AN ACCOUNT
OF THE
ORIGIN AND EFFECTS
OF A
POLICE

Set on Foot by

His Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE
in the Year 1753, upon a Plan presented to
his Grace by the late Henry Fielding, Esq;

To which is added

A PLAN for preserving those defective Girls in this
Town, who become Prostitutes from Necessity.

By JOHN FIELDING, Esq;

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To His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,

Custos Rotulorum of the County of Middlesex.

My Lord,

As the following Sheets contain an Account of some Advantages that have arose to the Public in general, and to this Metropolis in particular, from an Institution which owes its Birth to your Goodness, and its Continuance to your Care, I think that they have a special Claim to your Patronage; and the more so, as they reward you at the same time as they solicit your Countenance: For whenever Benevolence exerts itself for the Good of others,
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others, Success is its most acceptable Reward.

Indeed, conquering Countries, fighting Battles, and such like extraordinary Achievements, are the Actions that make the greatest Eclat among Mankind; and seem the only Ones that intitle a Man to the Appellation of Great: But he who preserves the Lives, Property, and the Peace of thousands, by encouraging the Execution of a Police adequate to these Purposes, as far exceeds the Conqueror, as the preserving surpasses the destroying Mankind.

An Attention to domestic Quiet, especially in a Metropolis, which is the Seat of Government, is, to the last Degree, praise-worthy, as it is productive of the happiest Effects; and when such a Police is brought to
dDedication. v to due Perfection, it will not only prevent common Acts of Violence between Man and Man, but such a Vigilance will ever defeat any Attempts that Malice, Extravagance, or disappointed Ambition, may contrive against the Government itself.

That this Police, now in its Infancy, so happily begun, and so warmly encouraged by your Grace, may answer the good Ends you proposed by it, is the sincere Wish of him whose highest Ambition is to deserve well of his Country, and whose singular Pleasure it will ever be to approve himself,

My Lord,

Your Grace's no less respectful,

Than grateful Humble Servant,

JOHN FIELDING.
INTRODUCTION.

In large and populous Cities, especially in the Metropolis of a flourishing Kingdom, Artificers, Servants and Labourers, compose the Bulk of the People, and keeping them in good Order is the Object of the Police; the Care of the Legislature, and the Duty of the Magistrates, and all other Peace-Officers. The Refraints on the Conduct of Mankind in general, especially that Part of them who are happy enough to be Christians, are the Laws of the Gospel, and the Laws of their Country. Indeed such a Compliance with the former, as lays a Foundation for a well-grounded Hope in the Life to come, makes their Refraints by human Institutions unnecessary; but Experience teaches us that those Objects act the strongest on our Fears and our Hopes that promise immediate Advantages, or threaten immediate Punishments: Hence it is, that the common People stand more in Awe of the Laws made by Men, than of those which come from the Fountain of all Laws; and the Prison, Whipping-Post, Pillory, and Gallows, make A 4 more
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more Men honest than may at first be imagined.

Religion, Education, and Good-breeding, preserve good Order and Decency among the superior Rank of Mankind, and prevent those Disturbances, Irregularities and Injuries to our Fellow-Creatures, that happen among the illiterate and lower Order of the People: Good Laws, therefore, are necessary to supply the Place of Education among the Populace; and 'tis no Nation in the World can boast of better for this Purpose than England.

The common People, when compared to those of a higher Rank, are as the Neccessaries of Life, when compared to the Conveniences or ornamental Part of it: The Riches and Strength of a Nation are the Number of its Inhabitants; the Happiness of that Nation, their being usefully and constantly employed. Time is the Labourer's Stock in Trade; and he that makes most of it by Industry and Application is a valuable Subject. A Journeyman can no more afford to give or throw away his Time than the Tradesman can his Commodity; and the best Way of preventing this useful Body of Men from this Species of Extravagancy, is to remove from their Sight all Temptation to Idleness: And however Diversions may be necessary to fill up the dismal Chasms of burdenome Time among People of Fortune, too frequent Relaxations of this Kind among the Populace enervate Industry.

In the Country, the Plowman, the Labourer, and the Artificer, are satisfied with their Holydays at Easter, Whitsuntide and Christmas. At the two former they enjoy their innocent Sports, such as a Cricket-Match, or a Game at Cudgels, or some other laudable Trial of Manhood to the Improvement of English Courage. At Christmas, they partake of the good Cheer of that Season, and return satisfied to their Labour: But in this Town, Diversions calculated to slacken the Industry of the useful Hands are innumerable: To lessen therefore the Number of these is the Business of the Magistrate. Bull-baitings, Bear-baitings, Cock-matches, and such Races as are contrary to Law, are in the Number of out-door Diversions that call for Redress. The first indeed are inhuman, and, for that Reason, it is to be hoped, are less frequent; but the Amusements of the greatest Consequence are those that are carried on in the Public-Houses in Town; such as Cards, Dice, Draughts, Shuffleboards,
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Boards, Mississippi Tables, Billiards, and cover'd Skittle-Grounds. These are the Thieves that rob the Journeymen and Labourers of their precious Time, their little Property, and their less Morals. And it is very certain, that these Evils are in the Power of the Publican to prevent. At least it is to be hoped, that the Act passed last Sessions for preventing gaming in Publick Houses, will induce them, for their own Sakes, to put an entire Stop to this Inlet of general Corruption of the common People. And the Habit makes many things appear necessary, that are not only in themselves superfluous, but injurious, I am persuaded, that the putting down entirely of the above Species of Gaming would soon be found to be a considerable Advantage as well to the Publican as his Customers.

Among the various lights reposed in the Magistrates of this City, there is none, in my Opinion, of greater Importance than that of granting Licences to Ale-Houses; for it is on their Care, in this Respect, that the Peace and good Order of this Town absolutely depends. At the Ale-House the Idle meet to game and quarrel; here the Gamblers form their Stratagems; here the Pick-pockets hide themselves till Duke, and Gangs of Thieves form their Plots and Routs; here Conspirators contrive their hellish Devices; and here the Combinations of Journeymen are made to execute their sily Schemes. Cannot the Publican then, who knows his Guests, prevent these Mischiefs? Is it not therefore his Interest to preserve the Credit of his House; and is it not the Duty of the Justice to examine well to whom he grants a Licence? For when that is in good Hands, every Ale-House-Keeper becomes an honest and watchful Centinel over the Peace, Safety and Regularity of the City.

