Disposition of Fireworks

First Division

		No.
Sky Rockets	One pounders	24
Bouquets of Large Spur fire		5
Large Vertical Wheel Illuminated		1
Horizontal Fruitoni in Brilliant fire		1
Small Illuminated Balls		8
Tourbillions		12
Planks of Pots de Brins		2
Pots de Saucissons with Gerbs		4

Second Division

Two Cyphers of GR and CR, and the Pavilion of Blue fire		
Battery of Marroons		1
Sky Rockets	One pounders	24
	Two pounders	12
Regulated piece of Six Fruitonies		1
Tree of Large Spur fire		1
Figure pieces of three fires		1
Vertical Wheel of Brilliant fire, with a Small Wheel of white fire in the Center, ending with a Flight of Twenty four Rockets of four Ounces		1
Planks of Pots de Brins		2

Turn

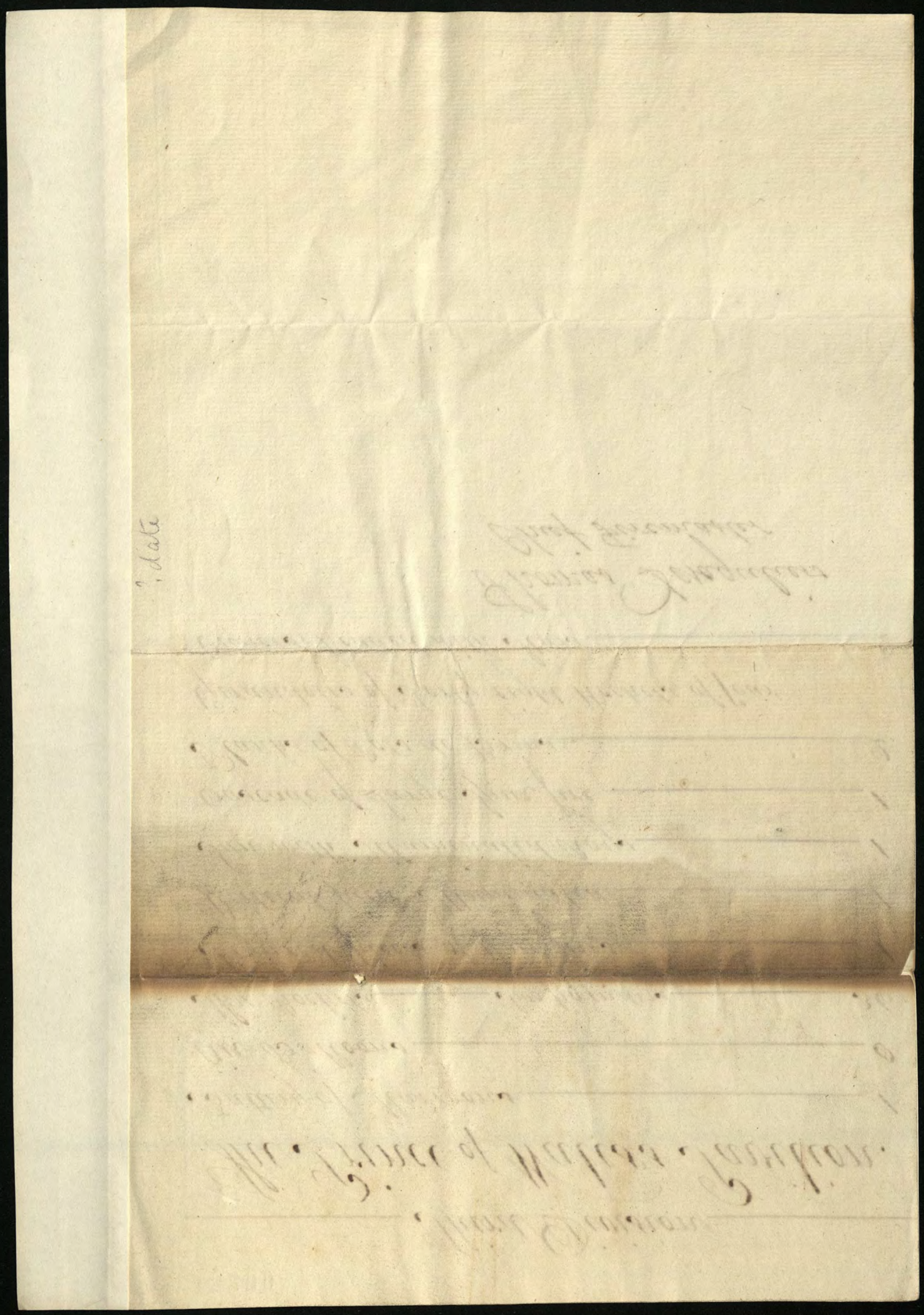
15200

Third Division

The Prince of Wales's Pavilion.

Battery of Marroons		1
Air Balloons		8
Sky Rockets	Two pounders	36
Figured pieces of three fires		1
Vertical piece Illuminated		1
Sun with Illuminated Rays		1
Cascade of Large Spur fire		1
Planks of Pots de Brins		2
Girandoles of Forty eight Rockets, of four Ounces, headed with Stars		2

Thomas Desaguliers
Chief Firemaster



(9.4th) Duke of Queensberry

15201

Sir

I am just arrived from Paris, and I hope that my early notice of it to your Majesty will be graciously received, as a mark of my impatience, to lay my warmest professions, of duty, and affection, at your feet, and at the same time, my readiness upon all occasions, to come where my services can be most acceptable to your Majesty. thinking my self bound 1st by every obligation, to be what I am in inclination, your most dutiful subject and servant. Queensberry.

15202

Dislocation

des Cordons an der Werra gegen die hessischen und fürstfuldischen Gemälze unter dem Befehl des General Lieutenants von dem Busche

		Esc:	Bat:	Regimenter	Quartiere	Rendes Vous
General Lieutenant von dem Busche zu Wietzenhausen	General Maj: Schmiedgen zu Landwernhagen	4	—	6te Cavalerie Regt Schmiedgen	Landwernhagen Speele Spiekershausen Benterode Lutternberge Uschlag Sichelnstein Dahlheim Niedhagen Escherode und Niesteg	Auf der Höhe von Landwernhagen
	Maj: von Cochenhausen zu Münden		1.	1te Bat: des 1ten Regts von Stockhausen	Münden	
	Maj: von Tippelskirch zu Hedemünden		1.	1te Bat: des 2ten Regts Pr: Friedrich	Hedemünden	Auf dem Auf-Berg
				1 Capt: 2 Offic: 4 x und 30 Pferde vom 8ten Cav: Regt:	Unter Rieden	Auf dem Weinbergen
	Maj: von Heimburg zu Wietzenhausen		1.	2te Bat: des 1ten Regts von Stockhausen	Wietzenhausen	
	Oberste Meyeren zu Hebenhausen	4		8te Cavalerie Regt von Estorff	Eichenberg, Berge Hebenhausen Märtshausen, Hermanrode Niedergandern Reckhausen und Reiffenhausen	Zwischen Hebenhausen und Eichenberg
	Oberste von Quernheim zu Göttingen		2.	9te Regiment Sachs Gotha	Göttingen	
	Oberstl: v. Drees zu Osterode			14te Regiment	Osterode	
			1	Göttingesches Land Regt	Kommen in 48 Stunden in Mitte ihrer Cantons zu	in der Versammlung
			1	Grubenhagensches L.R.		

Nota Das Regt von Schmiedgen patrouillirt über Ober Kaufungen auf Helse nach Lichtenau und längs der Fulda nach Melsungen. Das Comando von Unter Rieden über Hundelshausen Groß Almerode nach Lichtenau auf über das Lichtfeld nach Allendorff und Eschwege

Die Grenad: Compagnie vom Bat: Pr: Friedrich nebst einem Detachement von 2 Offic: und 30 Pferden von beiden Cavalerie Regimentern sind detachirt zu Lichtenau patrouilliren über Spangenberg Alt Morschen Rotenburg gegen Bebra und Hirschfeld.

15203

Reichs Contingent

unter dem Befehl des General Lieutenant von Bremer

Cavalerie.

3ten Regmt Reuter
6ten — — Dragoner
8ten — — — "

6 Escadrons a 150 Pferde jeden — 900
Stab — 84
Summa — 984 M. Cavall. 1 Brigade

General Major v. Hamerstein

Infanterie.

1ten und 9ten Regt

2. Compagn.
vom 2ten Regt
" 3 " —
" 7 " —
" 8 " —
" 12 " —
" 13 " —
} 12 Compagn. unter Comando eines Ob: Lieut 2 Majors und 3er dieser neuen gemischten Regter den älteren und jüngeren Capitain

Jeden Officiers giebt das 14te Regt.

es geht eine Regts Artille mit.

eine Grenadier Compagn ist stark 86 Mann Suma Grenadr 516.
eine Musquetier " " " — — — — 66 " " Suma Musquet. 1980.
Stab — 57.
Suma Infanterie 2553 Mann

Wenn die Combinirung 8 Gestirrigkeit finden so marchiert das 2te Regt.

Die Brigade Infanterie comandirt General Major von Quernheim.

Das Corps ist stark 3337 Mann

Zu obigem Completirung giebt jedes Land: Regiment ab. 125 Mann Suma 1250.

