes passing through their territories, and often raise forces to compel payment. All religions were tolerated.
Description of the Province of Bengal.

rated at Calicotta, for the idolaters carry'd their idols in procession through the town; the Mopomdeans are not disconenanced, and the Roman-catholics have a church.

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

Shamock 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 Bankebazzar, where the Offend company had a factory, but quarrelling with the Pousadar or governor of Ugli, they were forced to quit it in 1743, and seek protection from the French at Chandernagor. There are till 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 Shintibura, 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 Shintibura, to Bandel. This last was a colony formerly settled by the Portuguese; but the Mogul's Pousadar 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 loofe women, where they have distinct habitations, and are ready for all comers.

Calsembarzar 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 tropick 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 eastermost confines of the Mogul's dominions, 100 miles below Daca, and has a very good harbour, but is now little frequented.

Sundiva 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 expense, 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
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. Colicotta was the general magazine of the English for salt-petre, cotton, cloths, and silks, which were purchased at Cassimbuzzar cheaper than in any other part of the East Indies. From Bengal there was likewise brought lac, opium, wax, clivet, 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 repeopling the settlements of which the company had been deprived, and with the affability of admirals Watson, happily succeeded; a particular account of which (see p. 333.)

The concluding TEST. July 9.

Servatur ad imum Qualis ab incepto procerisset, et si 북 conflet.

HOR.

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 arts of designing men, by the menaces of a party, and the allurements of profit and of power. It was a sem-

ble maxim of antiquity, that no man can be justly characterized 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 unhandsome or disportioned in his manners; and if the prosecution was not supported by the evidence of facts, the memory of the deceased was honoured with a fitful encomium; and the panegyril had the consolation to reflect, that the person so celebrated would never, by any subsequent demerit, give the lie to the praises bestowed upon 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 currility. 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 solicitude, because his writings may have, in some measure, influenced the happiness or disturbance of his fellow citizens. For this reason, the author of the Tefi 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 redemption of his office.

That he has maintained an uniformity of character from the first publication on the 5th day of November last, to this 9th of July, 1757, he afferts with pride and exultation; and he principally values himself, that his inclination to this work were untouched 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

(GENT. MAG. July 1757.)
Y letters from Vice Adm. Watson, dated the 31st of January, of Calcutta, in the river Huglisy, there is an account, that having sailed the 16th of Okt left, with all the squadron, and the Walpole & Marlborough Indiamen, from Madras for Bengal, he anchored, after a tedious passage, on the 9th of Dec. in Ballyfour road; and having crossed the Brahuz on the 8th, proceeded up the river, and arrived at Futna 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, Brit. guard, & King’s fisher fleet. The next afternoon Col. Clive was landed, in order to march and attack Bajbudia 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 defense, 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 used 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, 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, manned and armed, 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 squadron. 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, inimick of the enemy’s, which was returned from their guns, and presently after ran up the fort, which Capt. Gooch, with the king’s troops, and an officer from the Kent, entered 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 5 seamen and 3 soldiers killed, and 26 seamen and 25 soldiers wounded. An expedition was then proposed against Huglisy, to be executed by the 20 gun ship and squadron, the boats of the squadron manned and armed, assisted by all the king’s troops amounting to 170, the company’s grenadiers, and 200 Seopys, 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 Huglisy has since been burnt and destroyed, together with the granaries and storehouses of salt, situated on one bank of each side the river, which will be of great advantage to the Nabobs; as they contained a store for the subsistence of his army, while in that part of the country.

Account of the Loj of the Duddington Indiaman, from the Journal of Mr Jones, the Chief Mate.

May 27, 1755. Sailed from St. Jago with the Pelham, Hougston, and Streeton, and left the Endeavour riding there. May 28. Finding that we failed 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. 35° and 46 degrees S., until July 16, when by the medium of six journals, we made 14 d. 57 m. E. longitude from Le Gullas. Being that day, by observation, in lat. 35 deg. S. dirty gally 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 spares and trelle-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, the ship struck, and then stronger; at which time the sea broke directly into her forward, stowed the boats, and washed a good many people overboard; allho’ we used our best endeavours to get her about, it was to no purpose, the sea breaking all over her, and the ship 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 the last laid down on her starboard side, and foamed in 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