For my own Part, I think no Man should have a Licence who is not a Protestant, nor any one who has been bred to a Trade, unless he is disabled; for the Moment the healthy Artificer gets a Public House, he generally becomes a Sot himself; he is a Decoy-Duck to his old Shop-Mates of the same Trade, and one useful Hand at least is lost off from that Trade. There is a large Body of Men who, when they marry and have Families, have scarce any other Resource for Livelihood but keeping an Ale-House; I mean Servants of all kinds, who have never been bred to any Trade; perhaps disabled Soldiers and Mariners may be proper Objects of this Trade; but it is certain that the good Order of this Town,
INTRODUCTION.

Town, and Happines of the common People and their Families, must arise from the good Order observed in Public Houses. And here I cannot omit taking Notice of an unobserved, tho' considerable Advantage to the Populace, arising from the late Regulations to prevent the Ufe of Corn among the Distillers, which has answered two Ends, first, by lowering the Price of the Staff of Life; and, secondly, by raising the Price of Poison; for Gin is now so dear, or else so very bad, that good Porter gains the pre-eminence, and I doubt not, but at the Year's End, there will be found a considerable Increase in the Consumption of that Commodity, a Liquor not only more wholesome in itself, but when drank to Excess, does not inflame the Passions to that violently Degree as Spirituous Liquor do, which rather enranges than inebriates, and makes Men mad and mischiefous rather than merry. And I am firmly persuaded, that most of the hafty and precipitate Murders that have been committed among the Common People, in Family Quarrels, have arrove from the direful Effects of this Liquid Fire.

And when these Evils in Public Houses are corrected, Hops, illegal Assemblies and Gaming Houses suppressed, the next Care of the
THE
HISTORY and EFFECTS
Of the Late
HENRY FIELDING'S POLICE,

From the latter End of the Year 1753, to
this present Time.

ABOUT the latter End of the Year
1753, a most notorious Gang of
Street-Robbers, in Number about
fourteen, who divided themselves in Parties,
committed such daring Robberies, and at
the same Time such Barbarities, by cutting
and wounding those they robbed, in every
Part of this Metropolis, as spread a general
Alarm through the Town, and deterred his
Majesty's Subjects from going and returning
on their lawful Occasions after Night. These
Outrages induced his Majesty to issue a Pro-
clamation,
clamoration, and offer a hundred Pounds Reward for apprehending each of these Violators of the public Peace. And though this was humane intended as a Remedy for this dreadful Evil, instead of answering the End proposed, it soon begat a greater, by inducing a Set of Villains to decoy unwary and ignorant Wretches to commit Robberies, and then to make a Sacrifice of them for the Sake of the Reward; while the real Offenders not only escaped Justice, but encroached their Barbarities even to Murder. Upon which his Grace the Duke of Newcastle sent to the late Henry Fielding to desire him to form some Plan in Order to bring these desperate Villains to Justice. A Plan was immediately formed, approved of, and encouraged by his Grace, which being put in vigorous Execution, was soon brought this Gang to condign Punishment. But it did not deter others from following the same wicked Practices; and yet another Gang, as desperate, not so numerous as the former, soon made its Appearance.

About this Time the late Henry Fielding's want of Health totally disqualified him from continuing the fatiguing Office of Acting Magistrate in this Metropolis; he therefore resigned the Office to his Brother John Fielding, who had been an assiduous Magistrate to him for three or four Years.

Upon this Plan the following Resolutions were formed, viz.

1st, To break the great Gang of Robbers which then infested the Streets, and spread Terror throughout this Metropolis.

2dly, To bring to Justice the several Gangs of House-breakers, Lead-smelters, &c. which consisted chiefly of young Fellows who were Thieves from their Cradles, and were at this Time about eighteen or nineteen Years of Age, and very numerous.

3dly, It was proposed to remove the Shoals of Shop-lifters, Pilers, and Pickpockets, who, being the deserted Children of Porters, Chairmen, and low Mechanics, were obliged to steal for their Subsistence.

4thly, The Gamblers and common Cheats were to be the next Object of Attention, which were likewise very numerous.

5thly, It was proposed to put down Hops, illegal Music-Meetings, and to prevent Gaming in Public Houses.

B 6thly,
6thly, To remove the Nuisance of common Beggars; to prevent Street-walking, by keeping the Whores within Doors; and several other Diforders committed by insolent Carmen, which were punishable by Law.

And how far this extensive Plan has been successful the following Review will shew.

1st. About the Beginning of the Year 1754, the then reigning Gangs of desperate Street-robbers were attacked, and in the Space of three Months no less than nine Capital Offenders were brought to Justice, though not without Bloodshed, for one of Mr. Fielding's People was killed, and one of the Robbers cut to Pieces; among which were the famous Birk, Gill, Armstrong, and Courtney: nor has any considerable Gang of Street-robbers appeared since, till lately, when a Gang of Journeymen and Apprentices were brought to Justice.

2dly, The next Set of Villains, viz. the Highwaymen that robbed near Town, were by this new Method of Perfidy brought to Justice in such a Manner, that scarce one has escaped from that Time to this.

3dly, The numerous Gangs of Housebreakers, Lead and Iron stealers were pursued and tormented till they were totally dispersed and sent to Tyburn, and to the Colonies abroad. The Numbers of these may be seen in the Sessions Papers of the Years 1754 and 1755.

4thly, These more considerable Offences being removed, the vast Sheds of Shoplifters, Pilferers, and Pickpockets appeared distinct, and were every Day taken up in Numbers, many of whom were transported. These consisted chiefly of Boys from twelve to sixteen Years of Age, either the Children of Thieves or the deflected Offspring of idle and profligate Parents; many of whom, especially Mothers, shamefully subsidised from their Robberies: And what was very remarkable, four infant Thieves, the oldest of which was but five Years of Age, were brought before John Fielding, which appeared to be Children of different Persons, collected together by one Woman to beg and steal to furnish that Beef with Gin.

At this Time, which was about the latter End of the Year fifty-five, there was no less than 300 of these wretched Boys, ragged and dirty, in one House,
Colts, abandoned, Strangers to Beds, and who lay about under Bulks and in ruinous empty Houses. This Evil seemed at first insupportable, until Heaven inspired the Thought of their Preservation by sending them to Sea, and clothing them by public Subscription; which has not only remedied the Mischief, but will remain an everlasting Provision for such Objects.

And as this Scheme may in future Times be again made use of as an immediate Resource for supplying the Navy with Boys in Time of War, I shall here stop a Moment in order to give a succinct Account of the Origin and Utility of the Scheme itself. And as to the Sanction it met with, let the Honourable Names printed at the End of these Sheets testify.