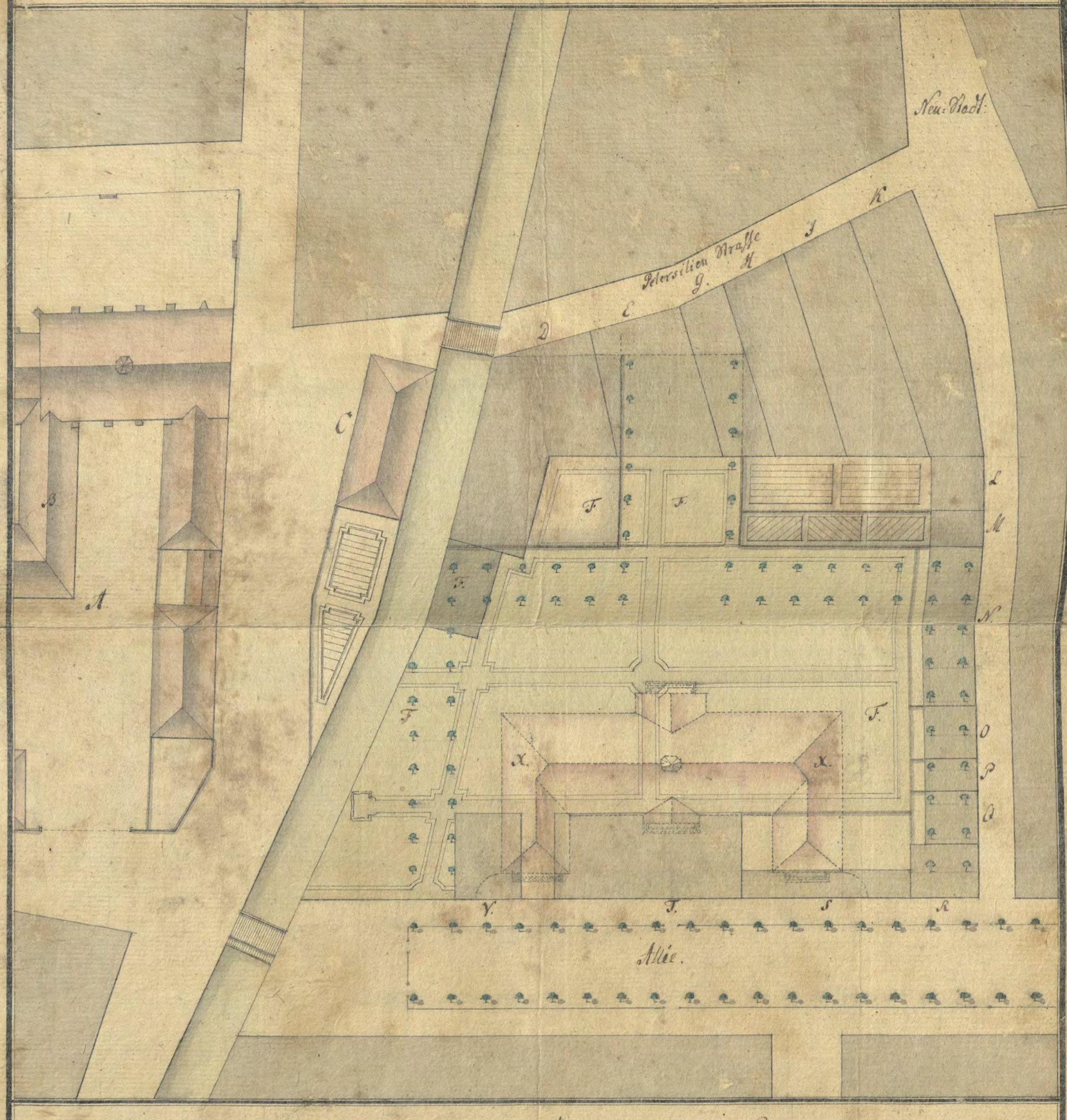
Av. Sporken
General Adjut

Das Reichs Contingent betreffend.

No date

Intended Site of the
Library of the University
at Göttingen

Lage des, zur Universitaets-Bibliothec bestimmten, an der Allée zu Goettingen belegenen Platzes.



A. Academische Gebäude, unter welchen
B. eine Seite der jetzigen Bibliothec ist.
C. Stadt-Brau-Haus.
D. Des Oberkommissarii Grätzels Färbe Haus.
E. Grätzelsches Brau-Haus und
F. dessen Garten und Trocken Haus.
G. Bürger Drayers Haus.
H. . . . . Schäfers Haus.
I. K. . . . . Maeders 2. Häuser.
L. Ilesen Erben Haus. Wüster Platz
M. Bürgerkochs Haus.
N. Grätzelsches Haus.
O. Gewecken-P. Kaysers Erben, und
Q. Jünemanns Bürger Häuser.
R. Graetzelsches Wagen-Behauer.
S. Dessen Holtz-Stall, T. dessen Nieder-Lage, und V. Pferde Stall.
X. Unterthänigst vorgeschlagnes neues Bibliothec Gebäude.

100 50 100 200 Fuße

Meumann.

For translation of 1st part see next.

15205

Verzeichniß der Instrumente
auf der Göttingischen Sternwarte.

1.) ein Bird'scher Mauerquadrant von 6 Fuß Radius mit einem einfachen unachromatischen Objectiv.
2.) ein Herschel'scher Zehnfüßiger Reflector.
3.) ein Quadrant von 2 Fuß Radius, von Sisson.
4.) ein Quadrant von 2 Fuß Radius von Ramsden.
5.) ein Quadrant von 1 Fuß Radius von Joh. Mayer.
6.) ein Telescop von 30 Fuß Focus von Campani vom Jahr 1682.
7.) ein Telescop von 12 Fuß Focus von Bird.
8.) ein achromatisches Fernrohr von 4 Fuß Focus von Dollond.
9.) ein Dito von 2½ Fuß Focus von Dollond.
10.) eine Compensations-Pendeluhr von Shelton.
11.) ein Zählar von Shelton.
12.) eine achtteilige Sekundenuhr, die man frei kann, von Cullimy.
13.) Zwey einfache mit Brieve Compensation versehene Pendeluhren von Ramsden.

Was wir nicht besitzen, u. jede neuere Sternwarte besitzt, ist

1) ein Transit oder Durchgangsinstrument; das nöthigste Instrument unter allen.
2) ein ganzer Kreis.
3) ein Hadley's Sextant.
4) ein Chronometer.
5) ein Equatorialinstrument.
6.) ein Zenithsector.

Translation of later

15206

Catalogue of the Instruments
at the Observatory of Gottingen.

1.) Mural Quadrant of 5½ feet Radius by Bird
(The objects not achromatick.)

2.) Herschel's 10 feet Reflector.

3.) Quadrant of two feet Radius by Sisson.

4.) Quadrant of two feet Radius by Lampe.

5.) Quadrant of 1 foot Radius by Tob. Mayer.

6.) Telescope of 30 feet focus by Lampani made 1682.

7.) Telescope of 12 feet focus by Bird.

8.) Achromatick Telescope of 4 feet focus by Dollond.

9.) Achromatick Telescope of 2½ feet focus by Dollond.

10.) Gridiron Pendulum clock by Shelton.

11.) Compteur-clock by Shelton.

12.) Stop-clock by Vulliamy.

13.) Two Pendulum clocks without the Compensation by Lange.

Extract

Schreiben des Kaiserl. Staats-Ministers Freiherrn v. Thugut an den Kaiserl. Abgesandten Grafen von Stahremberg in London.

# #

„Es wäre abgezielet der nach bey Anlaß des Reichs-Gutachtens vom 3ten Jul. patriotisch geäußerten Intention der meisten Reichsstände, bey dem bevorstehenden Friedenswerk in voller, unterunbrochener Verbindung, wie Berathschlagung und Gesetze es erfordern, zusammen zu halten, und jede Trennung durch Separat-Handlungen als gemeinschädlich von der Hand zu weisen, die beunruhigende Apprehension gleichwol nachdrücklich verbreitet worden, als ob dieses nicht so durchgängig, wie es das gemeine Interesse erforderte, beobachtet, sondern dieser und jener Friedens-Unterhandlungen directe oder indirecte versucht, und so zu Separat-Friedens-Schlüssen (: es sey um auf bloßen Stillstand oder Neutralität oder förmliche Tractaten-schließung abgesehen :) der Weg gebahnet werden wolle.

Ihr Kais. Königl. Apostol. Majestät in Allerhöchst-Dero Reichsständischer Eigenschaft, wie auch Ihr Königl.

„ Groß-Britannische Majestät als Churfürst von
Braunschweig-Lüneburg haben zwar zu Dero höchsten
und hohen Reichs-Mitständen, überhaupt das Ver-
trauen, daß in einem Augenblick, wo nur die
Kraft des Zusammenhaltens einen billigen und
ehrenhaften Frieden bewirken kann, keiner sich
trennen, und fälschlich zum Gerüchte irgend einer
Gruppe der Mehrheit nicht haben werden.

Dieses mal jedoch der gemeinschaftliche Feind,
aber nur den deutschen Muth zu schwächen, und
Zwietracht zur Fortsetzung und möglicher Auflösung
des Reichs-Verbandes zu verbreiten, vermuthlich
selbst Urheber von solchen gefährlichen Ausstreu-
ungen seyn dürfte: Als haben obersinnbeute beyde
Höfe in ihren Reichsständischen Eigenschaften und
geleitet von dem lautersten Patriotismus, in
Folge der einem jeden erwählgenannten Reichsstand
in solchen kritischen Zeiten obliegenden Verpflichtung
für das allgemeine Beste, nöthig und nothwendig
erachtet, vermittelst folgender bestimmten
verhoffungsmäßigen Erklärung der Wirkung
solcher Insinuationen vorzubeugen:

Daß Höchstdieselben jeden mit den Franzosen
nach dem letzten, unter dem 3.ten Jul. erstatteten
„ Reichs-Gutachten von irgend einem Reichsstande

ein,

„ eingegangenen oder noch einzugehenden Vertrag,
welches Inhalts er seyn mögen, der nicht communi
consilio von Kaiser und Reich beschlossen werden,
nicht nur für verbindlich, wie er dann
wäre, und also für null und nichtig erklären
sondern auch den allerhöchsten Reichs Oberhaupt
und den wider solche Bezirkt-Handlungen be-
stehender Gesetzen alle ihre Macht leihen wollen,
um eine solche Trennung von dem Verband
und eine solche Übertretung der Reichs-Pflichten,
in einem Augenblick wo das Wohl und die Ehre
des ganzen Teutschen Vaterlandes auf Eintracht
und biedern Zusammenhalten beruhet, nach dem
tenor der Satzungen und Ordnungen des Heil.
Römischen Reichs, zu ahnden, und ihre Wirkung
„ zu vereiteln.