In the Month of January, 1756, his Majesty's Ship the Barfleur of 90 Guns, being in want of Captains Servants, that is to say, Boys; for every Man of War is allowed four Boys to every hundred Men on Board, whose Pay the Captain receives, allowing them forty Shillings a Year for Cloaths; so that the Boys Pay is absolutely a Part of the Captain's Pay, and was intended to be so, in Order that the Captains might take Care to have such a Number of Boys on board, by Way of Nursey for Seamen; and these Boys are therefore called Captains Servants: Besides which, every other Officer on board is allowed one or more of these Boys, according to his Rank, on the same Footing with those belonging to the Captain. And as long as this Regulation is duly regarded there never will be wanting a Succession of Seamen to supply the Navy. The Barfleur was at this Time commanded by Lord Harry Pownall, who wrote to Mr. Fielding to procure him thirty Boys, which his Lordship cloathed at his own Expence. And as Mr. Fielding had been at Sea himself, and was well acquainted with the Station of Captains Servants above-mentioned, he began to think that this would be an excellent Provision for the numberless miserable, deferted, ragged, and iniquitous pilfering Boys that at this Time shamefully infested the Streets of London: But the great Difficulty was to get them cloathed and cured of the various Diftempers which are the constant Consequences of Poverty and Naffines. To effect this, Mr. Fielding put a Paragraph into the Papers, which struck so strongly on the sensible Minds and generous Hearts of the English, that in the Space of six Months the Sum of 600l. and upwards was paid into the Hands of that Magistrate, by Persons whose Names...
are hereunto annexed, for the above Pur-
pose; by which Means the Navy was at once
supplied with near four hundred young Re-
cruits from fourteen to eighteen Years of
Age, and our Streets were cleared from
Swarms of Boys whose Situations made them
Thieves from Necessity; though many of
them were unhappy enough in Parents, who
suffocated from the Felonies their Children
committed, not only by their Consent, but,
what is still more shocking, by their Tui-
tion.

About July, 1756, the ingenious Mr.
Harvey, struck with the great Utility of
this Scheme for providing for Boys, collected
a Number of Merchants and other Persons of
Rank together, and, to use his own Ex-
pression, adopted this Plan under the Name
and Title of the Marine Society, with In-
tention to cloath Men and Boys for the
Sea.

This Society soon increased in its Mem-
bers and in its Subscriptions. And Mr.
Fielding's Subscriptions being now exhausted
in this Service, and there being still a great
Demand for Boys for the Navy, he applied
to the Marine Society for Affitance, and
was immediately most nobly supplied with the
Sum of sixty Pounds. And from that
Time all the little Interest Mr. Fielding had
with his Friends, Acquaintance, or the Pub-
lic, he employed to promote the Success of
those worthy Gentlemen's Endeavours who
were engaged in this valuable Undertaking;
which soon became so much the Object of
universal Attention and Encouragement, that
from February 1756, to December 1757,
there has not been less Money subscribed, in-
cluding the 610l. Mr. Fielding received while
he carried on the Scheme of Boys himself,
that is, the 12110l. 2s. by Means of which gene-
rous Subscriptions no less than 2405 Boys,
including the 400 first sent by Mr. Fielding,
have been cloathed and sent on Board his
Majesty's Ships. Besides which they have
cloathed 3072 young Fellows to go on Board
the Fleet.

Who can behold this Supply; and not be
pleased with the Prospect of this everlasting
Fountain the Marine Society? which, so long
as it is supported by Generosity, and manag-
ed with Honour and Economy, promises
Strength to our Fleets, Security to our Coun-
try, and Protection to our Commerce.

Having thus shipped a Number of Re-
cruits on Board our Fleet, and thrown many
Boys
Boys into a new Station of Life, the next Consideration of the Father should be to make them fully answer the End proposed, as well to their Country as to themselves; and to prefer them from Diftress in Case of a sudden Peace. Nor can I do this better than by mentioning a Thing which I hope has been duly attended to on Board our Ships of War; I mean a School-master to instruct the Youths in Navigation: For in large Ships where there are many Boys, most of whom perhaps may have had some Education, a good School might be framed; out of which in process of Time, the Navy might be furnished with skilful Navigators, as well as good Sailors, to supply the Places of Mates, Masters, and Pilots.

And as it is the Schoolmaster's Province to instruct these Boys in Navigation, the Boatwain in his Turn might make them good Seamen, and teach them the Art of Rigging. And if the Chaplain were to take a little pains on a Sunday Afternoon, to inculcate the first Principles of Christianity into these Boys, by expounding the Catechism to them, it would have a Tendency to improve their Morals, and be no Disadvantage to their Courage, as it might teach them where to place Dependence for Success.

And as it was observed by an Officer of high Rank in the Navy, that in Case of a sudden Peace many of these Boys would fall into Distress, Mr. Fielding was desir'd to form some Plan that might prevent this Evil; and the following Observations are submitted to the Public on that Account; which may, with such Improvements as they may meet with, be productive of a Plan which may fully answer the End proposed.

Whereas a great Number of Boys are discharged whenever any of his Majesty's Ships are paid off, and returned to their Parents, who are generally poor, after they have been one, two, or more Years on board Ship, and have then no visible Way of getting a Livelihood, and are rejected as Apprentices or domestic Servants, merely because they have been at Sea; by which Means they are too often drove, if not to wicked, to the meanest Courses of Life; and thereby Numbers of good Sailors are lost.

In order therefore to continue them long enough at Sea, or in that kind of Occupation till they become Sailors, it is proposed, that whenever any of his Majesty's Ships are paid off, all the Boys belonging to the said Ships,
Ships, under the Age of eighteen, should be continued on Board, when in ordinary, on the common Allowance, under the Direction of the Commissioners of the Yard or Dock where the said Ships shall be paid off; to whom any Master or Owner of any Ship, Vessel, Lighter, Fishing-boat, &c. may, by applying, have one or more of the said Boys (the Whale-fishery especially ought to be considered, as it will take a Number of Boys and certainly make them good Sea-men) on entering into a Covenant with the said Commissioners, to employ in the Seafaring Way, cloath, and maintain such Boy or Boys, until they arrive at the Age of Twenty, and allow them forty Shillings a Year, to be paid at the Expiration of the said Time; when they shall be discharged, unless the said Master or Owner chuse to give them Seamens Wages.

It is presumed that this Proposal will be equally agreeable to both Parties; for the one may, by this Means, obtain several useful Hands at an easy Rate, and the other will have the Advantage of becoming established Sailors, instead of Vagrants, to their own Happiness and the Benefit of their Country.

And if this Scheme should not be thought extensive enough to provide for such a Number of Boys as will be discharged should our Ships be paid off, it might be useful to oblige every Waterman who has either Badge or Protection to take one of these Boys on the Terms above-mentioned; though, I must confess, the Plan that strikes me most is what follows, &c.