Extract from Barn
Forwd to Lieut
Whitbourne

No date

Part of a Memo.m on Command of German Troops.

Außerdem, weil durch die Instruction für das Commando über die Russischen Trouppen, allerdings bestimmt worden wird, Rücksicht auf den Umstand zu nehmen, daß bey einer aus Trouppen unserer Herren zusammengesetzten Armee oft ein Widerspruch von Plänen und Meinungen entstehen kann, welche auf Eifersucht und Neidischkeit gegründet sind. Es treten folgende Fragen ein.

Soll man darin ganz und ohne Vorstellung weiter zu dürfen, folgen; oder ist in den

Part

sollen, wo wenn mir seinem Gnaden Bon seinem Vorsatz nicht als nützlich, und einleuchtet als sehr zu fürchtlich verfehlet, verleitet, eine Gegenvorstellung zu thun?

Ist es verleitet, solche schriftlich mit seinem Gründen und Ursachen zu übergeben?

Serve wenn er auch, um die besorgerlichkeit und Weitläuftigkeit eines Prinzes Korps zu vermeiden, von seinem oder unserem ersten, ersten Generals schriftlichen Erklärung fordern?

Sie Absicht ist gewiß nicht, die Execution

Part of a Memo^m on Command of German Troops.

15210

militairischer Operationen zu verschweren: und würde also auch nur in den wahrscheinlichsten und wenigstens gefährlichsten Umständen dessen Gebrauch gemacht werden. Wenn aber solche Vorstellungen in dem gerechtesten, schmeichelnden Fällen nicht geglaubt wären, so würde auch der Dienst, sentirende wenigstens Verantwortlichkeit für solche Vorfälle nicht unterworfen seyn können.

After 1770, when Marq. of Granby retired as C-in-C.

15211 – 6

To Charles Lowndes Esq.

Sir

Having very carefully examin'd & consider'd the several Accounts relative to the Stoppages made from the Cavalry serving in Germany in the last War, together with the Claims of those Regts for remounting, for Camp Necessaries, & for satisfying the Captains Contingent demands, I beg leave to lay the following State of this whole matter before you for the information and direction of the Lords Commrs of his M. Treasury.

I find upon enquiry, that in the course of former Wars, 9d per day has been stopt during the Summer Months, for each horse, of which 3d p day has been given to each private Dragoon in addition to his 8d personal Subsistence; 4d per day has been set apart as a fund for remounting, and the remaining 2d the Colonel has recivd to defray

the

the expence of Camp Necessaries; but it does not appear that any Stoppage was then made in the Winter Month.

In the last War the like Stoppage was continu'd and made in Winter as well as in Summer, (the Troops having been constantly furnish'd with Forage by Contribution, or from our own Magazines at the Public expence) the partition and application of which was not at first distinguish'd by the Agents in their Accounts, for they carried 2/3 of the whole Winter & Summer Sixpenny Stoppage to the Remounting Fund, and the remaining 1/3 to the furnishing of Camp Necessaries. This I have not allow'd; for such an application even of the Summer Stoppage is no otherwise authoriz'd than by the practice of former Wars. As the Winter Stoppage

was

was only made during the last War, there cannot be any precedent for the disposition of it. In consequence of this, I directed the Agents to consider only the stoppage for 8 months, commencing 24th Febry, & ending 24th October both inclusive, as Summer stoppage applicable as formerly; & to keep entire the Winter stoppage for the remaining 4 months of the year, without any charge set against it.

The Agents having pursued the above direction, it appears that the Winter Stoppage made upon the Cavalry serving in Germany during the last war, amounts to about £55,529. 9. 3. which is however much augmented by stating the Winter stoppage for 4 months, tho' the Troops sometimes continued in the Field,

during

during the last War, above nine months; and also by confining the particular months, which were to be considerd as Summer months between Feby & October, for by this means as the Troops went abroad in July, and returnd in Feby or March, the Summer Stoppage for one of the Years during their continuance in Germany, can only exist for about 3 months. This renders the 2/3 of the whole Summer Stoppage carryd to the Remounting Fund, unequal to the charges made upon it, (if the Agents Accounts not yet liquidated shall appear exact) to the amount of about £10,553; And also the remaining 1/3 applied to Camp Necessaries, unequal to the actual charge of them

about

about £1,732 Exceedings; which make a ballance due to the Regts on both those accounts of between Twelve & 13,000£

At the conclusion of the former War (as well as in the preceeding Wars under King William & the Duke of Marlborough, where the like Stoppages were made during the Summer) the whole Savings on the Stock Purse Account of the Cavalry as also the Overplus which arose from the Sale of the reduc'd horses (after giving £3 to each of the reduc'd men & preserving £63 a Troop to begin a New Stock Purse) was by Order of the Crown divided among the Captains, as a proper reward for their good behaviour, & compensation

for

for their losses in Service; but under the present circumstances of the Stock Purse Accounts there appears to be a deficiency to answer the charges made upon them, occasion'd by the number of horses lost in Action, the encrea'd expence of those when bought, the longer continuance of the Summer Campaigns, and the method of confining the Summer months between Febry & October. This cuts off all usual dividends from the Captains of Cavalry; and yet their extraordinary good behaviour & hardships during the last War (which the very circumstances that occasion the deficiency most strongly confirm) certainly demand some acknowledgement from the Public as a mark of approbation.

S

I therefore think it my duty to recommend those Officers to the notice of the Lords Commissioners of H. M. Treasury, & assure them that in my opinion, if £100 per Troop be given to each Captain, it will not be an indulgence beyond their merits, and will fall short of what their predecessors have had in former times.

The Treasury during the late War approv'd of an Allowance after the rate of £50 p^r Troop p^r Annum, in addition, for their Contingencies; and the Marquis of Granby then Commander in Chief, was pleased by Warrants dated 18th August 1762, to order payment to Each of the Captains to that time; & £37.10 out of the Stock purse for the

the Subsistence of a Bât Man, and supplying the Bât Horses. The first of these allowances was made on account of heavy and constant Contingent expences in a War where the Campaigns lasted much the greatest part of the year: The second was with a view to employ as a Soldier the Dragoon who used to act as Bât-man. I give no opinion on these Articles, & possibly it may not be thought proper in another ~~Sanctioned~~ War to allow them; but having been authorised by the Treasury, the Captains very naturally conceiv'd they would continue to the end of the War, & have spared their expences accordingly. I am therefore of opinion that

all

all Arrears of these allowances to the day when the Cavalry arrived here, should be paid; and also that a Sum of £63 p Troop should be given as a fund to begin a New Stock purse. The Colonels of these Regts think that they should be allowed £100 for that purpose, and perhaps I may be obliged hereafter to ask that Sum from the Treasury, but I do not chuse to recommend an unusual addition upon this account at present.

If the Lords of the Treasury consent to these Proposals, I think they will not do more than is reasonable; and yet they will give great satisfaction to the Officers concerned, as complying in a great measure

with

with the prayer of a Memorial to H. Majesty, presented by the Colonels of Cavalry serving in Germany. But if any such demands should be hereafter made, & the Indulgencies I now recommend be cited as a Precedent, I hope the whole of the Case will be thoroughly consider'd; and that no future Treasury, or Secretary at War will give any countenance to a similar Claim, except under similar circumstances.

The consequence of granting these indulgencies will amount to about £17,500, which added to the sum of £12,000 before stated as due to the Regts will make together about £30000; that sum taken from the Saving made upon the Winter Stoppages £55,529 9s 3d will leave a ballance to the Public of about £25000.

Having

Having thus stated all the particulars relative to these Stoppages, I must desire you will lay them before the Lords Commrs of H. M. Treasury, for their determination whether the Ballances due to the Regts as stated above, & the allowances to be made the Officers serving in Germany agreable to my recommendation, and the request of the Memorial, are to be admitted, and if so, whether they should be paid out of the Winter Stoppage or any other fund.

I am

Sir &c

? date

The Difficulties that have presented themselves and those apprehended, and the several objections that have been made to carrying into Execution a Scheme of Task Work for Ship-wrights are as follows. —

1st: There not having been a sufficient Stock of Timber in the Yards, it was impracticable, as Men could not go through a Task without delays for want thereof.

1st: This is now obviated by having a good Stock in all the Yards, which is intended to be kept up.

2d: The want of a compleat Scheme of Works properly divided into parts with fixed equitable Rates for each.

2nd: This is to be remedied by a method formed with great pains & Consideration by the Surveyor, who has divided the whole Works of a Ship of each Class from laying their Keels to their Launching into 25 Sections or parts, to each of which, after due deliberation and taking into consideration all things relative thereto, a Price is to be fix'd.

3d: The want of a judicious Disposition or Division of the Workmen

3d: This is proposed to be remedied by forming only the

Workmen by which the Able and good Workmen might be on equitable footing, hence the Men have ever been averse to a Plan of Task Work, apprehending that the Able must be saddled with the Old, worn out, and even the Lazy, to Work for increased Earning to them, also for their Quarter-men, and the Old, Worn out, and Disabled, apprehended that if the Able should be seperated from them they should be all Discharged, Distress'd and come on the Parish; hence the whole became averse to the measure, and the difficulties & objections have been Magnified, and the Scheme represented as impracticable and improper.

the Able good Workmen into Gangs, and all the Old, worn out, Disabled Men to be seperated and employed only on easy Works, such as in the Mast Houses, Boat Houses, Capston Houses, and other indoor Works, but never to be mixed with Task Workers, it is not intended to Discharge them but to continue them on Day Pay as at present, the Quartermen's increas'd Earnings are to be independent of the Men's Earnings.

As to those Men who prove to be Lazy, the others will in course complain of them, and they will be Discharged.

4th The Men apprehended that as the whole of the Shipwrights can't have the benefit of Working Task at the same time, that benefit may be partially bestow'd, and those who are not upon Task, will be

4th It is intended the Gangs of Able Working Men shall as near as can be, have their turn for being Employed on Task, and those who are put upon Works that cannot yet be reduced to Task, will be in all

15218

be worse off than they are at present.

all respects for that time on the same Foot as at present, that is they will occasionally Work extra as the Service may require it, and during the four Summer Months as at present.

5th: The Officers have also been averse to it from an apprehension that they should have no benefit, but be sufferers thereby, concluding their Apprentices would be excluded from the Task Working Gangs; hence they also have hitherto magnified the Difficulties and objection to the Measure.

5th: It is intended that the Servants shall be Sholed with the Working Gangs as at present, and that they draw a proportion of the Earning according to the Years of their Apprenticeship, which will be an increase Earning for their Master's benefit, from these judicious and equitable arrangements the Officers and Men are now better disposd towards it.

6th: It has been suggested that Men Working by Task, will for the sake of increased Earnings by dispatch, do the Work carelessly and insufficiently.

6th: The Works will be under the same Cheeque, Care and Inspection of the same Officers and Overseers as they are now, whose benefit is not to depend on the Men's Earnings, and therefore may be as much depended upon as at present.

7th

It may be observed, Ships Built wholly by Contract in the Merchants Yards, and where all the Shipwrights Work is done by Task, We have only one Overseer, but in the King's Yards, We have one for every Gang of 20 Men, besides the Foreman and Principal Officers.

If these Cheques are not sufficient Securities to be relyd on for the Works to be properly performed, none can be depended upon in any case whatever.

7th. The Men have been apprehensive they will be subject to delays for want of Smith Work so fast as they may call for it.

7th. This seems to be a groundless objection, founded on the present Idle practice when they go to the Smith's Shop for a piece of Iron Work, if it is not ready they wait for it, but when they are on Task, they will not lose time, but turn to some other part of the Work till the Iron is ready, as is the practice in the Merchants' Yards.

8th.

8th.

8th: The Men apprehend they shall be under great disadvantages for want of Sheds to Work under in Rainy Weather.

8th: To the Ships where there are not fixed Sheds erected, it is proposed to allow as much light moveable Sheds as they want, to be placed about the Ships as they find most convenient, this will answer the end better than the fixed Sheds, allowing Slit Deals for it.

9th: They apprehend that as the Plan becomes perfect and carried into practice, a reduction will take place and several be Discharged, and that by the Task Workers the extream Slowness and Idleness of others will be made more conspicuous.

9th: There is no doubt but many able men now Employed on easy trifling Jobs, will desire to Work Task, hence some may hereafter be Discharged, but that will fall on the Lazy and Slothful, only the able and Good Workmen will be kept.

10th: It has been said, that if the Officers Apprentices are put to their Tools, as it is expected they will be for the benefit of increased Earnings to their Master's when Task is established, instead of being employed in the Mold Loft.

10th: It has ever been the opinion of our Ablest Surveyors of the Navy, and Master Ship-wrights, that Apprentices should be put to Work at their Tools, that the most Eminent in the Profession did so, and that a Man cant be Master of the

Loft and Drawing Rooms, they will not learn the superior parts of the Profession, and that it will be a Cheque to men of Genius, and lessen the number of men of Science in that Profession.

the Business without it, the time necessary for them to be in the Drawing Room is but little, that without a mixture of Practice and Theory no man can be Master of the Art of Ship-wrightry.

Objections to the
Shipwrights work-
-ing Task Work
in His Majt.s Yards
with Answers thereto

When Lord Anson was order'd to command the Convoy which was appointed to attend Her Majesty from Stade to England, he had besides Men of War two Sloops and two Cutters put under his Command; The Sloops were commanded by Captain Goodall, a Relation of the Duke of Marlborough, and Captain Keith Stuart, a Son of Lord Galloway, who were both in the course of six Months made Post Captains, & would probably have had that Promotion within that time, whether they had been employed on the Service abovementioned or not, not only from their Family connexions, but from the frequent opportunities which the time of War afforded for Promotion. — Capt. Saxton, & Capt. Kingsmill, (then Brice)

who

who commanded two of the Yachts, were also promoted to the Rank of Post Captains about the same time; but whether from the Queen's Recommendation or not, does not appear. — One of the Cutters was commanded by Lieu.t Cook, the other by Lieu.t Norman, who are still Lieutenants. — In the passage from Stade the Yacht, in which the Dutchess of Ancaster was embarked, carried away her Mast: Lord Anson ordered one of the Cutters (probably Lieu.t Norman's) to attend the Yacht. — This accident prevented their arrival at Harwich 'til after the Queen left that place, and consequently Lieu.t Norman — could not have the honor of kissing Her Majesty's Hand with the other Officers who composed the Convoy: It is not recollected whether Lieu.t Cook, who commanded the other Cutter, had that honor, But it is well

remembered

remembered that at Stade neither of those Lieutenants were presented to Her Majesty. – It is presumed that the Queen recommended to Lord Anson Sir Peter (then Captain) Denis, and Captain Campbell, the First & Second Captains to his Lordship on that Service: The former was at the end of the War appointed Captain of the King's Yacht, & the latter succeeded him on his promotion to the Rank of a Flag Officer. The Royal Charlotte had no Lieutenant. – The two young Gentlemen who served as Midshipmen on board the Queen's Yacht, Mr. Stainforth & Mr. Down, were likewise recommended by Her Majesty to Lord Anson, & soon after promoted to be Lieutenants.

It is not remembered that any other Persons were recommended by Her Majesty to Lord Anson.

From

— From hence it appears tha
Lieu.t Cook's & Lieu.t Norm an
pretentions to Promotion are
exactly alike; and there may
be others in the same predicamen

Frederick II (the Great) to Jean le Rond D'Alembert

15222

Copie d'une Lettre que le Roi de Prusse vient, dit on, d'écrire à Mr. D'Alembert,

Mon Cher D'Alembert, je viens de mettre en pratique la Morale que Vous avez semée dans l'Encyclopedie. J'avois des Voisins inquiets, remuants; j'ai voulu les accorder et j'ai fait des frais pour cela: il a bien fallu s'en dédommager. Ma Soeur de Vienne y a gagné une robe, ma Soeur de Petersbourg un jupon, et moi un bon habit. Ma Soeur de Petersbourg de son coté a addressé au Turc un discours en trois points, qui a été inutile. S'il continue a s'y refuser, je lui addresserai une peroraison dont il se souviendra longtemps.

The different methods of using the new invented Camera Obscura

1. As a common Camera.
2. For drawing prospects on the Glass or Oiled paper, the objects inverted.
3. With the Tube which makes the objects erect.
   N.B. the glass N.° 4. must in all cases be used with the Tube.
4. Mount the Solar Microscope.
   I. the Round head.
   II. Set the Arch to the Latitude
   III. with the Compass box set the Axis of the mirour parallel to the Axis of the World.
   IV. move the mirour till You get a round spot in the bottom of the Camera.
   V. put in the Microscope.
   N.B. the illuminator must never be omitted
   VI. put on the Face piece.
5. It may be placed Horizontally, then the Latitude and variation not considered, and the object will be seen on the Grey Glass.
6. Mount it for the Lamp.
   I. take off the Upper part of the Pyramid.
   II. put on the Cover.
   III. Set the Round head on it.
   IV. take off the Mirour and Arch.
   V. Incline the Camera.
   VI. hang on the Lamp.
7. The Magellescope is used in the same manner as the Foothard Pinion Microscope

The different methods of
using the new invented Camera

Russian Government

15224

Departments	Persons
Foreign Affairs * This does not give the conferences with Foreign Ministers	Count Alexander Woronzow Great Chancellor of the Empire * Adjoint Prince Adam Czartorinsky
Minister of Justice formerly called Procureur General	M. de Derziavin
Minister of the Interior	Count Kotschoubey adjoint Count Strogonoff Son of Count Strogonoff
War Office	M. de Bezmitinoff
Admiralty	M. de Mordvinoff
Finances	Count Vasilieff adjoint M. de Gourieff
Appanages & Posts	Mr. de Trochinsky
Public Instruction a new Department	Count Lavadoffsky Adjoint Prince Adam Czartorinsky and M. de Mouravieff.
Chancellor of the Russian Orders	Prince Kourakin

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15224

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Chancellor of the Russian Orders	Prince Kourakin

?1772 on Ld. Harcourt's appt. as Viceroy of Ireland.