Suppose our Merchants, who are both benevolent and beneficent, were to receive all Boys thus discharged from his Majesty's Ships into one common Yard, supported by a general Subscription of their own, by Way of a rigging Academy, settled under proper Regulations, where they would be constantly and usefully employed in making Ropes, &c. and might be transplanted from thence into their Ships as they were wanted; (this might perhaps be a very proper Object for the Marine Society;) and as, even in Times of Peace, there are some Men of War in Commission, many of these Boys, that are eighteen Years of Age, and have served faithfully during the War, might be admitted on Board these Ships as ordinary Seamen, by Way of Encouragement,
It is certain that if the present Fleets were to be discharged, above two thousand Boys would be upon their own Hands. The material Point therefore seems to me to be the selecting and keeping together these Boys when discharged.

5thly, Acts of Violence, Theft, and Robbery being thus reduced, a Body of artful, designing Men, called Gamblers, stood in Need of Reformation. The first Step towards which, was the separating of them from the Nobility, with whom, by Means of rich, hired Drestes, they had insolently mixed themselves. And this was done by the following Plan: A Man perfectly well acquainted with all their Persons agreed with Mr. Fielding to point them out to the Peace Officers. He was therefore furnished with a rich Suit of Cloaths hired from the same Shop that had supplied most of these Gamblers with their rich Drestes, and being thus equipped with Dress and Ticket, he went to the Ridotto, by which Stratagem nine of these tham Gentlemen were apprehended, and so exposed to public View as to prevent their ever appearing again in public Assemblies without being known.

The Gamblers being thus prevented from preying on the Nobility and Gentry, they fell immediately on Tradesmen and Shopkeepers, many of whom they ruined by obtaining great Quantities of their Goods under false Colours and Pretences.

Trade being alarmed, complained to the above Magistrate, who apprehended many of these Cheats. But as the Laws then in Being were insufficient to bring them to Justice, they mostly escaped Punishment; and the Tradesmen, besides the Loss of their Goods, were put to additional, fruitless Expences. In order therefore to prevent these Mischiefs in some Measure, till a new and more effectual Law could be made for their Punishment, Mr. Fielding published, in a large Sheet of Paper, the numberless Arts and Artifices used by these Cheats to impose on Tradesmen, and gave them away to Shopkeepers as Cautions to themselves: and Servants, to avoid the Inroads of these Harpies. But in order to eradicate the Evil, he framed a Bill to supply the Deficiencies of former Laws, which has since passed into an Act, and must inevitably bring every Cheat to Justice, and prevent some other great
great Evils provided for in the said Bill, especially Gaming in Public Houses.

Felony and Frauds being thus retrench’d, Disorders and Irregularities, as they are the Sources of them both, became the particular Objects of Attention, as the next necessary Step for the Completion of this Plan.

Lastly, therefore, he set about that Work, and soon found that it was more difficult to discover where these Disorders were carried on, than to suppress them when discover’d.

To remove therefore this Difficulty, he settled an anonymous Correspondence with the Public; inviting all Persons who knew of any Gaming-house, Hops, Dancing-bouts, illegal Magic-meetings, and other illegal Assemblies, to give immediate Notice by penny-post Letter, without Name, mentioning only the Place where the Disorder was carried on, and leave the Magistrate to inquire into the Truth of the same by proper Peace-officers, and to suppress it by legal Means.

This was so effectual that, by Virtue of these Notice, many of these Disorders have been reduced with the greatest Ease; and Notice from the Magistrate has generally been sufficient to remove the Evil, without the Execution of any penal Law; and by this Means it is hoped Numbers of young Women have prefered their Characters, and young Men their Morals. Apprentices and Servants of both Sexes, together with Whores, usually made up these Balls and Assemblies: And such an Attention is now paid to this Correspondence (as every Writer finds his End immediately answer’d) that the Moment the Neighbour, Father, Master, or Mistress, discover the Haunts of their Children, Servants, or Apprentices, a Letter immediately goes to the Justice, and they are taken in Surprieze. These Offences are punishable by penal Statutes, all of which make an Informer necessary to execute them. The Name of an Informer is odious. These anonymous Letters take away this Odium, as it is not necessary to know from whence the Letter comes; so that the most delicate Lady may with Safety give Notice to the Justice of any Hop, Gaming-House, &c. where her Servants waste their Time, lose their Money, and debauch their Morals.

Frauds, Felonies and Disorders being thus consider’d, Nuisances, which without Attention, must arise in this populous City, came next in Order to be redressed, the principal
principles of which, that fall under the Power of
the Magistrate, are Beggars, Carmen, Coach-
men, Swears, and Thieves of Squibs.

As for the first of these, viz. Beggars,
Mr. Fielding has lately formed and executed
a Plan in Conjunction with the Justices of
St. Clement, St. Mary le Strand, St. Paul's,
Covent-Garden, and St. Martin's in the Fields,
which effectually answers the End to those
Parishes; for within the Space of six Weeks,
no more than five Beggars could be found in
one whole Week together in the four Par-
rishes; and if the Justices of the other Par-
rishes were to do the same, it would be as
uncommon to see a Beggars in this Town in
the Streets as a wild Beast.

Tho' perhaps the Execution of this Plan
throughout this Metropolis would at first
create a considerable Expence to the County
of Middlesex; yet as this Expence would
lessen with the Evil, it would, in my Opin-
ion, be Money extremely well laid out;
but unless the Scheme be generally and dili-
gently executed by all the Magistrates, it
would answer no other End, than driving a
Nunance from one Part of the Town to an-
other; and when one considers how disagree-
able it is to be attack'd at every Corner of
the Streets by Beggars, most of whom make
a Trade of it; and how disadvantageous it is
to Shop-keepers to have every Customer that
flits in a Coach at their Door, to be impor-
tuned by these artful Petitioners; one should
imagine they would all cry out with one Voice,
Free us from the Nunance of Beggars. But
what shocks one more, is, that such
Numbers of frightful Objects should be suf-
fered to infest the Streets, to dismember'd
and disfigur'd, as must often occasion the
most irretrievable Injuries to Ladies, when in
the tender and delicate Situation of Preg-
nancy.

The Removal of the remaining Nunaces
above-mentioned, must depend on the Vigil-
ance of the acting Magistrate, and the Dil-
gence of the Peace-Officers under him;
Tho' any Person may apprehend a Man
for riding on his Cart, for swearing, and
begging, and carry them before a Justice of
the Peace without a Warrant.