15225

Proposed to be inserted in His Majesty's Instructions to Earl Harcourt after the 21st Article

It is likewise Our Pleasure that You do absolutely reject and refuse all Applications for New Peerages and for the Irregular Advancement of Barons to be Earls For Pensions, Additional Pensions, Salaries, Additional Salaries, and for Offices, Places, or Employments for Life or Lives or Term of Years, and for all Grants in Reversion of Pensions, Salaries, Offices, Places, or Employments whatsoever, and for the Extension of the Terms of Pensions already granted for Life or Lives or Years, and likewise for the Sale of Offices, Places, or Employments, Notwithstanding the Present Possessor may have purchased the Same; And Whereas Sums to a large Amount have been paid of late Years out of the Hereditary Revenue for Præmiums and Bounties, which are likely to increase Every Year, particularly in the Article of the Præmiums upon the Inland Carriage of Corn, And Whereas Certain Parts of Our Hereditary Revenue have been repealed, for which no Compensation hath been made to the Crown, We do Command you to declare to Our Servants and Others in that Kingdom

Kingdom whom It may concern, that We do expect that such Parts of Our Hereditary Revenue as have been repealed shall be made Good, and that Our Hereditary Revenue may and shall be exonerated from the Payments of such Premiums and Bounties, And that We do also expect that for the future All Bills or Clauses in Bills by which Premiums or Bounties are to be granted, or any Branch of Our Hereditary Revenue repealed, shall contain a Sufficient Provision of New Duties for the Payment of such Premiums or Bounties, and for making good to the Crown the Loss It will sustain by reason of the Payment of such Premiums and Bounties, or of the Repeal of any Branch of Our Hereditary Revenue, And We do hereby Charge and Direct that You Do not transmit Any Bill which shall not be strictly conformable to this Description.

Before 1768
when
Corsica was
conquered
by the French

15226 — 9

Memoire.

Toutes les Puissances de l'Europe et l'Angleterre en particulier ont un intérêt essentiel à s'opposer à ce que la Corse ne soit au Pouvoir de la France.

L'Acquisition de cette Isle dont le Terrein est très fertile, les Habitants Belliqueux, très propres à la Marine et avides de Commerce donneroit à la France une augmentation de Puissance qui seroit d'un très grand Poids par elle même; Mais qui deviendroit encore beaucoup plus importante par les Conséquences qui doivent Necessairement en resulter.

La Corse est presque au Milieu de la Mediterranée. Les Côtes d'Italie forment autour d'Elle une espèce de Cercle, et elle est placée comme au Centre. La Possession d'une Isle si avantageusement Située rendroit la France Maitresse absolue de la Mediterranée en tems de Paix et en tems de Guerre.

Un Port Franc que la France établiroit en Corse feroit tomber en tems de Paix tout le Commerce de Livourne et de Gênes, et en établissant un Arsenal en Corse Elle en imposeroit à toute la Mediterranée.

Un Port Franc en Corse seroit beaucoup plus Commode à tous les Bâtiments qui Navigent dans la Mediterranée que Livourne et

Gênes, puisqu'il n'y a aucun Batiment venant du Ponent qui ne reconnoisse premierement le Cap Corse avant de se rendre à Gênes ou à Livourne, et tout Bâtiment qui vient du Levant doit necessairement côtoyer l'Isle depuis Porto Vecchio jusqu'au Cap Corse; de façon que s'il y avoit un Port Franc en Corse, les Bâtiments s'y arreteroient; il deviendroit l'Entrepôt general de toute la Mediterranée, et le Commerce tomberoit dans les autres Ports d'Italie.

Rien n'est plus aisé que de former un Arsenal à Porto Vecchio; il paroît même que la Nature y a réuni exprès tous les avantages qu'on pouvoit desirer pour cette Destination. Au milieu de l'Entrée du Port il y a un Ilot presque à fleur d'Eau sur lequel on peut élever un Fanal pour indiquer de loin, de jour et de Nuit, l'Entrée du Port aux Bâtiments, et le Passage est également bon à Droite et à Gauche de cet Ilot. Les Alentours du Port forment des Emplacements très propres à y élever de bonnes Fortifications. La Capacité du Port est très vaste, et l'Eau y est si tranquile qu'un très grand Nombre de Bâtiments peuvent y être en seureté sans même jetter l'Ancre. Les Montagnes Voisines abondent de Bois de Construction; non seulement elles peuvent en fournir pour tous les Besoins de l'Arsenal, mais même pour en

exporter, puisque c'est là où ton charge tout celui qu'on tire de Corse.

La Corse peut fournir actuellement trois à quatre mille Matelots, et plus de Dix mille Hommes de Troupes. Les Corses Navigeant avec Pavillon de France, la marine s'accroîtroit extraordinairement, et en très peu de tems il en seroit de même de la Population de l'Isle.

Dans la suite des tems on ne verra presque dans la Mediterranée que le Pavillon François, et les Turcs et les Barbaresques qui n'en ont rien à craindre, infesteroient impunément les Côtes d'Espagne et d'Italie.

En tems de Guerre les avantages que la France pourroit tirer de la Corse seroient encore plus considerables. En établissant un Arsenal à Porto-Vecchio, elle mettroit en sujetion toutes les Côtes d'Italie et de Barbarie, et au Moyen de cet Arsenal et de celui de Toulon, elle tiendroit la Mediterranée comme Bloquée. De Porto Vecchio on va en moins de Trois heures en Sardaigne; on ne met guères plus de tems pour aller à Livourne et sur les Côtes de Toscane. Dans 24: heures on peut aller à Malthe, en Sicile, et à l'Embouchure de l'Adriatique, et il faut moins de tems encore pour aller à Naples, à Civita Vecchia, à Gênes et à Ville-franche. Au moyen de cet Arsenal la France dominerroit donc sur tout ce qui se trouve au Levant de la Corse.

Quant à la partie de la Mediterranée qui se trouve au Couchant, il y a

Trois Routes qui y conduisent depuis Porto Vecchio; l'une en remontant au Cap Corse, la seconde en passant par les Bouches de Bonifacio, et la Troisième en Côtoyant la Sardaigne. En prenant cette dernière, toute Escadre qui viendroit dans la Mediterranée par le Detroit se trouveroit necessairement entre deux Feux; c'est à dire, entre une Escadre qui sortiroit de Toulon et une de Porto Vecchio. Le Port d'Ajaccio est très vaste et peut contenir un grand nombre de Vaisseaux de Guerre. Rien n'empêcheroit que la France ne pût y tenir une autre Escadre pour former un troisième feu.

Ces Escadres entretenues en Corse procureroient encore un autre Avantage très Considerable: Elles garantiroient les Côtes de Provence et de Languedoc, et la France pourroit former de nouvelles Entreprises avec les Troupes qu'elle emploie aujourd'hui pour la Garde de ces mêmes Côtes.

Enfin l'acquisition de la Corse rendroit la France Entièrement maitresse de la Mediterranée, des Côtes d'Italie, et de Barbarie, et la mettroit en état d'asujettir ses amis et ses Ennemis à ses Volontés. Aucun Bâtiment Ami ne pourroit eviter dans aucun tems d'être visité par ceux de France.

Toutes ces Considerations et plusieurs autres qui se presentent

naturellement prouvent qu'outre l'interêt commun et général qu'ont toutes les Puissances de l'Europe de s'opposer à ce que la France n'acquiere une augmentation de Forces aussi prépondérante, il leur importe encore à chacune en particulier, pour leur interêt propre, et pour le Commerce de leurs Sujets, que la Corse ne tombe point au Pouvoir de la France, que la Navigation demeure libre dans la Mediterranée, et que les Ports de Corse soient ouverts à toutes les Nations.

On ne sauroit douter que le But de la France ne soit de mettre la Corse sous sa Domination, les Dispositions qu'elle a données le montrent évidemment. Les Troupes qu'elle a déjà fait passer en Corse, et celles qui sont destinées à y être transportées montent ensemble à environ Vingt mille hommes: Elle y a fait passer aussi un Corps d'Ingenieurs, d'Officiers d'Artillerie, et une quantité prodigieuse de Munitions de guerre en tout Genre, et il est à présumer que dans le mauvais état où se trouvent ses Finances Elle n'a pas fait des Preparatifs aussi considerables et dispendieux sans être assurée d'un Correspectif proportionné, et ce Correspectif peut-il être autre chose que l'acquisition d'un Pays qui lui procure tant d'Avantages

La Conduite qu'elle a tenue depuis qu'elle a traité secret Objet avec

la Republique de Gènes en est encore une autre Preuve. Lorsqu'elle envoya des Troupes en Corse en l'année 1764. Elle voulut faire Connoitre la pureté de ses intentions en Communiquant aux autres Puissances les arrangements qu'elle avoit pris avec la Republique; Mais aujourd'hui qu'elle a fait le plus de Mistère du Traité qu'elle vient de Conclure, n'a-t-on pas lieu de penser qu'elle n'a empêché si soigneusement qu'il ne transpirât, que dans la Crainte de rencontrer des Oppositions fondées sur le Statu quo etabli par le Traité d'Aix la Chapelle.

La France connoit très bien toute la force de l'article 15. de ce Traité, puisqu'elle s'en prevalut dans l'affaire de St Remo et fit présenter en 1754. un Memoire à l'Empereur pour demander que les Choses demeurassent dans l'Etat où elles étoient lors du Traité d'Aix la Chapelle. Il ne s'agissoit pourtant alors que de quelques Droits litigieux entre St. Remo et la Republique de Gènes, au lieu que l'acquisition de la Corse par la France seroit une innovation qui changeroit essentiellement l'Etat des Choses non seulement en Italie, mais encore en Europe.