If this Police should surrise the Reader,
he cannot be less pleased, when he hears the
the annual Expence of it to the Government,
by the Execution of all the above Plans and
Pursuits, has never exceeded four hundred
Pounds. Indeed double this Sum would be
a Trifle, should it lessen the Payment of the Rewards given by Act of Parliament for apprehending Highwaymen, House-breakers, &c. and the Object of the Expense would be most agreeably changed from the destroying to the preserving of his Majesty's Subjects.

Do join the above Transactions, which are most strictly true, and do very recent, that it is scarce possible to call any indiffer-ent Person from the mix'd Multitude in this Town who could not give full Testimony of the Truth hereof, it appears that the Public has the greatest Share in the Execution of this Police; for without its hearty Concurrence and constant Assistance, little Progress could be made towards the Peace and good Order of this Metropolis: For what Good can the most active Magistrate do, unless he receives Informations? In Frauds and Felonies, which are Attacks on our Lives and Properties, not a Moment's Time should be lost in giving Notice to the Magistrate. These are Evils of a violent Nature, their Increase quick and dangerous, and require immediate Remedy.

In this Case the Morals are already corrupted and the Mind abandoned; so that if this corrupted Member is not instantaneously separated from the Body, it gathers Strength every Minute; and Success and Impunity in Villainy never fail to increase Villains.

As to other Offences, which have a Tendency to corrupt the Morals, such as Gaming, Hops, &c. they ought equally to be complain'd of to the Magistrate, but require not that quick Notice as higher Offences do. A Letter, therefore, will answer this Purpose; But even here Delays are dangerous; for the Omis- sion of one Day may ruin many; at Gaming especially, where one Quarter of an Hour may destroy more than the Industry of a Year, nay, a whole Life, can gain.

And such indeed is the absolute Necessity of the Countenance and Affiliation of the Public to the acting Magistrate, that it is the chief Motive of exposing these Sheets to their View: Hoping that the Advantages that have already accrued to this Town from the Execution of this Police, will be a sufficient Encouragement to every Person that shall be injured for the future to complain early; for sure it is much better to prevent even one Man from being a Rogue, than from apprehending and bringing forty to Justice.
On the other hand, it is apprehended, that the Government will ever find it useful to encourage some principal acting Magistrate, to take this laborious task upon him; and if such a one be bred to the Bar the better; for he ought to have a competent knowledge as well of the common, as the Crown Law: The former to assist the Poor with his advice, and the latter to bring Offenders to Justice, to give Notice to the Legislature of the defects of any penal Law (which is easier to be discovered in the Execution than in the framing that Law) and prevent himself and Officers from falling a prey to that swarm of low and hungry Solicitors who are always laying wait to take an advantage of their errors; and the more knowledge he has of human nature the better, as it will enable him to detect Art and unravel the dark clues of guilt.

His being handsomely subsisted will take away the temptation of making gain of the paltry quarrels of the Poor, and thereby increasing the Poor's rates. And indeed it ought to remove every temptation that dishonours Magistracy, and must in time free such men from the scandalous imputation of trading justice, raise the dignity of the Em-

Employment, and make it an object worthy the acceptance, nay, merits the study of the best of men. For to root out fraud, prevent violence and oppression, and to preserve peace and good order, are the most grateful pursuits of a good heart and an ingenious mind.

He should keep the civil Power alive; that is to say, the Constables; constantly instructing them in their duty, and paying them for extraordinary and dangerous enterprises; and above all, promote harmony amongst them; for when the civil power is divided it is nothing; but when Constables are collected together, known to each other, and bound by the connections of good fellowship, friendship, and the bonds of society, they become formidable of their office, stand by one another, and are a formidable body.

And that the public may know how they are likely to be afflicted when they complain, I take this opportunity of informing them, that there are two pursuitt-Horles, and proper pursuers paid by the Government, and always ready to pursue and protect their fellow-subjects; which is of excellent use in
in Robberies on the Highway near London, where the Notice is quick.

2dly, There is always one or more orderly Men on Duty to enquire into the Truth of Information.

3dly, A Register-Clerk to keep an exact Register of all Robberies committed; Descriptions of all Goods lost; the Names and Descriptions of all Persons brought before the said Magistrate who stand accused either of Fraud or Felony, or suspected of either; of the Houses that harbour them and receive their stolen Goods.

Besides these Methods there are many others that ought to be known to none but the Justice himself, as the Publication of them would defeat their Effects. But with the above it was necessary the Public should be acquainted.

And if all Information of this kind be brought to this Point by his Register, he will soon be able to fix on the Offender, and by quick Pursuit seldom fail to apprehend him.

This Plan honestly, actively, and carefully executed, tho' it cannot entirely prevent Frauds and Felonies, must necessarily produce such good Order in this Town as has yet never been known, and tend greatly to the Safety of the State; as no dangerous Assemblies or Conspiracies can be carried on without the Knowledge of this useful Officer of Police.

And as there is no Evil in this Town of any Size, for which there is not some wholesome Law provided, the Continuation of that Evil must be owing either to the Silence of the Sufferer or the Neglect of the Magistrate, not the Legislature.

And what adds much to the Efficacy of this Police, there is a Correspondence settled with many of the active Magistrates in the Country, at all Distances, who constantly give Notice to Mr. Fielden when they have committed any desperate Rogue, or suspicious Man, especially, if a Stranger in that Country; by which Means they are often furnished with Materials to bring such Offenders to Justice.

Having now mentioned every Thing that appeared to me useful to be known for the
Continuation and Execution of the Police above described (which I flatter myself the Public will receive with Candour as my Motive is good, however erroneous my Opinion may be) I cannot conclude without taking this public Opportunity of returning my sincere Thanks to all those Magistrates who have from Time to Time afforded me Leisure and Refreshment, by their kind Attendance for me on public Business; nor must I forget to acknowledge myself greatly indebted to the general good Behaviour, Diligence, and Activity of the Constables of the County of Middlesex, and City and Liberty of Westminster, who have never been backward in their Duty, however hazardous the Occasion.

INTRODUCTION TO THE

PLAN for preserving deferted GIRLS.

Whoever has long acted as a Magistrate in this Metropolis, must have observed, that the Body of the neglected Sons of the Poor, Gaming in Public-Houses, and the very low Bawdy-Houses are the constant Fountains that furnish the Courts of Justice with Offenders, and the Place of Execution with Victims.