Mais une Circonstance qui doit exiter les plus serieuses Reflexions de l'Angleterre, c'est que tandis que la France s'étudie de Colorer auprès d'Elle les Motifs de son Expedition en Corse, elle Continue à presser l'Execution de ses Preparatifs pour se mettre en Etat, à tout

luenement, de soutenir l'Engagement qu'elle a pris, et il faut bien que, nonobstant toutes les Protestations qu'elle fait que ses Troupes ne passent en Corse que pour reduire les Mécontents à l'obéissance de la Republique, elle compte pour seur de conserver la Souveraineté de cette Isle, puisque les François ne gardent, pour ainsi dire, aucun ménagement là dessus vis à vis des Corses, et même lorsque les Commandants des Troupes Françoises ont celebré par des Reyouissances la Prise de Possession de l'Isle, on a mis sur la Porte de la Maison de Ville de Bastie, une inscription dans laquelle l'on a ajouté le titre de Roy de Corse à celui de Roy de France et de Navarre que le Roy de France prend ordinairement.

Il importe extrémement que l'Angleterre empêche que les François ne s'emparent de l'Isle de Capraia qui sera vraisemblablement l'objet de leur premiere Entreprise, parceque si elle venoit à tomber en leur Pouvoir, ils se trouveroient à portée non seulement d'intercepter les Vaisseaux Anglois, mais même d'interrompre tout le Commerce de l'Angleterre avec la Toscane, les Etats du Pape et Naples.

Cardinales Zelantes Factioni Rezzonico Uniti	Cardinales Aulij Aderentes	Cardinales Indifferentes
Carlo Rezzonico.	Serbelloni.	Alessandro Albani
Gio.n Batta Rezzonico.	Serrale.	Gio.n Fran.co Albani.
Calini.	Luynes.	Veterani.
Torregiani.	Delci.	Fantuzzi.
Castellis Ch'è fuor di Conclave	Negroni.	Visconti.
Buonaccorsi.	Branci forte.	Caracciolo.
Rufalini.	Mareforschi.	Carafa.
De la Lanze.	De Simoni.	York.
Spinola.	Malvezzi.	Corsini.
Paracciani.	Berris.	
Boschi.	Casale.	
Braschi.	Zelada.	
Borromeo.	Orsini.	
Colonna.	Pallavicini.	
Pamfili.	Acquaviva.	
Borghese.	Giraud	
	Conti.	
N.o 16.	N.o 17.	N.o 9.

Cardinal de Migazzi multâ cum laude, et prudentiâ nullî ea tribus adheret factionibus.

List of the Members of the present Conclave

9. Precedents for procedure at an impeachment.

Ordered
That the Serjeant at Arms do go with the Mace into Westminster Hall and courts there & the Court of Requests and places adjacent and summon the Members to attend the service of the House.
And he went accordingly and being returned
Resolved
That this House will Impeach James Duke of Ormond of High Treason and other High Crimes & Misdemeanours.
Ordered
That it be referred to the Committee of Secrecy to draw up Articles of Impeachment & prepare Evidence against James Duke of Ormond.

Mercurii 22. die Junii
The order of the day being read for the House for the House to take into further consideration the Report of the Committee of Secrecy.
Ordered
That the Serjeant at Arms do go to Westminster Hall &c.
Resolved
That this House will Impeach Thomas Earl of Strafford of High Crimes & misdemeanours
The same order as in the other case to the Committee of Secrecy to draw up the Impeachment & prepare Evidence.

And the Serjeant do stand at the Door of the House, and suffer no Member to go ~~out of the House~~.

Ordered

That Mr. Speaker do issue his Warrant to the Serjeant at Arms attending this House to take into his Custody such persons as shall be named to Mr. Speaker by the Chairman of the Committee of Secrecy, in order to their being examined before the said Committee.

Then Mr. Walpole acquainted the House that the Report consisted in two Books, one of which is the Report, the other contains the Letters & Papers referred to in the Report; and he read the Report in his place and afterwards delivered the same in at the table together with the Appendix, and the Books which were referred to the Committee.

Veneris 10. die Junii

The House, according to Order, resumed the adjourned consideration of the Report from the Committee of Secrecy and the rest of the Report was read.

Resolved

That this House will Impeach Henry Viscount Bolingbroke of High Treason and other Crimes and Misdemeanours.

Resolved
That this House will Impeach Robert Earl of Oxford & Mortimer of High Treason, and other ~~High~~ Crimes and Misdemeanours.

Ordered
That it be referred to the Committee of Secrecy, to draw up Articles of Impeachment, and prepare Evidence against Henry Viscount Bolingbroke and Robert Earl of Oxford & Mortimer.

Ordered
That the said Report & Appendix be printed.

Veneris 7. Junii
Mr. Walpole acquainted the House that Pursuant to their Order Mathew Prior Esq. had been Yesterday Examined by the Committee of Secrecy, & during a long Examination there appeared matters of such importance, that the Committee had directed him to move the House that He may be confined in close Custody & no person permitted to come to him.

Ordered
That Mathew Prior Esq. now in custody of the Serjeant at Arms attending this House be confined in close custody & no Person permitted to come to him without leave from Mr. Speaker.

Martis 21. die Junii
The Order of the Day being read for the House to consider further the report of the Committee of Secrecy.

ces de l'Electorat de Saxe.

15233

Depenses a faire

1. Le Fond d'Amortissement de la Steuer	Rtl.	1.000.000.
2. Les Fonds d'Amortissement reunis de la Chambre, et de la Caisse d'Accise		300.000
3. Les Appanages de la Famille Electorale		400.000.
4. l'Entretien de la Cour		616.000.
5. Appointements et Pensions Civiles		524.000.
6. La Caisses d'Ambassades		120.000.
7. Les Haras et Ecuries		100,000.
8. Les Chasses		40.000.
9. Les Batiments		100.000.
10. Les Interets des dettes particulieres de la Cour montant a plus de 6. Millions		300.000.
11. l'Entretien de l'Armée avec l'Extraordinaire pour le retablissement des Arsenaux et Forteresses et les Pensions Militaires		2.600.000.
12. Depenses Extraordinaires comme Spectacles, Chapelle, Appointements de Prêtres, Aumones, Frais de Commission, Couriers, Estafettes, Ameublements et Fêtes de la Cour		272.000
		6.472.000

	Balance
La Recette	6.036,000.
La Depenses	— 6.472,000
Il manque donc	— 436,000.

NB. Il n'y a rien de porté en ligne de Compte pour les besoins particuliers et Personels de L. L. A. A. Electorales, et les depenses Accidentelles

Wm. Knox
9. 1784

See below

Your Majesty's most gracious condescension encourages Mr Knox still to hope, that his endeavours to express his Duty and Gratitude to Your Majesty, by promoting the public good, as far as he is able, or is permitted to do it, is approved by Your Majesty. Your Majesty having seen the Evidence he gave last Year before the Committee of the Privy Council in support of the Order he had prevailed with Lord Stormont and Lord North to make, excluding the Vessels of the United States from the British Islands, is informed of the part he took in that business, and he humbly hopes it has given Your Majesty satisfaction, which is the sole wish of his Heart. As soon as he saw the Irish Resolutions, he sent up to Mr Rose from Pembrokeshire Copies of all his correspondence with Sir Richard Heron in the year 1778 and such other Papers as he had in his possession relative to the permission which was that year given to

1783

Ireland to export her Manufactures to the Colonies, hoping that Administration might find in them some useful Information as the conduct of that whole measure had been confided to him; & he also offered to attend in person if it was desired, but he received no Answer to his Letter, and has since had his Papers returned to him without any observation. He has indeed a much more mortifying reason to fear that his evidence before the Committee of the Privy Council has excited a prejudice against him, for he has the misfortune to find his Name as an American Sufferer placed in the Class of Neutrals or such as rendered no service to Your Majesty during the War, and thus is he deprived of any Share in the late Grant of compensation, on account of his confiscated Estate in Georgia which yielded him in England full Two Thousand a year, and he has been told by Mr Rose that he must not build upon receiving any thing hereafter, Your Majesty's great goodness to him has born him up under all his misfortunes and he humbly prays and hopes Your Majesty

will graciously pardon him for thus daring to mention his distressful case, as he has no other means of making it known to Your Majesty. and most earnestly and humbly implores Your Majesty to rescue him from the most ignominious Stigma that is now fixed upon him by deeming him Neutral in the Cause of Your Majesty, at a time when he was exerting his utmost endeavours to promote it, and he even had the happiness to think Your Majesty approved of his conduct; and that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to order him to be removed into the Class of those American Sufferers who are allowed to have rendered services to Your Majesty during the War. tho' he wishes not to lessen any of their proportions of the Sum intended to be distributed among them at present, by recieving any part of what has been granted this year, their distresses being greater than his own, - they are most grateful sensible that it is to Your Majesty's gracious and especial interposition they are indebted for the relief given them, and it is to Your Majesty's goodness alone that we all look up for further compensation

undated

Ideas of two Plans for Reducing the Public Debt

? Hon Mr Knox

There are two Principles upon which every Proposition for liquidating or reducing the National Debt ought to be founded, The first is, Public Justice, and the second National Ability.

Whatever Justice requires must be done, if possible, however inconvenient it may be to the public, but the national Ability and even convenience ought to be consulted, in the time, and manner of doing it.

Justice requires that those who have lent money to the Public should receive the stipulated Interest untill they are repaid their Principal, but if they be willing to take a less Sum at Present rather than wait the national convenience for repaying them the whole, it will be doing them no injustice to make such a bargain with them, notwithstanding the Nation may save considerably by it.