Enough has been said of the former of these, and the Evil being considerably lessened, the latter is proposed to be the Subject of what follows; as it seems to be as material an Object of the Police as any whatever; for, in these Brothels, the Apprentice and Journeyman first broach their Morals, and are soon taught to change their Fidelity and Integrity for Fraud and Felony; here the Tradesman, overcome with Liquor, is decoyed into a Snare, injurious to his Property, fatal to his Constitution, destructive to his Family, and which frequently puts a Period to his Peace of Mind.
Relieving Industry in Distress, preserving the Defeated, and reforming the Wicked and the Penitent, are the acceptable Employments, the favourite and advantageous Delights of those Minds, which are happy enough to have a good Heart for their Prompter. There is indeed abundant Reason to believe, that these Pleasures have been fully enjoyed by those who have subscribed towards clothing friendless and deserted Boys to go to Sea. And it is to be hoped, that the Public in general, as well as the particular Objects of that Charity, have reaped some Advantages from those Subscriptions.

And I shall now beg Leave to present to the Public a Body of Fellow-Creatures, equally distressed with those who have been the Objects of the abovementioned Benevolence; and which may, and will, I hope, be made of equal Use to their Country.

The Preservation of the common People, in all States, is highly deserving Attention; for, from this Fountain, your Manufactures, Fleets, Armies, and domestic Servants, are supplied: And in Country Villages this Task is easy, as Temptations to Vice are more rare, and most Parishes employ their Inhabitants.

bitants. But in such a populous City as is the Metropolis of this Kingdom, numbers of Persons may be idle, numbers of Children may be deserted who are capable of Employment, without ever being perceived by the Public, till their Crimes have made them the unhappy Objects of public Justice.

For the Truth of which Assertion I refer to the Sessions-Paper, and Kalendars for the Years 1755, and 1756, when Gangs of friendless Boys, from 14 to 18 Years of Age, were transported, indeed, I may say by wholesale, for picking of Pockets and pilfering from Shops.

And as these deserted Boys were Thieves from Necessity, their Sistres are Whores from the same Cause; and, having the same Education with their wretched Brothers, generally join the Thief to the Prostitute.

This brings me to that completely wretched, dishearted, deserted, pitiable Body of whom I mean to speak; whose Sufferings have so often made my Heart ache, and whose Preservation I now so ardently wish to accomplish. And indeed, I think, I have great Reason to indulge these my Wifhes, as I flatter myself I have hit upon a Plan that will as
as effectually preserve these deserted Girls from Infamy and Distress, and make them happy in themselves and useful Subjects at Home, as that which has preferred so many of their Brothers, and made them useful Abroad.

But before I speak of my Plan I will endeavour to shew from what Fountain it is, our low and infamous Bawdy-Houses, which furnish our Streets with thieving, distempered Prostitutes, are supplied.

Infinite are the Number of Chairmen, Porters, Labourers, and drunken Mechanics in this Town, whose Families are generally too large to receive even Maintenance, much less Education from the Labour of their Parents; and the Lives of their Fathers being often shortened by their Intemperance, a Mother is left with many helpless Children, to be supplied by her Industry; whose Resource for Maintenance is either the Wash-Tub, Green-Stall, or Barrow. What must then become of the Daughters of such Women, where Poverty and Illiterateness conspire to expose them to every Temptation? And they often become Prostitutes from Necessity, even before their Passions can have any Share in their Guilt.

And as Beauty is not the particular Lot of the Rich more than the Poor, many of the abovementioned Girls have often great Advantages of Person; and whoever will look amongst them will frequently see the sweetest Features disguised by Filth and Dirt.

These are the Girls that the Bawds clean and cloath for their wicked Purposes. And this is done to such a Degree, that on a search Night, when the Constables have taken up near forty Prostitutes, it has appeared on their Examination, that the major Part of them have been of this Kind, under the Age of Eighteen, many not more than Twelve, and those, though so young, half cat up with the foul Distemper.

Who can say that one of these poor Children had been Prostitutes through Viciousness? No. They are young, unprotected, and of the female Sex; therefore become the Prey of the Bawd and Debauchee.

Here I cannot help mentioning a Misfortune; nay, I may say, a Cruelty, that often happens to these deserted Children, and I believe the Offenders as often go unpunished; for the maternal Tenderness of their Mothers are
either starved by their Necessities, or drowned in Gin; and, for a Trifle, conceal and forgive an Offence which our Laws have made Capital. And I have sometimes seen Mothers, but indeed they ill deserve that Name, who have trepanned their Children into Bawdy-Houses, and shared with the Bawd the Gain of their own Infant's Prostitution. And scarce a Sessions pages without Indictments being found against Porters, and such low Sort of Men, for ravishing the Infants of the Poor. But, as I said before, I am afraid more of these Offences are concealed from the Magistrate than are brought to light. Who can behold this Havock on Youth and Innocence, and not be shocked with their pitiable Cafe? And who can feel for them without being warmed with a Desire of affording them Protection, and rescuing these helpless Lambs from the hungry Jaws of such ravenous Wolves?

To preserve these Objects, and to reform others, who having been decoyed into Vice, and from the Miseries they suffer, are desirous to withdraw from that dreadful State, is my principal View in what I shall hereafter propose; though I am persuaded, if I can succeed in the former, there will be at least fewer to repent; for Evils of all Kinds in pub-
(48)

Idea of the Sufferings of these poor Creatures than any thing the warmest Imagination can suggest; for really some of their Cases, as Shakespeare says, beggar all Description.

(49)

A

PLAN

OF THE

Preservatory and Reformatory.

Being a public Laundry, intended to employ, breed up, and preserve the deserted Girls of the Poor of this Metropolis; and also to reform those Prostitutes whom Necessity has drove into the Streets, and who are willing to return to Virtue and obtain an honest Livelihood by severe Industry.

I. The Situation and Building.

THE Building for the Public Laundry should be situated as near as possible to the Centre of the Town, but in the Fields; and should consist of one large Quadrangle; the front Building of which should have a large Lodge in the Centre, divided into two Rooms; one for the receiving Secretary, and the other for the receiving Matron. Over these two Rooms should be a spacious Committee-Room, for the Meeting of the Fathers
thers of this Charity. The remaining Part of the Front, on each Side, should be wall’d. The two Sides of the Quadrangle should be divided into Schools; and Bedchambers over them. The Bottom of the Building to be divided into Washing Rooms and Ironing Rooms over them. In the Centre, the Kitchen, Brewhouse, &c. Over it a Chapel. Behind this Quadrangle should be a large Piece of Ground or Outlet, walled round for the Conveniency of drying Cloaths, Exercise, &c. In one Part of which should be built a small Infirmary.