In making such a Bargain however, attention should be shewn to the Sums actualy advanced by each Public Creditor, as well as to the amount of their claims, as for Instance! The holders of the 3 pct Stock[A] have all the same demand upon the Nation of 100£ Money, for every 100£ Stock they possess, but some of them only gave the full money for their Stock, others paid but 90£ for their 100£, others only 80£, others 70£, and many paid not more than 60£ for their 100£ and some still less. To pay them all off at one common Rate would therefore be unequal and even unjust to the first Classes who have never received a higher Interest than Three or Three and one half pct for their money whereas the other Classes have always received four and five pct for their's, and it would also be a criminal disregard of the National circumstances to give the latter a large addition to the Principal they advanced, whilst the others were paid only the Sums they had laid out, or less than even those.

Supposing then, that there

A I have chosen to make use of the word Stock to signify the unredeemable but redeemable Annuities, to avoid confusion & as more familiar

are 80 Millions of the 3 p Ct. Stock held by Persons who have all actualy paid more than 70 for every 100 they possess and in the following proportions. Viz 30 Millions held by Persons who have paid 90 or more for every 100 Stock, 30 Millions more by Persons who have paid 80 or more for every 100 Stock, and 20 Millions more by Persons who have paid 70 or more for every 100 Stock they possess. and that the remainder of the 3 p Ct. Stock is held by Persons who have paid less than 70 for every 100. Suppose also that there is a surplus in the sinking Fund of £1,200,000 disposable Money. The natural & proper object of enquiry will be how & in what manner that surplus may best be disposed of, so as to render the greatest Justice to the Public Creditors, and at the same time produce the greatest advantage to the Nation.

The present price of the 3 p Ct. Stock being 60 for the 100, and none of the holders being compellable to take less than par for their Stock, it is evidently

more advantageous for the Nation to purchase Stock with the surplus, from such as are willing to sell it at the market price, than to pay off any class of the Stock holders. but the mode of buying in Stock at the market price is liable to these objections. It is in the first place, taking advantage of the necessitous, who are obliged to sell at the present low price without any regard to what their Stock cost them. & must ocasion a severe loss to the higher Classes, and in the next place, it will not bring all the advantage to the public which might otherwise be procured, as every year the Stock may be expected to rise in its price & consequently less profit can be made by purchasing it, and thus those Stock holders who are rich, and able to keep up their Stock will reap the advantage of the increased price this operation would occasion, Indeed could the continuence of the present Peace be insured for the same number of years as that of Utrecht lasted, a very large portion of the public Debt might be discharged, by the application

To convert 80 Millions of the public Debt into annuities expirable in 80 Years is to pay it off in that time.

of an annual Surplus of even one Million, with its compound Interest in the purchase of Stock, if the present Price were to continue during that time, for in 30 years near 118 Millions of 3 pct. Stock might be bought in. but as neither of those suppositions can be expected to be realised, and the temption to Ministers to lay hold of the surplus, would every year grow stronger. there can be no doubt that a plan which secures to the Nation the advantage of redeeming so large a Sum as Eighty Millions at the present price, or with the addition of such premiums as National honor & Justice may dictate to be given to the several Classes of the public Creditors, ought to be preferd.—

What I would therefore propose is, to apply the Surplus of £1,200,000 to make good the increased charge which the conversion of Eighty Millions of the Three pct. Stock into experable annuities, must necessarily bring upon the Revenue.

As £100 consolidated 3 pct. Stock now sells for £60 and three annuities of one pound

each expirable in 80 years sells for £48. Every proprietor of £100 3pCt Stock would lose £12 by exchanging it for an annuity of £3 for 80 years, But an annuity of £5 for 80 years would at the above rate sell for £80, & therefore if such an annuity were given to the holders of 3pCt Stock they would receive a benefit of 20pCt

This benefit I would propose giving to such only of the 3pCt Stock holders as have paid £90 & upwards for every one hundred pounds of their Stock, which I have supposed to amount to 30 Millions, and the additional charge of 2pCt for the proprietors of it, would be £600,000 pann for 80 years, at the expiration of which, 30 Millions of the national debt, would be extinguished, and the revenue relieved of a burthen of £1,500,000 pannum

To the second Class of 3pCt Stock holders who have paid £80 and upwards for every £100 of their Stock and which I have supposed to amount to 30 Millions also I would propose giving an annuity of 4½pCt for 80 years which at the above rate would sell for £72 and consequently produce them an advantage of £12pCt over & above the present price of their

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Stock, and the additional charge of 1½ pCt would be £150.000 for the 80 years, when this 30 Millions of the public Debt would likewise be extinguished, and the revenue further relieved of a burthen of £1350.000 pan.

To the Third Class of 3 pCt Stockholders who have paid 70 £ upwards for their Stock, as they have always been receiving a large Interest for their money, I would propose giving them no greater benefit than might be sufficient to induce them to make the exchange, which I shall suppose a profit of 4 pCt would do, and therefore to the holders of this 20 Millions I would give an annuity of 4 pCt only, for 80 years, which at the above rate, would sell for 6 £, and this additional charge of 1 pCt for the 80 years would be 200.000 pan when this 20 Millions of the public Debt would also be extinguished and the revenue likewise relieved of a burthen of 600.000 £

The several additional charges I have proposed bringing upon the revenue

B It may be useful to add, that the high Interest to be obtained at present, & the expectation of a great increase of Capital from the future rise of the Stocks, induces Bankers & other moneyd people to invest their money in the public Funds instead of employing it in discounting Bills, or Notes, or lending it to Farmers, Manufacturers or Traders, which has a more pernicious Effect in retarding the improvement of Lands & increase of Manufactures than the weight of all the Taxes the enormous expences of the war occasioned to be imposed, And no measure could so essentialy and immediately serve to increase the solid wealth of the Nation, as the giving the Stocks a permanent & fixed value, by taking away intirely, or removing at a vast distance, all possibility of an increase of Capital from the Stock holders which this plan would effectualy do, & which is therefore a strong motive for its adoption

by this Plan are calculated to absorb the whole of the supposed surplus of £1250.000 disposable money for 80 years, and by thus applying it, the nation would certainly be relieved of 80 Millions of her Debt in 80 years, without the imposition of any further Taxes, for such an application of the surplus would be irreversable, as no alienation or diversion of it could possibly take place until the annuities expired. It is not however meant that either the rate of the annuities or the term of their continuance, should be exactly such as I have proposed, for both must be adapted to the circumstances of the times, and the disposition of the Stock holders, when the offers are made what I have stated is therefore to be considered as only pro forma and to render the Plan the more easily to be comprehended B

As this conversion of so large a Sum of the 3 pC. Stock into expirable annuities might fairly be deemed an actual reduction of so much of the National Debt, Government would thereby be

released from the condition of their late engage-
ment, which restrains them from paying
off the 5 pct Stock untill a certain Sum
of the other Stock has been redeemed. If
it should be judged proper to buy in that
Stock at par, or pay it off, I imagine a
considerable Sum of Money might be
raised annualy for that purpose, by the
Sale of a new kind of Annuities, which
I shall call Postponed Life Annuities,
upon the following Terms. That the
Subscribers or their Nominees should
after Twelve years from the time of
Subscribing, receive an annuity during
their respective Lives, equal to 25 pct
of the Sum subscribed. When the great
number of the Clergy, Civil & Military
Officers and others who have Life Estates
is considerd, I imagine a Million a year
will not be too large a Sum to expect,
to be subscribed in each of the Twelve
years, as the best & cheapest means of
providing a Fund for the Education
of Children, and securing them a

comfortable subsistence if they lived to want it.

This Million I will suppose annually laid out in the purchase of 5 p.C. Stock, and the Interest & compound Interest regularly invested in the same Stock, by which means the Stock purchased in the Twelve years would amount to £16,712,976 producing an Interest of £835,638.

I will suppose according to the ordinary round number calculation, that one thirtieth of the Subscribers or Nominees dye every year, and that there are one hundred Nominees or Subscribers for each Million, when therefore the Annuities became payable to the first Class, there would remain only 60 of the 100 to claim the 25 p.C. of the £600,000 they had subscribed, which would amount to £150,000 to be paid out of the £835,638 Interest, & consequently there would remain £685,638 of it, to be invested the 12th year, which would increase the Sum of the purchased Stock to £17,398,614 and the Interest to £869,930 at the end of that year when the second Class of subscribers or their Nominees would become intitled to their second Annuities. The same number of this Class being supposed to have died in their

Twelve years as of the first, and that the same number of the first Class had died in this year, as in each of the former, the amount of the 25 p.C. to be paid to both would be only £291.667 which would leave £578.263 of the Interest to be invested in the 15th year. Proceeding in this manner, and according to this mode of calculation, the amount of the Annuities would not be equal to the Interest of the purchased Stock untill the 20th year, when the amount of the purchased Stock would be £19,368.145 and from thence to the 28th year several sums would be wanted to make good the deficiency of the Interest to discharge the Annuities, but the number of Lives which would then be expired of all the Classes, would reduce the charge in that year to the amount of the Interest, & from thence forward, the annual reduction would be gradual untill all expired. The whole amount of

15247 the Sums wanted to make good the deficiency of the Interest from the 20th to the 28th year would according to this calculation amount to only £1,469,468,- but as the Data is merely Suppositions and only adopted as explanatory of the Scheme, no reliance whatever is to placed upon its accuracy, But even if the Sums to be made good, after the expiration of the Twelve years should prove to be far more considerable than this scheme supposes them to be, for a few years, that ought to be no objection to the adoption of the scheme, for it is only throwing a part of our burthen upon our Successors, which from the advantages they will derive from the operation of this, and the former plan, they will be very well able to bear, There is this material difference between buying in, the 5 pCt Stock and any other, viz: that Stock, cannot be much affected by such an operation, it being now nearly at par, and as it may be paid off at par, there is no danger of its rising above it, and the money invested in it must therefore always produce an Interest

of 5 pCt whereas the 3 or 4 pCt Stock would rise with every purchase, and the Interest to be obtained for the money laid out in it, would soon be under 5 pCt and be less and less every year.