II. The Objects to be taken in.

Those Girls that are to be received in this Laundry, ought to be the Daughters of the industrious Poor, viz. Porters, Labourers, Servants, low Mechanics, Soldiers, Sailors, &c. from seven Years of Age to fifteen, uncorrupted, and free from Blemish of Constitution and Intellec.

Prostitutes to be reformed, to be taken in to the Age of Twenty-three, and recoverable as to Constitution.

Poor Girls put out Apprentice by Parish-Officers from Workhouses, may be received in this Laundry, as they are generally placed in the worst of Families, and seldom escape Destruction.

III. The Manner of taking them in.

The Girls all to be bound Apprentice either for seven Years, or till they are twenty-one, to the grand Matron.

The Indentures of the Profitt, to be dated back, so that they might remain about three or four Years in the Laundry.

IV. The Manner of their being employed.

All the Girls, under twelve Years of Age, to be employed in the Reading-School, under a Head-Matron, and proper Affiliants, for that immediate Purpoe; who are to teach them to read and learn them the first Principles of Plain-work; such as Hemming, &c. and Knitting.

The Girls from twelve to sixteen Years of Age, to be in the real plain-work School, under a Matron, and proper Affiliants, for that immediate Purpoe; who are to complete them in the plain and huswifely Knowledge of Plain-work, Knitting, and every other Use of the Needle, that may be necessary in a common useful Servant; teaching them still to read, and instructing them in the Principles of Religion.

From Sixteen, to the Expiration of their Apprenticeships, to be employed in the washing
ing and ironing Schools, under Matrons and Assistants for that immediate Purpose.

Out of these Schools, a Number of Girls are daily to attend in the Kitchen, under Matrons and proper Assistants for that Purpose, to instruct them in the Knowledge of plain Cookery; to roast, boil, brew and bake.

The reformed Prostitutes to be employed, separate from the rest, according to their Ages, in the severer Offices of the Household.

And when any of these Girls have served their Time, to be clothed and fixed in reputable Families, as domestic Servants; and reformed Prostitutes, in more inferior Families.

V. The Manner of furnishing this Laundry with Work.

As many Families have not the Convenience of washing their Linen at Home, it is to be hoped they will send it to the public Laundry; where it will be got up in the greatest Perfection, at a reasonable Price, and returned with Safety and Regularity.

Linen, likewise to be made up, may be done with the same Degree of Care and Exactness; for which Purpose there must be a receiving Secretary, and a receiving Matron; the latter to take in the Linen, and the former to take an exact Account of it according to a Method to be fixed on.

VI. The Method of putting this Scheme in Execution.

A Number of Persons of Rank and Fortune to be fixed on, and to be called Fathers, under whose Patronage, a Subscription should be raised, to build a proper Place for this Undertaking.

The Subscriptions to be paid into the Hands of one or more Bankers to be fixed on; and to be subject to the Draughts only of such a Number of Fathers as shall be appointed Treasurers by the rest.

And as this public Laundry, if encouraged, will, in all Probability, more than maintain itself, an Interest, after a certain Time, may be paid for the Money first subscribed to raise the Building; and the said Subscriptions made transferable, until it succeeds so far as to pay the Principal.

VII. Proper Visitors.

Twenty-six Ladies of Rank to be appointed yearly Visitors. Two to visit every Week by Rotation; to make the Reports in Writing, and to leave them in the Secretary’s Office to the Committee, sealed up, and directed
referred to the Committee of the Fathers of the public Laundry, proposing any Amendment or Alteration that their respective Visits shall suggest. The Number of the Committee to be fixed on, and no Subscriber to be admitted to the Committee, but on the Death or Removal of one of the first appointed.

The Chairman of the Committee to be by Rotation; and those who are absent to lose their Turn till it comes round again.

Notice always to be sent to the Person whose Turn it is to be in the Chair.

The first Committee to appoint Officers, Matrons, and Affiliants; and to fix Rules and Orders for the receiving of Objects, and other Things necessary for the Execution of this Plan; by which, it is to be hoped, the numberless defreated Wretches that now shock the Eye of the Benevolent with their Difficulties, and wound the Ear of the Decent by their abandoned Behaviour, may be put in a Method of gaining a useful Education, obtaining an honest Livelihood by their own Hand-Labour, preferring their own Innocence, and become useful Members to Society, without really putting the Public to one Shilling Expense.

Servants bred in this Laundry must exceed all others, as they will have a general Knowledge of Housewifery, and will set out in the World free from the Prejudices of evil Habits.

And who will not rejoice to see this happy Change of Barrow Women, miserable Prostitutes, &c. converted into modest, decent, happy Women, and useful domestic Servants.

I shall now conclude these Sheets with the Words of an ingenious Gentleman on another Occasion; Si quid嗦eat dicti, hoc est quod volui; si non, hoc est quod potui.

HAVING mentioned the Want of Employment for poor Boys and Girls, and Gaming in Public-Houses, as the Sources of most of the Disorders in this Town; I cannot better conclude these Sheets, than by taking Notice of a useful Body of Men, the Regulation of whom, would, perhaps, more effectually conduce to the perfecting the Police of this Town, than any other; I mean the Pawnbroker's; a Sett of men, who have it infinitely in their Power to prevent the higher Offences of Fraud and Felony. The Laws have laid them under certain Restriictions for this Purpose; and the following Rules have also been very strongly recommended to their Practice, as a farther Assistance to tole Laws. And I must here do them the

Justice
RULES proposed by Mr. Fielding, and unanimously attested to by a select Body of Pawnbrokers, for their future Observance, as a farther Prevention of Frauds and Felonies.

I. SOME one Public News Paper to be fixed on by them, to be taken in, and publick Notice to be given of the fame. This will save Expences to the Pawnbrokers of different Papers; and shew the Publick where to advertise Things lost, stolen, or fraudulently obtained.

II. A correct List of the Pawnbroker's Names and Places of abode, to be given to Mr. Fielding, and Hand-bills may be sent; which as they make no noise, may often detect in Cases of Consequence. These Bills may be numbered; so, that if any Pawnbroker finds himself neglected by their not being brought regularly, he may complain to that Magistrate.

III. It would be useful to distinguish the time of Day, in which every Pledge is received. Ex. gr. For the Morning write M. for the Afternoon, A. for this may often prove material Evidence.
IV. To advertise at the Pawnbroker's Ex pense, the Clauses relating to the Punishment of Persons pawning Goods without the Content of the Owners; and the Pawnbroker's Power of stopping Persons suspected with impunity.

V. Pawnbrokers to shut up Shop at nine, from Michaelmas to Lady-Day, and at ten from Lady-Day to Michaelmas, Saturday excepted; and to exclude them from their select Society, that will not comply there with.

VI. This select Body to use their best Endeavours to convict Offenders against the Sabbath; and likewise, to convict Persons offending against the late Act of Parliament, in not making proper Inquiries, and such Entries in their Book or Books as is thereby required. This vigorously executed, will destroy Petty-Pawnbrokers, who keep Chandler's Shops and Ale-houses.

VII. To take nothing in of a strange Messenger, that may not be supposed to be their own, unless you take down the Name of the real Owner, their Place of abode, &c. and in Pledges of Consequence, such as Plate, Jewels, &c. to send to the Owner.

VIII. To keep a Book on purpose for Watches; in which all Watches advertised to be lost or stolen, should be entered.

IX. To take no Goods whatsoever of any Soldier in his Regimentals.

X. No Person to be admitted a Member of the Select Body, who has not served a regular Apprenticeship to the Business; unless ballotted in by the Society.

XI. Never to send a Boy before a Magistrate, or Court of Justice, when the Matter can attend, and give the same Evidence.

XII. To be particularly careful in receiving Piece Goods; as an Error or Mislake of that Kind may bring a stronger Imputation.

XIII. To receive no Pledges from Children, unless their Parents or Masters or Mistresses are well known to the Pawnbroker; and in general, to avoid so doing as much as possible.

XIV. Great Care should be taken to keep Books with the utmost Regularity; as they may come under the Cognizance of the Magistrates.

XV. That every Member of the Society should have the Name of the nearest Constable to him; and that his Servants should know the same, and to have a By-word to his Servants to go for the Constable.
A LIST
OF THE
ORIGINAL SUBSCRIBERS

Towards Cloathing friends and deserted Boys to go on Board his Majesty's Ships; begun Feb. 1756.

FROM the Right Hon. the Lords of the Admiralty 15 15 0
From the Nobility at the Cocoa Tree, by the Hands of Lord Windfor 100 0 0
From the Nobility at Arthur's 210 10 0
From the Nobility at George's Coffee House, Pall Mall, by the Hands of Lord Windfor 29 6 0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Hardwicke 5 5 0
The Right Hon. Lord Roylton 6 6 0
The Hon. Charles Stanhope, Esq; 10 10 0
Sir Thomas Drury 1 1 0
— Nettleton, Esq; 2 2 0
— Wogan, Esq; 1 1 0

Sam. Vandewall, Esq; 1 1 0
Thomas Wood, Esq; 5 5 0
The Rev. Mr. Payne 4 1 0
Mr. Fielding 1 1 0
— Hall, Esq; 1 0 0
Lewis Mendez Esqrs. 10 10 0
Thomas Brown 1 1 0
— Windham, Esq; 1 11 6
Capt. Moore 2 2 0
Meff. Johnfon' and Browne 1 1 0
Sir John Heathcote 5 5 0
— Heathcote, Esq; his Son 3 3 0
— Ray, Esq; 1 1 0
John Simonds, Esq; 2 2 0
Richard Weddle, Esq; 5 5 0
William Lloyd, Esq; 5 5 0
Wm. Henry Bernard, Esq; 2 2 0
William Fitzherbert, Esq; 1 1 0
Capt. Townfend 1 1 0
The Rev. Mr. Young 0 10 6
Peter Delme, Esq; 2 2 0
William Fellows, Esq; 1 1 0
— Whitton, Esq; 1 1 0
Charles Crockatt Esqrs. 3 3 0
John Nutt 3 3 0
Col. Rich 6 6 0
Mrs. Mead 1 1 0
Thomas Vassal, Esq; 0 5 0
Mrs. Emerley 0 5 0

John
John Delme, Esq;  -  1  1  0
Sir Joseph Hankey  -  1  1  0
Sir Thomas Hankey  -  1  1  0
Mr. Minett  -  1  1  0
Thomas Trueman, Esq;  -  1  1  0
John Bland, jun. Esq;  -  1  1  0
Philip Devilme, Esq;  -  1  1  0
Henry Shiffney, Esq;  -  1  1  0
Mrs. Fuller  -  1  1  0
John Shiffney  -  1  1  0
John Cornwall, Esq;  -  1  1  0
William Thornton, Esq;  -  1  1  0
Edward Hunt, Esq;  -  1  1  0
S. Smith, Esq;  -  1  1  0
Jonas Hanway, Esq;  -  1  1  0
John Scrimshire, Esq;  -  1  1  0
Hugh Rois, Esq;  -  1  1  0
--- Pierce, Esq;  -  1  1  0
--- Legg, Esq;  -  1  1  0
--- Haines, Esq;  -  1  1  0
The Rev Mr. Clark  -  1  1  1  6
Capt. Ogilvie  -  1  1  0
Peter Motteaux, Esq;  -  3  1  2  0
Dr. Hay  -  1  1  0
Dr. Schomberg  -  1  1  0
Henry Gould, Esq;  -  1  1  0
Capt. Clark  -  3  3  0
Dr. Smallbrook  -  1  1  0
From a Society of Antigallicans  -  3  0  0  0
Mr. Mawhood  -  1  1  0
Mr. Nobbs  -  1  1  0
From a Society of Gentlemen at the Crown Tavern  -  15  15  0
--- Bridges, Esq;  -  1  0  1  0
Robert Nettleton, Esq;  -  5  5  0
--- Hale, Esq;  -  5  5  0
James Taylor, Esq;  -  5  5  0
Thomas Carew, Esq;  -  1  1  0
Received from a Clergyman unknown  -  2  0  0  0
Mr. Barnes  -  0  10  6
Mr. Carne  -  1  0  6
Mrs. Philips  -  0  5  0
Mrs. Reading  -  0  10  6
Mrs. Jourdan  -  1  1  0
Mrs. Clayton  -  0  5  0
H. and C.  -  1  1  0
W. H.  -  0  10  6
H. J.  -  1  0  6
A Member of the Commonwealth  -  2  2  0
From a Person unknown  -  0  5  0
A. B. 121  -  1  1  0
From the Bedford Coffeehouse  -  2  12  6
A. B  -  1  1  0
S. W. Esq;  -  1  1  1  0
J. Y. Esq;  -  1  1  0
G. M. Esq;  -  1  1  0
A.
<table>
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<td>From a Person unknown, by the Hands of Mrs. Redman</td>
<td>0 10 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M.</td>
<td></td>
<td>0 10 6</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>From a Person unknown</td>
<td>3  3 0</td>
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<td>Z. X.</td>
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<td>S. W.</td>
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<td>From the Gentlemen at Mr. Goring's</td>
<td>1  1 6</td>
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<td>From Ditto.</td>
<td>0 10 0</td>
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FINIS