Should the former Plan be adopted, the strictest Secrecy should be observed untill its promulgation in Parliament and the time of doing it should be, when the 3 pCt consolidated Stock is shut at Christmass, or Midsummer, & no transfers can be made, and if that be done, and the Secret well kept, no collusive bargains can take place, or imposition of the Stock of one Class for the price of a higher, for the price which every Stock holder paid for his Stock is entered in the Bank Books on the day he bought it, and those Entries may be chequed by Castaigns Paper which records the prices of Stock every day throughout the year. No possible inconvenience or embarrassment

15249 to the Stock holders can attend this transaction if it be properly conducted, for the Class of every Proprietors Stock may be ascertained during the time the Books are shut, and when they are opened, Certificates may be given to each Stock holder of the Class in which it stands, and it would bear a price in the Market in proportion to the benefit to which the Class it belongd to, was intitled

The equity of this plan must insure the general approbation, and it would be particularly grateful to the old Creditors of the Public who have been always receiving a small Interest for their money and sustained heavy losses by such portions of their Stock as they may have been obliged to sell. The Purchasers at the low prices would probably complain that no attention was shewn to them, but as they are the people who made advantages by the war, and will continue to receive a high Interest for their money, their murmurs ought not to be regarded, and will be overborn by the general applause.

15250 Rebuilding of Hanoverian towns since the 30 years War.

Von dem Bau-privilegio
wonach beobachtet worden daß
in Hanoverischen Städten das
Fürstenthum Grubenhagen noch
von der zeitens des Königs jährigen
Krieges her viele Baustellen,
Wüsten und unbebauet geblieben,
so sind Hanoverische Verfügungen
gemacht worden welche die
Unterthanen aufmuntern mögten
Häuser zu bauen und sich insonderheit
in den Städten Göttingen, Münden
Einbeck &c. wieder zu setzen.

Die Leute können sämtlich, da sie hierauf
daß der Landes Herr solche neuen
oder bauernde, die bauenden zum Theil
wieder verstatten, oder sie mit andern
Freiheiten und auf lange Zeit von Frohnen
prestandis verschone will.

Rules for Recruiting y Militia in Hanover

Von Churfürstl. Taxe

die Verordnung darüber ist von
Hertzog Ernst August in 1660. darin
wird erstlich die Beschreibung und
aufsuchung des 6ten Mannes von den
sämmtlichen Untersassen auf dem
Lande und in den Ämtern Pfünden
als ein principium wornach die
Land Militz aufgenommen werden
soll.
Dieses wird aber nach dem 3ten §. do
erläutert daß darunter nur bloß
die Söhne und Erben von Höfen
sollen genommen werden.
Nach dem 4ten §. sollen diese Leu
in Companien eingetheilt in dem
Exercieren geübt und des jahrs
wenigstens zwey Mahl zu dem Ende
zusammen gebracht werden.
Die Officier werden aus den
Armee genommen nach §. 12.
Denen Aus pfeifern einige
Erleichterung ausgedrungen zu haben
hat das Landvolk sich verwendet, daß
sie vom Hinrich und Georgen Jorg
befreiet seyn soll. Dieses erstreckt
sich aber nicht auf die Landfolgen
als Wolfs und Zigeuner

Vom Jahre 1726. nach der sie reduciret
worden; der Preuse Chefs deren
Companien nicht reduciret seyn sol-
len, einer Jeweyl stadt dieselbige Kran-
ckenhaus aus 10. Thorlnat, wie einen Soldo-
aten aus 20. Thorlnat von dem ordinairs zu
nehmen.

Von Hospitalern und Invaliden
Casse.

Laut einer Kregsrathsstat vom 1733.
sind der Invaliden Casse nachstehende
einkünfte von dem landes herrn
bestimmt

1. Alle Erbschaften welche ihr entweder
Pare albinarii oder detractus zufallen
mögten.
2. Die höchste erweisen strafe geldern.
3. Die einkünfte der ersten Jahres von
denen Officieren lehnen, sowie auch
denen Expectivsteuern oder andern
einen wieder ertheilt werden.
4. Einmonath Gage von allen Civilen
und Militairischen promotionen.

Thoughts on the Bill for recruiting the Forces of the East India Company.

1. The novelty of a Company being permitted to form and keep up a Corps within this Kingdom for training in Arms the Recruits necessary for protecting their Settlements in India.

2. Though the Corps is to be composed of thirty two Officers and One thousand five hundred and sixty eight Non Commissioned Officers and Soldiers, yet they may recruit this Corps within Great Britain Ireland, and the Islands belonging to Great Britain without any restriction as to the number provided the Corps is never above one thousand six hundred, so that by draughting it frequently, they might send in reality as many men as they can raise within the Year, to which is added the right of recruiting by beat of Drum.

3. There is no limitation of Voice.

4. They are subject to the Mutiny Act but not to such other provisions as the Crown may think fitting to make for the Army.

Remarks on the Bill for recruiting the Forces of the East India Company.

1. The novelty of a Company being permitted to form and keep up a Corps within this Kingdom for training in Arms the Recruits necessary for protecting their settlements in India.

2. There is no limitation of size, which it was to amend by a clause to the following effect proposed in the Committee ~~to have amended~~, that any one inlisted above five feet six should be ipso facto discharged, but this was rejected.

3. This Corps is subject to the Mutiny Act but not to such other provisions as the Crown may think right to make for the Army.

4. In the printed Bill page 4th figure 6.

A question arises, whether (as the drafts are directed to be furnished at the Request of the Company) the King has the power of detaining the men of this Corps in Britain, on emergencies if demanded by the Company, there ought to be no doubt of this power. ~~can admit of a doubt.~~

5. page 6th clause 11.

This is of some use to the Army ~~and for proper purport~~; but as the Crown has the undoubted power of granting any military rank to a British subject, the introducing this innovation is wrong.

6. The dangerous consequences of this Corps ~~is quartered in~~ ~~of~~ Great Britain, or permitted to ~~Reverse~~ by beat of Drum; ~~the dangerous consequences of this are very apparent.~~

for the Foot Soldier of the National Troops has absolutely not sufficient pay to buy provisions, the desertion of late years is alarming

Discontent has appeared in many Corps, though no absolute Representation has taken place, and by the Oeconomical care of Officers, the men work very frequently in order to procure some assistance towards feeding themselves. when promiscuously quartered with this Corps, and when its Drums are beating in the Several quarters it will be with authority proclaiming the Indian advantages, viz.

Higher pay when in India, listing for five Years instead of for life, ~~superior advantages to be thereby having~~ two pence half penny per day to the Widow of each ~~of this~~ Soldier. ~~which~~ the knowledge of which has till now been but ~~till now kept perhaps~~ a little known to the Army at large not in a military manner authenticate besides there is no checking their giving a superior bounty to recruits

Representations from the Rational troops must if this takes effect be expected, and should this pay be encreased the evil will still remain

Therefore common prudence requires that this comparative state should not come to light which this Recruiting Bill if passed of necessity occasions

Plan proposed for performing the Shipwrights Works in building of Ships of the several Rates in the Dock Yards by Task, and for Repairs when the same can be reduced to Task, agreable to any of the Articles in this Plan.

This will entirely compleat a Ship for a State of Ordinary, except the Blocks for laying the Keelon, Making the Capstans, setting the Pumps, preparing the Launch, fitting the Bilgeways, and Launching the Ship, which are proposed to be performed by Day Work.

Abstract

Guns.	100.	90.	80	74.	64	60	50	44	32	28	20	14	Sloops
Tons	2164.	1934.	1615	1620	1369	1285	1044	879	678	594	429	300	
Rate pr. Ton	£ s d 3 0 0	£ s d 3 0 0	£ s d 3 0 0	£ s d 2 11 0	£ s d 2 10 6	£ s d 2 9 0	£ s d 2 7 6	£ s d 2 5 0	£ s d 2 4 0	£ s d 2 4 0	£ s d 2 3 0	£ s d 2 0 0	
Grand Total	£ 6492 0 0	5793 0 0	4845 0 0	4131 0 0	3456 14 6					1306-16	922-7.		
	6492-0-0	5793-0-0	4845-0	4131-0	3456-14-6	3148-5.	2479-10	1977-15.	1491-12	~~1491-12~~	~~1306-16~~.	600.	

Abstract of the Rules and Regulations to be given to the officers of the Dock Yards for carrying the above plan into execution.

1° To form the most able Shipwrights into Gangs not exceeding twenty Men in each Gang including the Quarterman, none but the most active Quartermen to be appointed to these Gangs which are to be called Task Gangs.

The several Measurers, Timber Pasters, Converters, Plankeepers, Master of the Dock, Solid Makers and Modellers to be excluded

The Shipwrights from Age ~~and~~ long Service, and hurts received in the Service incapable of performing the Days Work of

an able Man, are to be formed into Gangs of twenty Men including the Quarterman and Servants to be called Day Gangs and employed in other Works.

2°. The Officers Servants who have served at least one Year and work at their Tools, are to be equally divided in the Task Gangs, the rest in the other Gangs

3°. The Foreman of the Yard and Quartermen of Shipwrights to be allowed two Tydes per day, which is to be set off on the Yard Books in addition to their present Wages, independendant of the Men's earnings when their Gangs are emloyed on Task Work.

The same allowance to be made to the Foremen and Quartermen of the Caulkers whenever their Men may be ordered to work more than single days Work by Stint